

Review of State Industrial Storm Water Permits
February 16, 2005

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State Permit Applicability

Washington: General permit that applies to all industrial storm water discharges.

West Virginia: Applicable to discharges from timber products facilities; paper and allied products manufacturing facilities; chemical and allied products manufacturing; asphalt paving and roofing materials and lubricant manufacturers; glass, clay, cement, concrete, and gypsum product manufacturing facilities; automobile salvage yards; scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities; vehicle maintenance areas, equipment cleaning areas, or deicing areas located at air transportation facilities; motor freight transportation facilities, passenger transportation facilities, petroleum bulk oil stations and terminals, rail transportation facilities, and United States Postal Service transportation facilities, food and kindred products facilities; textile mills, apparel, and other fabric product manufacturing facilities; wood and metal furniture and fixture facilities; printing and plate making facilities; rubber, miscellaneous plastic products, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries; fabricated metal products industry; facilities that manufacture transportation equipment, industrial, or commercial machinery; facilities that manufacture electronic and electrical equipment and components, photographic and optical goods; primary metals facilities; facilities engaged in motorsports including motorcycles, all terrain vehicles and automobiles; other industries not previously mentioned and not excluded.

California

Facilities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards; Manufacturing facilities; Oil and gas/mining facilities; Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities; Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps; Recycling facilities; Steam electric power generating facilities; Transportation facilities; Sewage or wastewater treatment works; Manufacturing facilities where industrial materials, equipment, or activities are exposed to storm water.

Connecticut

(Exceptions included in Section 3.)

(1) An activity subject to storm water effluent limitation guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR Subchapter N (except facilities with toxic pollutant effluent standards which are exempt under category (10) of this paragraph);

(2) An activity classified as Standard Industrial Classification “Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget 1987” 24 (except 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283 and 285), 29, 311, 32 (except 323),

(3) An activity classified as Standard Industrial Classification 10 through 14 (mineral industry) including active or inactive mining operations (except for areas of coal mining operations meeting the definition of a reclamation area under 40 Code of Federal Register 434.11(1)) and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, by-products or waste products;

(4) Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those facilities operating under interim status or a permit pursuant to Section 22a-449(c) or 22a-454 of the General Statutes.

(5) Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification 4953 including, but not limited to, solid waste facilities (i.e. landfills, land application sites, transfer stations, wood burning facilities, biomedical waste treatment facilities, volume reduction plants and open dumps) which have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described under this subsection) including but not limited to those facilities that are subject to regulation under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. sections 6901, *et seq.*, recycling centers and resource recovery facilities, all such facilities and

centers as defined in Section 22a-207 of the General Statutes;

(6) The recycling (including assembling, breaking up, sorting and wholesale or retail distribution) of materials including metal scrap yards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junk yards, including but not limited to those classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5015 and 5093;

(7) Electric power generating facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification 4911, including coal-handling sites;

(8) Transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-25), 44, 45, and vehicle service and storage facilities (including, but not limited to, public works garages) operated by federal, state or municipal government which have vehicle (including watercraft) maintenance shops, equipment cleaning or maintenance operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle or equipment maintenance (including rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), vehicle or equipment cleaning operations, road salt storage, airport deicing operations, or which are otherwise identified under paragraphs (1) through (7) or (9) through (11) of this subsection are included in this definition;

(9) Treatment works with a design capacity of greater than one million gallons per day (1 MGD) treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, but not including 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 40 CFR 503;

(10) Facilities under Standard Industrial Classifications 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, 4221 - 25, (and which are not otherwise included within categories (2) through (9), (11) or (12)), including only those areas where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by products or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water.

(11) Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5171 (Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals).

(12) Road salt storage facilities including facilities storing pure salt or salt mixed with other materials.

Georgia

The permit is in draft form. A public meeting was held in October 2004. The general permit will apply to all storm water associated with industrial activities except under the circumstances those outlined in Part I.B.2. (Note: no specific industry types listed, just circumstances of discharge).

Hawaii

(Exceptions included in Section 2.) This general permit covers discharges composed entirely of storm water runoff associated with industrial activity, as defined in 40 CFR §§122.26(b)(14)(i) through 122.26(b)(14)(ix) and 122.26(b)(14)(xi) in all areas of the State except for discharges in or to state waters classified by the department as "class 1, inland waters," "class AA, marine waters," and areas restricted in accordance with the State's "No Discharge" policy in chapter 11-54 entitled "Water Quality Standards."

Illinois

Discharges from facilities in the following SIC codes (exceptions listed in Part B):

SIC 20 (Food and kindred products manufacturing or processing)

SIC 21 (Tobacco products)

SIC 22 (Textile mill products)

SIC 23 (Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials)

SIC 24 (Lumber and wood products except furniture)

SIC 2434 (Wood kitchen cabinets)
SIC 25 (Furniture and fixtures)
SIC 26 (Paper and allied products)
SIC 265 (Paperboard containers and boxes)
SIC 267 (Converted paper and paperboard products)
SIC 27 (Printing, publishing, and allied industries)
SIC 28 (Chemicals and allied products)
SIC 283 (Drugs)
SIC 285 (Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and allied products)
SIC 29 (Petroleum refining and related industries), except discharges subject to 40 CFR 419
SIC 30 (Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products)
SIC 31 (Leather and leather products)
SIC 311 (Leather tanning and finishing)
SIC 32 (Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products)
SIC 323 (Glass products, made of purchased glass)
SIC 33 (Primary metal industries)
SIC 34 (Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment)
SIC 3441 (Fabricated structural metal)
SIC 35 (Industrial and commercial machinery and computer equipment)
SIC 36 (Electronic and other electrical equipment and components, except computer equipment)
SIC 37 (Transportation equipment)
SIC 373 (Ship and boat building and repairing)
SIC 38 (Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks)
SIC 39 (Miscellaneous manufacturing industries)
SIC 4221-25 (Farm products warehousing and storage, refrigerated warehousing and storage, general warehousing and storage)

Facilities classified as SIC Codes 10-14 (Mineral Industry) including active or inactive mining operations and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, treatment operations, or transmission facilities, except discharges subject to 40 CFR 434, 436, or 440.

Landfills, land application sites (excluding land application sites which utilize agricultural land), and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)).

Facilities involved in the recycling of materials including metal scrapyards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards including but not limited to SIC 5015 (Used motor vehicle parts) and SIC 5093 (Scrap and waste materials).

Transportation facilities-portions of the following facilities involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations:

SIC 40 (Railroad transportation)

SIC 41 (Local and suburban transit and inter-urban highway passenger transportation)

SIC 42 (Motor freight transportation and warehousing) except SIC 4221-4225 (Farm product warehousing and storage,

refrigerated warehousing and storage, general warehousing and storage)

SIC 43 (United States Postal Service)

SIC 44 (Water transportation)

SIC 45 (Transportation by air)

SIC 5171 (Petroleum bulk stations and terminals-wholesale)

Treatment Works treating domestic sewage with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more; includes sludge or wastewater treatment devices or systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, and land dedicated to sludge disposal located within the confines of the facility; excludes off-site sludge management lands, farm lands, and gardens.

Virginia

(Reviewer Note: Sectors covered identified in Table 50-1. Limitations on discharge found in 9 VAC 25-151-50 part B.)

- (1) Facilities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR Subchapter N (2002) (except facilities with toxic pollutant effluent standards which are exempted under category (10) of this definition);
- (2) Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 24 (except 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283 and 285), 29, 311, 32 (except 323), 33, 3441, and 373 (Office of Management and Budget (OMB) SIC Manual, 1987);
- (3) Facilities classified as SIC 10 through 14 (mineral industry) (OMB SIC Manual, 1987) including active or inactive mining operations (except for areas of coal mining operations no longer meeting the definition of a reclamation area under 40 CFR 434.11(l) (2002) because the performance bond issued to the facility by the appropriate Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA) (30 USC § 1201 et seq.) authority has been released, or except for areas of noncoal mining operations which have been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990) and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts or waste products located on the site of such operations; (inactive mining operations are mining sites that are not being actively mined, but which have an identifiable owner/operator; inactive mining sites do not include sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, nor sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim);
- (4) Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 USC § 6901 et seq.);
- (5) Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described under this definition) including those that are subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA;
- (6) Facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including metal scrapyards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards, including but limited to those classified as Standard Industrial Classification Codes 5015 and 5093 (OMB SIC Manual, 1987);
- (7) Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites;
- (8) Transportation facilities classified as SIC Codes 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-4225), 43, 44, 45, and 5171 (OMB SIC Manual, 1987) which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operation, airport deicing operation, or which are otherwise identified under categories 1 through 7 or 9 and 10 of this definition are associated with industrial activity;
- (9) 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 POTW pretreatment program under 9 VAC 25-31-10 et seq. 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 9 VAC 25-31-420 through 720; (10) Facilities under SIC Codes 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, 4221-4225 (OMB SIC Manual, 1987).

Oregon

Facilities with the following primary Standard Industrial Classification codes are covered under the permit:

- 10 Metal Mining
- 12 Coal Mining
- 13 Oil and Gas Extraction
- 20 Food and Kindred Products
- 21 Tobacco Products
- 22 Textile Mill Products
- 23 Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Material
- 24 Lumber and Wood Products, Except Furniture (excluding 2491 Wood Preserving and 2411 Logging)
- 25 Furniture and Fixtures
- 27 Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries
- 28 Chemicals and Allied Products (excluding 2874 Phosphate Fertilizer Manufacturing)
- 29 Petroleum Refining and Related Industries
- 30 Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products
- 31 Leather and Leather Products
- 32 Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products
- 33 Primary Metal Industries
- 34 Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment
- 35 Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment
- 36 Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment
- 37 Transportation Equipment
- 38 Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical and Optical Goods; Watches and Clocks
- 39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
- 4221 Farm Product Warehousing and Storage
- 4222 Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage
- 4225 General Warehousing and Storage
- 5015 Motor Vehicle Parts, Used
- 5093 Scrap and Waste Materials

Facilities are covered with the following primary Standard Industrial Classification codes that have vehicle maintenance shops (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations:

- 41 Local and Suburban Transit and Interurban Highway Passenger Transportation
- 42 Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing (excluding 4221 Farm Product Warehousing and Storage, 4222 Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage, and 4225 General Warehousing and Storage)
- 43 United States Postal Service
- 44 Water Transportation

45 Transportation by Air

5171 Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals

Steam Electric Power Generation including coal handling sites

Landfills, land application sites and open dumps [excluding landfills regulated by 40 CFR §445 that discharge “contaminated storm water” (as defined by 40 CFR §445.2) to waters of the U.S.]

Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities [excluding hazardous waste landfills regulated by 40 CFR §445 that discharge “contaminated storm water” (as defined by 40 CFR §445.2) to waters of the U.S.]

Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage (including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility) with the design flow capacity of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have a pretreatment program under 40 CFR §403.

Pennsylvania

All industrial activities identified in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) except construction, (2) all petroleum marketing terminals and (3) salt storage and distribution piles, are required to submit an application and obtain an NPDES permit to discharge storm water into waters of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. (*Exceptions listed on page 3.*)

Rhode Island

Except storm water discharges identified under Part I.B.3., this permit may cover all new and existing discharges composed entirely of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity, as defined in RIPDES Rule 31.b.15. A discharge shall be considered being composed entirely of storm water if there is adequate access to sample the storm water discharge covered under this permit prior to mixing with a non-storm water discharge, which is authorized and in compliance with an existing RIPDES permit.

Iowa

Except for storm water discharges identified under Part I.B.2., this permit may authorize the discharge of all new and existing “storm water discharge associated with industrial activity” (*Reviewer Note: defined in Part VIII of this permit*) that are composed entirely of storm water or storm water mixed with non-storm water listed in Part III.A.

Louisiana

Permit eligibility is limited to discharges from facilities in the sectors of industrial activity based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes and Industrial Activity Codes that are summarized in Table 1.

Arkansas

Industrial facilities (including industrial facilities that are Federally, State or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in paragraphs (i) - (xi)) include those facilities designated under 122.26(a)(1)(v). The following categories of facilities are considered to be engaging in “industrial activity” for purposes of this subsection:

(i) Facilities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutants effluent standards under 40 CFR, Subchapter N [except facilities which are exempt under category (xi)]. “Note that the phrase “toxic pollutant effluent standards” refers to the standards codified at 40 CFR 129 which applies only to manufacturers of 6 specific pesticide products that are defined as toxic pollutants. The phrase does not apply to facilities subject to effluent limitation guidelines for toxics under 40 CFR Subchapter N.”

(ii) Facilities classified as:

- SIC 24 (except 2434). . . .Lumber and Wood Products
- SIC 26 (except 265 & 267) .Paper and Allied Products
- SIC 28 (except 283 & 285) .Chemicals and Allied Products
- SIC 29.Petroleum and Coal Products
- SIC 311Leather Tanning and Finishing
- SIC 32 (except 323) . . .Stone, Clay and Glass Products
- SIC 33.Primary Metal Industries
- SIC 3441.Fabricated Structural Metal
- SIC 373Ship & Boat Building & Repairing

(iii) Facilities classified as SIC 10 through 14, including active or inactive mining operations and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with, or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts, or waste products located on the site of such operations.

- SIC 10.Metal Mining
- SIC 11.Anthracite Mining
- SIC 12.Coal Mining
- SIC 13.Oil and Gas Extraction
- SIC 14.Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels

(iv) Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

(v) Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes including those that are subject to regulation under subtitle D or RCRA.

(vi) Facilities involved in the recycling of material, including metal scrap yards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards, including but limited to those classified as:

- SIC 5015.Motor Vehicle Parts, Used
- SIC 5093.Scrap and Waste Materials

(vii) Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites.

(viii) Transportation facilities which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport de-icing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or airport de-icing operations, or which are otherwise listed in another category, are included.

- SIC 40.Railroad Transportation
- SIC 41.Local and Suburban Transit
- SIC 42(except 4221-25).Motor Freight & Warehousing
- SIC 43.U.S. Postal Service
- SIC 44.Water Transportation
- SIC 45.Transportation by Air
- SIC 5171.Petroleum Bulk Stations & Terminals

(ix) Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including lands dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 million gallons per day or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403. Not included are farmlands, domestic gardens, or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 of the CWA.

(x) Construction activity including clearing, grading, and excavation activities except operations that

results in the disturbance of less than 5 acres of total land area and those that are not part of a larger common plan of development or sale. (Reviewer Note: Emphasis added. This permit expired September 30, 2003 and has not been reissued to date.)

(xi) Facilities under the following SICs [which are not otherwise included in categories (ii)-(x)], including only storm water discharges where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, byproducts, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water.

- SIC 20. Food and Kindred Products
- SIC 21. Tobacco Products
- SIC 22. Textile Mill Products
- SIC 23. Apparel & Other Textile Products
- SIC 2434. Wood Kitchen Cabinets
- SIC 25. Furniture & Fixtures
- SIC 265 Paperboard Containers & Boxes
- SIC 267 Converted Paper and Paper Board Prod.(except containers & boxes)
- SIC 27. Printing & Publishing
- SIC 283 Drugs
- SIC 285 Paints, Varnishes, Lacquer, Enamels
- SIC 30. Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products
- SIC 31 (except 311) . . Leather & Leather Products
- SIC 323 Products of Purchases Glass
- SIC 34 (except 3441). . Fabricated Metal Products
- SIC 35. Industrial Machinery & Equipment, except Electrical
- SIC 36. Electronic & Other Elec. Equip.
- SIC 37 (except 373) . . Transportation Equipment
- SIC 38. Instruments & Related Products
- SIC 39. Misc. Manufacturing Industries
- SIC 4221. Farm Prod. Warehousing & Storage
- SIC 4222. Refrigerated Warehousing & Storage
- SIC 4225. General Warehousing & Storage

Indiana

(A) Facilities classified under the following SIC codes are covered:

- (i) 20 (food and kindred products).
- (ii) 21 (tobacco products).
- (iii) 22 (textile mill products).
- (iv) 23 (apparel and other textile products).
- (v) 24 (lumber and wood products).
- (vi) 25 (furniture and fixtures).
- (vii) 26 (paper and allied products).
- (viii) 27 (printing and publishing).
- (ix) 28 (chemicals and allied products).
- (x) 29 (petroleum and coal products).
- (xi) 30 (rubber and miscellaneous plastic products).
- (xii) 31 (leather and leather products).
- (xiii) 32 (stone, clay, and glass products).
- (xiv) 33 (primary metal industries).
- (xv) 34 (fabricated metal products).

- (xvi) 35 (industrial machinery and equipment).
 - (xvii) 36 (electronic and other electric equipment).
 - (xviii) 37 (transportation equipment).
 - (xix) 38 (instruments and related products).
 - (xx) 39 (miscellaneous manufacturing industries).
- (B) Except for those facilities identified in subsection (e), mining operations classified under the following SIC codes are covered:
- (i) 10 (metal mining).
 - (ii) 13 (oil and gas extraction).
 - (iii) 14 (nonmetallic minerals, except fuels).
- (C) Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), (42 U.S.C. 6921).
- (D) Except for those facilities identified in subsection (f), landfills, land application sites, open dumps, and transfer stations that receive, or have received, industrial process wastes, as defined in rules of the solid waste management board at 329 IAC 10-2-95, from any of the types of facilities described under this subdivision.
- (E) Facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including metal scrap yards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards, including those classified under the following SIC codes:
- (i) 5015 (motor vehicles parts, used).
 - (ii) 5093 (scrap and waste materials).
- (F) Steam electric power generating facilities except for those facilities identified in subsection (g).
- (G) Transportation facilities that have vehicle or aircraft maintenance (including vehicle or aircraft rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), airport runway or aircraft deicing operations, or industrial equipment cleaning areas and are classified under the following SIC codes:
- (i) 40 (railroad transportation).
 - (ii) 41 (local and interurban passenger transit).
 - (iii) 42 (trucking and warehousing).
 - (iv) 43 (United States Postal Service).
 - (v) 44 (water transportation).
 - (vi) 45 (transportation by air).
- (H) Except for those facilities identified in subsections (i) and (j), treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of one million (1,000,000) gallons per day or more, or that are required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR 403.
- (I) Distribution facilities limited to the portions of the facility that are involved in the material handling of agricultural chemicals (chemical fertilizers and pesticides) or are otherwise identified under this clause shall comply with the requirements of this rule if the following conditions are met:
- (i) Have been notified by the department of a determination that the facility is subject to this rule because review of available information shows that:
 - (AA) the facility had a discharge of a pollutant; or
 - (BB) there is a likelihood of a discharge of a pollutant to waters of the state.
- A facility that has been notified by the department according to this item that the facility is subject to this rule may exercise its right granted under IC 4-21.5.
- (ii) Are involved in the processing, transfer, or storage of agricultural chemicals (chemical fertilizers and pesticides), which meet any of the following storage capacity criteria:
 - (AA) Fluid bulk fertilizer in undivided quantities in excess of either two thousand five hundred (2,500)

gallons for one (1) vessel or seven thousand five hundred (7,500) gallons total for multiple vessels (3 × 2,500 gallon vessels) at a facility.

(BB) Dry bulk fertilizer in undivided quantities exceeding twelve (12) tons.

(CC) Liquid pesticide in undivided quantities in excess of four hundred (400) gallons.

(DD) Dry pesticide in undivided quantities in excess of one hundred (100) pounds and that is in solid form prior to any application or mixing for application and includes formulations, such as dusts, wettable powders, dry flowable powders, and granules.

(J) Facilities engaged in selling fuel or lubricating oils to the trucking industry, where the facility has on-site vehicle maintenance activities, serves as a truck stop or plaza, and are classified as SIC code 5541 (gasoline service stations).

Maryland

This permit may cover all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity (except construction activities), as defined in 40 CFR 122.26, that discharge to surface waters of the State. Such discharges may be commingled with wastewater or water discharges not regulated by this permit. This permit also covers storm water discharges not included in 40 CFR 122.26 that the Department determines would, if not regulated by a permit, be likely to contribute to a violation of a water quality standard or be a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the State, either surface or ground.

Michigan

The applicability of this general permit shall be limited to facilities which discharge storm water to surface waters of the state located within a cycle-year 1 watershed, as listed in Part II.F. on page 23 of 23. Applicable discharges include storm water from secondary containment structures required by State or Federal law, from lands on Michigan's List of Sites of Environmental Contamination pursuant to Part 201 (Environmental Response) of the Michigan Act, or from other activities which may contribute pollutants to the storm water for which the Department determines monitoring is needed.

Wyoming

(Reviewer Note: Permit only covers Class 1 watersheds as defined in Appendix B of the permit.)

The following categories of facilities are considered to be engaging in "industrial activity" for purposes of these regulations. (See Appendix C for a brief description of the SIC codes identified in this Section);

2.16.1 Facilities subject to federal storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR subchapter N;

2.16.2 Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications (SICs) 20 through 39 and 4221-25;

2.16.3 Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 10 and 12 through 14 (mineral industry) including active or inactive mining operations and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge storm water that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts or waste products located on the site of such operations; (Inactive mining operations are mining sites that are not being actively mined, but which have an identifiable owner/operator. Inactive mining sites do not include sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, nor sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim); Areas of coal mining operations no longer meeting the definition of a reclamation area under 40 CFR 434.11(1) because the performance bond issued to the facility by the appropriate SMCRA (Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, 1977) authority has been released, or areas of non-coal mining operations which have been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990 are not considered to be engaged in "industrial activity" and do not require coverage under an NPDES storm water permit.

- 2.16.4 Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA, (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 1976);
- 2.16.5 Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described under this subsection) including those that are subject to regulation under subtitle D of RCRA;
- 2.16.6 Facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including metal scrap yards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards, including but limited to those classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5015 and 5093;
- 2.16.7 Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites;
- 2.16.8 Transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-25), 43, 44, 45, and 5171 which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, airport deicing operations, or which are otherwise identified Parts 2.16.1 through 2.16.7 and Part 2.16.9 are associated with industrial activity;
- 2.16.9 Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR 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 federal Act (Clean Water Act, 1972).

South Carolina

This permit may authorize storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that are mixed with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from construction activities provided that the storm water discharge from the construction activity is in compliance with the terms, including applicable NOI or application requirements, of a different NPDES general permit or individual permit authorizing such discharges.

The following categories of facilities are considered to be engaging in "industrial activity" for purposes of this subsection:

- (i) Facilities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR Subchapter N (except facilities with toxic pollutant effluent standards which are exempted under category (xi) of this paragraph):
- (ii) Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 24 (except 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283), 29, 311, 32 (except 323), 33, 3441, 373;
- (iii) Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 10 through 14 (mineral industry) including active or inactive mining operations (except for areas of coal mining operations meeting the definition of a reclamation area under 40 CFR 434.11(l) because the performance bond issued to the facility the appropriate SMCRA authority has been released, or except for areas of non-coal mining operations which have been released from applicable State or Federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990) and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts or waste products located on the site of such operations; inactive mining operations are mining sites that are not being actively mined, but which have an identifiable owner/operator;
- (iv) Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim

status or a permit under Subtitle C of RCRA; On June 4, 1992, the United States Court of Appeals for the 3rd Circuit remanded the exclusion for manufacturing facilities in category (xi) which do not have materials or activities exposed to storm water to the EPA for further rule making. (Nos. 90-70671 and 91-70200).

(v) Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described under this subsection) including those that are subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA;

(vi) Facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including metal scrap yards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards, including but limited to those classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5015 and 5093;

(vii) Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites;

(viii) Transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-25), 43, 44, 45 and 5171 which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, airport deicing operations, or which are otherwise identified under paragraphs (i)-(vii) or (ix)-(xi) of this subsection are associated with industrial activity;

(ix) Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or waste water treatment device or system, used in the storage treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 503;

(x) Construction activity including clearing, grading and excavation activities except: operations that result in the disturbance of less than five acres of total land area which are not part of a larger common plan of development or sale; (*Reviewer Note: Permit expired January 31, 2003*)

(xi) Facilities under Standard Industrial Classifications 20,21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, 4221-25, (and which are not otherwise included within categories (i)-(x)) .

South Dakota

This permit authorizes all new and existing discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity within the state of South Dakota for the categories of industries identified below. Discharges identified under Parts 1.3 and 1.4 are excluded from coverage. a. Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 20 through 39 (See Attachment A for more information on Standard Industrial Classification codes); b. Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 10 through 14 (mineral industry). This includes active or inactive mining operations, and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, treatment, or transmission facilities discharging storm water that has come into contact with any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts, or waste products located on the site of such operations. Inactive mining operations are mining sites that are not being actively mined, but have an identifiable owner/operator; c. Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under SDCL 34A-11, ARSD Article 74:28, or RCRA Subtitle C; d. Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that have received industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described under this subsection) including those that are subject to regulation under SDCL 34A-6, ARSD Article 74:27, or RCRA Subtitle D; e. Facilities involved in the recycling of materials including metal scrap yards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5015 and 5093; f. Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites; g.

Transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-25), 43, 44, 45, and 5171 that have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are involved in vehicle maintenance (such as vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, airport deicing operations, or other industrial activities are subject to this permit; h. Treatment works treating domestic sewage with a design flow of 1.0 million gallons per day or more. This does not include farm lands, domestic gardens, lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and lands are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or other areas that are in compliance with 40 CFR 503; or, i. Oil and gas exploration, production, processing, treatment operations, or transmissions facilities that have had a discharge of a reportable quantity of oil or a hazardous substance (40 CFR 110.6, 117.21, or 302.6).

Texas

Industrial activities are grouped into thirty sectors of similar activities based on either SIC codes or Industrial Activity Codes. Coverage under this general permit may be obtained to authorize discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity, and certain other non-storm water discharges, from the following sectors:

Sector A Timber Products

Sector B Paper and Allied Products

Sector C Chemical and Allied Products

Sector D Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricants

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

Sector F Primary Metals

Sector G Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)

Sector H Coal Mines and Coal Mining Related Facilities

Sector I Oil and Gas Extraction

Sector J Mineral Mining and Dressing

Sector K Hazardous Waste Storage Facilities

Sector L Landfills and Land Application Sites

Sector M Automobile Salvage Yards

Sector N Scrap Recycling Facilities

Sector O Steam Electric Generating Facilities

Sector P Land Transportation and Warehousing

Sector Q Water Transportation

Sector R Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards

Sector S Air Transportation

Sector T Treatment Works

Sector U Food and Kindred Products

Sector V Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing, Leather and Leather Products

Sector W Furniture and Fixtures

Sector X Printing and Publishing

Sector Y Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Sector Z Leather Tanning and Finishing

Sector AA Fabricated Metal Products

Sector AB Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery

Sector AC Electronic, Electrical, Photographic, and Optical Goods

Sector AD Miscellaneous Industrial Activities

The need for a permit, and the eligibility for coverage under this general permit, is determined either by the facility's primary SIC code or by an Industrial Activity Code that is described in this general permit. Sectors of industrial activity are divided into sub-sectors and further defined by SIC codes in Part V of this permit. Operators of facilities with a primary SIC code that is included in Part V of this general permit, or that conduct activities described by an Industrial Activity Code that is included in Part V of this general permit, must obtain authorization for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity and are eligible for coverage under this general TPDES permit. Sector AD is used to provide permit coverage for facilities that are designated by the executive director as needing a permit to control pollution related to storm water discharges and that do not meet the description of an industrial activity covered by Sectors A-AC

Mississippi

This permit may cover all new and existing storm water discharges associated with industrial activity, which may be commingled with non-regulated storm water. Except as provided below, all other non-storm water discharges must be in compliance with another NPDES permit. Discharges covered by this permit may include the following non-storm water discharges:

1. Discharges from fire fighting activities;
2. Fire hydrant flushings;
3. Potable water sources including waterline flushings;
4. External building wash downs which do not use detergents;
5. Pavement wash downs where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred and where detergents are not used;
6. Waters used to wash vehicles where detergents are not used;
7. Air conditioner condensate;
8. Springs and uncontaminated groundwater; and
9. Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process material.

Montana

The permit covers all new and existing "point source" discharges (as defined in ARM 17.30.1304(41)) of storm water associated with industrial activities (as defined in 40 CFR, Part 122.26(b)(14)). Coverage or eligibility pertaining to the permit is limited to point source discharges from the industrial activities summarized in Attachment A of the permit.

Nebraska

Contingent upon the Notification and Discharge Authorization procedures set forth in Section C, this permit authorizes "storm water discharges associated with industrial activity" as defined in NDEQ Title 119 - Rules and Regulations Pertaining to the Issuance of Permits Under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, Chapter 1.062, except discharges from construction sites as explained in Section B.3.d. The definition for "storm water discharges associated with industrial activity" is contained in Appendix B of this permit.

Nevada

Storm water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity are covered by this permit and are defined as:

- I.A.5.b.(i) Facilities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR subchapter N (except facilities with toxic pollutant effluent standards which are exempted under category (ix) in this section);
- I.A.5.b.(ii) Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 24 (except 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283), 29, 311, 32 (except 323), 33, 3441, 373;
- I.A.5.b.(iii) Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 11 through 14 (mineral industry)

including active or inactive mining operations (except for certain areas of coal mining operations no longer meeting the definition of a reclamation area under 40 CFR 434.11(1), or except for areas of non-coal mining operations which have been released from applicable State or Federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990) and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts or waste products located on the site of such operations; (inactive mining operations are mining sites that are not being actively mined, but which have an identifiable owner/operator; inactive mining sites do not include sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, nor sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim);

I.A.5.b.(iv) Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA);

I.A.5.b.(v) Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described under this subsection) including those that are subject to regulation under subtitle D of RCRA;

I.A.5.b.(vi) Facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including metal scrapyards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards, including but limited to those classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5015 and 5093;

I.A.5.b.(vii) Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites;

I.A.5.b.(viii) Transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-25), 43, 44, 45, and 5171 which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, airport deicing operations, or which are otherwise identified under paragraphs (b)(14) (i)-(vi) or (viii)-(ix) of this section are associated with industrial activity;

I.A.5.b.(ix) Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 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; and,

I.A.5.b.(x) Facilities under Standard Industrial Classifications 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, and 4221-25.

New York

The permit may authorize all discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity which, for purposes of this general permit, are henceforth referred to as "discharges from industrial activity", to waters of the United States, except for storm water discharges identified under paragraph I.C.

Ohio

The permit may cover all new and existing point source discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity (*Reviewer Note: as defined in Part IX of the permit*) to surface waters of the state, except for storm water discharges identified under paragraph I.C.3.

Oklahoma

Permit eligibility is limited to discharges from facilities in the "sectors" of industrial activity based on (SIC)

and (NAC) codes summarized in Table 1-2 of the permit.

Vermont

This permit covers new and existing discharges of storm water associated with certain types of industrial activity within the State of Vermont. Storm water discharges from the “sectors” of industrial activity shown in Table 2-1 are covered under this permit unless excluded by Section 3. The sectors in Table 2-1 are listed by SIC codes or Industrial Activity Codes. References to “sectors” in this permit (e.g., sector-specific monitoring requirements, etc.) refer to these sectors.

North Dakota

B.1. This permit may cover all new and existing discharges composed entirely of storm water consisting either in whole or in part of storm water associated with industrial activity.

2. The following storm water discharges are not covered by this permit:

a. Discharges from facilities involved in mining or extracting activities, (generally SIC Codes 10 through 14).

b. Storm water discharges associated with construction activity except storm water discharges from asphalt plants and concrete plants.

c. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from discharge points subject to existing effluent limitations guidelines.

d. Storm water discharges that the Department determines will, or have the reasonable potential to, cause or contribute to a violation of a water quality standard (including designated uses).

(Reviewer Note: See definition section of the permit to determine “industrial discharger” definition.)

Alabama

The state of Alabama has issued separate industrial storm water permits for the following industrial sectors: asphalt; ship building; lumber, wood & paper board; concrete; metals; transportation; food and related products; landfills; paints and related products; salvage and recycling products; plastics and rubber; stone, glass and clay; textiles; cooling water and boiler blowdown; off shore facilities; petroleum products/treated groundwater; hydropower; and hydrostatic testwater. This review document summarizes the general permit for hydropower facilities because it is the most recently issued (October 2004) and the general permit for primary metals, metals fabrication and metals finishing industries as it is a common industry type.

Hydropower ALG360000

NPDES permit number ALG360000 is a general permit authorizing discharges associated with once through cooling water, sump drains, oil water separator, treated sanitary wastewater, drilling supernate, and uncontaminated storm waters associated with hydro electric generating facilities and wastewater resulting from maintenance and repair activities associated with cleaning, pressure washing, blasting and painting of structures over water.

Metal Finishing ALG120000

NPDES permit number ALG120000 is a general permit authorizing discharges associated with primary metals, metal finishing, fabricated metal products, industrial commercial machinery, electronic equipment, transportation equipment (not including ship and boat building and repair), and measuring and analyzing instruments consisting of storm water, hydrostatic test water from new containers, non-contact cooling water, cooling tower blowdown, boiler blowdown, demineralizer wastewater, vehicle and equipment wash water, and storm water from petroleum storage and handling and equipment storage and maintenance areas.

Colorado

The state of Colorado has issued general industrial storm water permits for light industrial, heavy industrial, metal mining and recycling facilities. This review document summarizes the general permits for the light and heavy industrial facilities.

Light Industrial COR01000

Types of Industries Covered, by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes:

13, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 (except 2491), 25, 26, 27, 2951 (Asphalt batch Plants), 31, 32 (except 3241, 3274), 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 4221, 4222, 4225, 4952 (Wastewater treatment plants with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR 403), and Transportation Facilities which have vehicle maintenance, fueling, equipment cleaning or airport deicing including 40 41, 42 (except 4221, 4222, 4225), 43, 44, 45 (air transportation facilities that use less than 1000 gallons of deicer(s) annually, and/or that have annual fuel sales of less than one million gallons/year), and 5171. For any facilities which do not require coverage under the storm water regulations, but still wish to be covered under this general permit, the Division reserves the right to certify them under this permit. The Division also reserves the right to include under this general permit any specific facility not otherwise covered. This determination would be based on the reasonable potential of a specific industrial discharger to contribute to a violation of a water quality standard, or to be a significant contributor of pollutants to state waters.

Heavy Industrial COR02000

Industries Covered by this General Permit:

- 1) Steam electric power generating facilities.
- 2) Land disposal units, etc.: active or inactive landfills, land application sites or open dumps that received any industrial wastes (except facilities that only receive construction debris) and that do not have a stabilized final cover; hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under Subtitle C of RCRA; and incinerators (including boilers and industrial furnaces) that burn hazardous waste and operate under interim status or a permit under Subtitle C of RCRA.
- 3) Other heavy industrial activities, or categorical industries with storm water requirements: 2011, 2015, 2077, 2491, 28, 29 (except asphalt batch plants), 30, 3241, 3274, 33, 5015, 5093, 45 (Air transportation - facilities that use 1000 gallons of deicer(s) or more annually, and that have annual fuel sales of at least one million gallons/year).
- 4) Other: Any industrial facility covered by the storm water regulations, which also has coal pile runoff.

Coverage under the general permit for heavy industry may be only temporary for some facilities (see Section II.A.2 of the Rationale).

For any facilities which do not require coverage under the storm water regulations, but still wish to be covered under this general permit, the Division reserves the right to certify them under this permit. The Division also reserves the right to include under this general permit any specific facility not otherwise covered. This determination would be based on the reasonable potential of a specific industrial discharger to contribute to a violation of a water quality standard, or to be a significant contributor of pollutants to state waters.

Kentucky

Kentucky has issued seven different permits: other, construction, primary metals, wood, coal, oil and gas, landfills. This review document reviews the primary metals permit as it is indicative of a common industry type.

The primary metals general permit covers all new and existing storm water discharges associated with

industrial activity from facilities with a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code of 33.

Minnesota

Except as provided under Part I.B. all facilities which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity as defined by 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) are covered by the permit. Exceptions are listed in Part I.B.1. of the permit.

Missouri

Missouri has issued 19 different general permits for industrial storm water discharge. Three permits were selected for review based on industry type and recent date of issuance:

Wood Treaters MO-R22B000

Draft permit covering facilities engaged in wood treating operations including but not limited to SIC code 2491. This permit only applies to facilities that treat charcoal briquettes, as in Matchlight® or Instant Lite® products, or treat wood with at least one of the following chemicals: Creosote, Pentachlorophenol (PCP, Penta), Copper Napthenate, Ammoniacal Copper Arsenate (ACA), Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA), Oxine Copper, Ammoniacal Copper Zinc Arsenate (ACZA), Acid Copper Chromate (ACC), Ammoniacal Copper Quat (ACQ). Facilities that treat wood with chemicals other than those listed above must obtain a site-specific permit.

Solid Waste Transfer MO-R80H000

Permit covers solid waste transfer stations (SIC 4953) and solid waste recovery facilities (SIC 5093). This permit does not authorize discharges from vehicle crushing, shredding, or salvage operations. Those activities are covered by general permit R60A - motor vehicle salvage. Facilities that primarily recycle paper or cardboard may apply for coverage under general permit R14A - paper and allied products. Facilities that primarily recycle glass or metal may apply for coverage under R60A - motor vehicle salvage. Facilities that primarily recycle plastics may apply for coverage under R23D - plastic and rubber.

Lumber and Wood (Primary) MO-R22A000

Permit covers both storm water and dry weather discharges from Primary Lumber and Wood Products Industries (SIC #24XX & 25XX). This permit authorizes the discharge of storm water runoff for primary lumber & wood products operations (including, but not limited to, SIC Code 24XX and 25XX) that process less than 50 Million Board Feet (MBF) or equivalent tonnage per year. Facilities that process more than 50 MMBF of raw material per year must apply for an individual State Operating Permit. Manufacturers who produce a product from round wood or whole logs will be considered primary processors and may apply for the MOR22A000 permit; and manufacturers who produce a product from cut stock will be considered secondary processors and may apply for a MO-R22C000 permit.

2. This permit also authorizes the discharge of storm water runoff from waste materials originating from the lumber & wood products industry, including stockpiles and land application sites for sawdust and other similar waste materials.

3. This permit does not apply to chemical wood treating operations including 'matchlight-type' charcoal operations. Some of these facilities and activities are covered under the general permit for wood treating operations.

Exemptions are included for Owners/Operators that spread sawdust onto timberlands, crop lands, or land reclamation projects.

North Carolina

The state of North Carolina has issued 18 different general permits. This review document summarizes the permits for the non-metal waste recycling, vehicle maintenance facilities and ready mix concrete.

NCG130000 Non-metal Waste Recycling Industry

Coverage under this general permit is applicable to all owners or operators of storm water point source discharges associated with activities classified as establishments primarily engaged in the wholesale trade of non-metal waste and scrap (hereafter referred to as the non-metal waste recycling industry) [a portion of standard industrial classification (SIC) 5093]. The following activities are specifically excluded from coverage under this General Permit: the wholesale trade of metal waste and scrap, iron and steel scrap, and nonferrous metal scrap; waste oil recycling; and automobile wrecking for scrap.

NCG080000 Vehicle Maintenance Areas

Coverage under this general permit is applicable to all owners or operators of storm water point source discharges associated with activities that have Vehicle Maintenance Areas (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, lubrication and equipment cleaning operation areas) associated with activities classified as Rail Transportation [Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 40], Local and Suburban Transit and Interurban Highway Passenger Transportation [SIC 41], Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing [SIC 42], except Public Warehousing and Storage [SIC 4221-4225], Postal Service [SIC 43], Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals [SIC 5171] with total petroleum storage capacity of less than 1 million gallons. Other activities, not categorically required to be permitted, such as point source storm water discharges from oil water separators, secondary containments structures at petroleum storage facilities with total petroleum storage capacity of less than 1 million gallons, and/or vehicle maintenance areas at any facilities other than those listed above, which may be designated on a case-by-case basis as being required to be permitted. The following activities are specifically excluded from coverage under this General Permit: vehicle maintenance areas at activities classified as Water Transportation [SIC 44] and Transportation by Air [SIC 45] and wash water from steam cleaning operations or other equipment cleaning operations.

NCG140000 Ready Mix Concrete

Coverage under this general permit is applicable to all owners or operators of storm water point source discharges and process wastewater discharges associated with activities classified as establishments primarily engaged in Ready Mixed Concrete [Standard Industrial Classification Code (SIC) 3273]. Also included in this General Permit are storm water discharges from those areas at the facilities described above which are used for vehicle maintenance activities. The following activities are specifically excluded from coverage under this General Permit: disposal of process wastewater not specifically designated in this permit into storm water conveyances, storm sewer outfalls or into waters of the state; and disposal of return concrete and dumping excess concrete directly into storm water conveyances, storm sewer outfalls or into waters of the state.

Wisconsin

The state of Wisconsin has issued two general industrial permits, one for 'heavy' and one for 'light' industrial activities. Both permits are described in Natural Resources Regulations (NR 216).

Heavy Manufacturers

Heavy manufacturers are defined in Table 1 of NR 216.21 of the regulations in addition to facilities involved in the recycling of materials such as metal scrap yards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards and

automobile junk yards, including those classified in SIC Codes 5015 and 5093 and facilities with bulk storage piles for coal, metallic and non-metallic minerals and ores, and scrap not otherwise covered under this subchapter, such as those associated with freight transportation, SIC Code 4400-4499, and wholesale trade, SIC Code 5052.

Light Manufacturers

Light manufacturers are defined in Table 2 of NR 216.21 of the regulations. Transportation facilities defined by Table 3 that have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations or airport de-icing operations. This subchapter only applies to those portions of these facilities that are involved in vehicle maintenance including rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, lubrication and associated parking areas, involved in cleaning operations or de-icing operations, or that are listed as source areas under s. NR 216.27 (3) (e): Facilities defined by Table 4, including active and inactive mining operations and oil and gas exploration, production, processing or treatment operations or transmission facilities. This subchapter only applies where storm water runoff has come into contact with any overburden, raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste material located on the site of the operations. b. This subchapter does not apply to non-coal mining operations which have been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990; nor to coal mining operations released from the performance bond issued to the facility by the appropriate surface mining control and reclamation act authority under 30 USC 1201 et seq. and 16 USC 470 et seq. Production, processing or treatment operations or transmission facilities associated with oil and gas extraction are included only if there has been a discharge of storm water containing a quantity of a pollutant reportable pursuant to 40 CFR 110.64, 40 CFR 117.21 or 40 CFR 302.6, or if a storm water discharge contributed to a violation of a water quality standard. 4. Facilities subject to storm water effluent limitation guidelines, new or existing source performance standards or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 33 USC 1251, 1311, 1314 (b) and (c), 1316(b) and (c), 1317(b) and (c), 1326(c), except those facilities classified as a Tier 1 pursuant to sub. (2) (a).

5. 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 lands dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of one million gallons per day or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program. 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 33 USC 1345.

6. Hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities, including those operating under a license under s. 291.25, Stats.

7. Landfills, land application sites and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial waste from any of the facilities identified in this section, including those subject to regulation under subtitle D of the resource conservation and recovery act, 42 USC 6901 et seq., or ch. 289, Stats.

8. All steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites but not including off-site transformer or electric substations.

9. Facilities described in SIC code 2951 for asphalt paving mixes and block, and facilities described in SIC codes 3271, 3272 and 3273 for cement products.

10. Facilities previously classified as tier 1 dischargers that are subsequently classified as tier 2 under s. NR 216.23 (3).

11. Discharges determined by the department to be significant contributors of pollutants to waters of the state.

NR 216.23 Permit coverage. (1) TIER 1 GENERAL PERMIT. The department may issue a statewide general permit to cover all tier 1 type storm water discharges where the discharges are not covered by an industry-specific general permit issued pursuant to s. NR 216.24, or by an individual permit issued pursuant to s.283.31 or 283.33, Stats.

(2) TIER 2 GENERAL PERMIT. The department may issue a statewide general permit to cover all tier 2 type storm water discharges where the discharges are not covered by an industry-specific general permit issued pursuant to s. NR 216.24, or by an individual permit issued pursuant to s. 283.31 or 283.33, Stats.

(3) CHANGING TO TIER 2. (a) A permittee covered by a tier 1 general industrial storm water discharge permit issued under this section, or a permit issued under s. NR 216.24, may request that the department consider converting the permittee's coverage to a tier 2 general industrial storm water discharge permit if all of the following occur:

(4) CHANGING TO TIER 1. If the department determines that a facility or an industrial activity covered under a tier 2 general permit may be discharging storm water contaminated with pollutants listed in s. NR 216.27 (3) (j), the department may require that the facility or activity be covered by a tier 1 general permit.

New Jersey

New Jersey has issued six different general industrial permits. This review document summarizes the Basic Industrial Storm Water General Permit (NJ0088315 (5G2)) and Scrap Metal Processing and Recycling Facilities General Permit (NJ0107671).

Basic Industrial Storm Water General Permit (NJ0088315 (5G2))

This permit may authorize all new and existing industrial storm water discharges to surface and/or ground waters of the State, except for the following:

- i. Storm water discharges subject to any of the following effluent guideline limitations for storm water: cement manufacturing, materials storage piles (40 CFR 411, Subpart C); feedlots (40 CFR 412); fertilizer manufacturing (40 CFR 418); petroleum refining (40 CFR 419); phosphate manufacturing (40 CFR 422); steam electric, coal pile runoff (40 CFR 423); mineral mining and processing (40 CFR 436); ore mining and dressing (40 CFR 440); asphalt emulsion (40 CFR 443 Subpart A); and landfills (40 CFR 445).
- ii. Storm water discharges authorized under another NJPDES Discharge to Surface Water (DSW) or Discharge to Ground Water (DGW) permit (including an expired permit), or combined with domestic wastewater or process waste water prior to treatment.
- iii. Storm water discharges that may be fully authorized under NJPDES Permit No. NJ0088323 (a separate general permit for storm water discharges from certain construction activities).
- iv. Storm water discharges from facilities with "sanitary landfills" as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.4 or hazardous waste landfills subject to N.J.A.C. 7:26G, unless those landfills have been closed in compliance with N.J.A.C. 7:26-2A.9 (the Solid Waste rules) or N.J.A.C. 7:26G (the Hazardous Waste rules), the appropriate certifications have been submitted in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:26 or N.J.A.C. 7:26G, and the landfills are not disrupted in a manner that exposes solid waste to the storm water discharge and/or the landfill is not disrupted. Such closed landfills are eligible for authorization under this permit.
- v. Storm water discharges from projects or activities that conflict with an adopted WQM plan.

Tennessee

Discharges covered are listed in a Table in Part I.1. Parts I-X of the permit apply to all dischargers. Part XI applies to specific sectors or industries.

Monitoring Requirements

Washington

Quarterly monitoring required for all dischargers. Significant contributors may have to monitor more. Allows waiver of monitoring if consistent with benchmark values. Storm event of 0.1 inch/24 hours or greater with no precipitation for 24 hours previous. Exceptions: no activity or staffing for the quarter; consistent attainment (8 consecutive quarters with discharge equal to or less than) of benchmarks (ph, turbidity, zinc and petroleum); extreme hardship with no environmental impact. Visual and storm water monitoring required (except if to groundwater than only visual) during storm events. Also require an annual dry weather inspection. If the value for total zinc exceeds the benchmark value for two consecutive quarters, beginning with the next sampling quarter the permittee shall include analysis for copper and lead quarterly to be continued until the end of the permit unless the benchmarks can be consistently attained.

In addition to the monitoring above, beginning the second quarter 2003, certain categories have to monitor for additional parameters (*pp. 25-28*).

Virginia

The permit provides (in Section A) a description of each applicable industry with associated monitoring requirements. Monitoring for all parameters and all industries is required once per 6 months (all industries do not have monitoring requirements). Visual monitoring is also required of all permittees during each monitoring period. A “cut-off concentration” is included with each pollutant to be monitored. If the average concentration for a pollutant calculated from all monitoring data, with a minimum of 4 consecutive samples, is less than the corresponding listed cut-off concentration for that pollutant, additional monitoring for that pollutant, is not required. In addition, the permittee shall review its storm water pollution prevention practices each year and revise the plan (required in Section B-11), if this average concentration for any indicator pollutant in the previous year’s sampling was greater than the corresponding cut-off value for that pollutant.

California

(Reviewer Note: Details are found on pp. 24 - 39.) Facility required to develop a monitoring plan with implementation schedule. Requires quarterly visual monitoring. Storm water monitoring is required at least twice per wet season (includes the first storm of the season). All industries are to sample for TSS, pH, and TOC (or oil and grease), and “toxic chemicals and other pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges in significant quantities”. In addition, a table of industry specific pollutants are included (Table D). Alternative monitoring methods can be proposed to the Regional Board. Sampling and analysis exemptions are given with no exposure certification, certification by the Regional Board (mainly based on infrequency of discharge and/or general compliance with the General Permit), or for local agency certification (if one exists and is approved by the Regional Board). Sampling frequency can be reduced if certification that the following are true: 1) The facility operator has collected and analyzed samples from a minimum of six storm events from all required drainage areas; (2) All prohibited non-storm water discharges have been eliminated or otherwise permitted; (3) The facility operator demonstrates compliance with the terms and conditions of the General Permit for the previous two years (i.e., completed Annual Reports, performed visual observations, implemented appropriate BMPs, etc.); (4) The facility operator demonstrates that the facility's storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges do not contain significant quantities of pollutants (*Reviewer Note: the permit does not specify how this can be demonstrated*); and (5) Conditions (2), (3), and (4) above are expected to remain in effect for a minimum of one year after filing the certification. If this certification is submitted, the facility must only sample two more storm events until the end of the permit term. The required years depend on the date of the certification submittal. A table (*p. 34*) gives details about when the samples must be taken. Group

monitoring is allowed by the general permit (p. 35) as well as approved watershed monitoring (p. 39).

Connecticut

Industries are required to sample annually, during the wet season for TSS, pH, chemical oxygen demand, total suspended solids, total phosphorous, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, nitrate as nitrogen, total copper, total zinc, total lead, and aquatic toxicity. In addition, they must sample for any Federal effluent limitations they are subject to and rainfall pH is to be sampled for at the time of monitoring. Airports which use deicers must sample for the primary ingredient in the deicing material.

Sampling Reductions: For industrial activity which was initiated before October 1, 1997, and which does not exceed the benchmark values in the permit (80th percentiles of the cumulative relative frequency graphs developed from storm water results reported under the General Permits for the Discharge of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity, issued October 1, 1992 and October 1, 1997 for a period of two consecutive years commencing on October 1, 2002) for a period of two consecutive years commencing on October 1, 2000 may suspend sampling for two years following this period. For those facilities that sampled under the General Permit for the Discharge of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity, issued October 1, 1997 and remained below the levels in that permit (Section 5(c)(1)(E)) for two consecutive years may suspend sampling for the two years following that period even as that period may extend into the term of this permit. Following the two year suspension, sampling shall resume as specified in the preceding paragraph.

For any discharge monitoring for any newly constructed industrial activity which was initiated after October 1, 1997 and which does not exceed the benchmark levels (50th percentiles of the cumulative relative frequency graphs developed from storm water results reported under the General Permits for the Discharge of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity, issued October 1, 1992 (modified October 1, 1995) and October 1, 1997) for a period of two consecutive years commencing on October 1, 2002, sampling may be suspended for two years following this period. Those facilities that sampled under the General Permit for the Discharge of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity, issued October 1, 1997 and met the levels in that permit (Section 5(c)(1)(F)) may suspend sampling for the two years following that period even as that period may extend into the term of this permit. Following the two-year suspension, sampling shall resume as specified in the preceding paragraph.

Georgia

Facilities other than those identified in Parts III.C. (*facilities discharging to impaired streams*) and VI.A.2.a. (*specific industries*) are not required to perform analytical testing on their storm water discharges associated with industrial activity unless specifically required in writing by the state. Those facilities are required to monitor annually for a set of parameters established by pollutant which causes the impairment or those specifically set out in Part VI.A.2.a. through t. In addition, the permittee shall perform and document visual examinations of the storm water discharged from each outfall. The examination(s) must be made during normal facility operation at a frequency appropriate to the size and type of industrial activity conducted but no less than once each calendar quarter. No allowances for reductions in sampling are provided. No benchmarks are provided.

Hawaii

Semi-annual visual inspections required. Monitoring required annually for pollutants listed in Table 34.1 on p. 55-B-29 for Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day), Chemical Oxygen Demand, Total Suspended Solids, Total Phosphorus Total Nitrogen, Nitrate+Nitrite Nitrogen, Oil and Grease, pH, toxic pollutants.

No effluent limitations or benchmarks used except for a range of pH.

Illinois

Does not appear that any monitoring is required, but permit states that “the Agency may also require monitoring of any storm water discharge from any site to determine whether an individual permit is required.”

Virginia

The requirements and procedures for quarterly visual monitoring are applicable to all facilities covered under this permit, regardless of the facility's sector of industrial activity. There are four individual and separate categories of monitoring requirements and numeric effluent limitations that a facility may be subject to under this permit. The monitoring requirements and numeric limitations applicable to a facility depend on the types of industrial activities generating storm water runoff from the facility. Part IV of the permit (9 VAC 25-151-90 et seq.) identifies monitoring requirements applicable to specific sectors of industrial activity. The permittee must review Part I A 1 and Part IV of the permit to determine which monitoring requirements and numeric limitations apply to his facility. Unless otherwise specified, limitations and monitoring requirements under Part I A 1 and Part IV are additive. Sector-specific monitoring requirements and limitations are applied discharge by discharge at facilities with colocated activities. Where storm water from the colocated activities are commingled, 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. Where monitoring requirements for a monitoring period overlap (e.g., need to monitor TSS one/year for a limit and also one/year for benchmark monitoring), the permittee may use a single sample to satisfy both monitoring requirements.

Table 70-1 identifies the specific industrial sectors subject to the benchmark monitoring requirements of this permit and the industry-specific pollutants of concern. The permittee must refer to the tables found in the individual sectors in Part IV (9 VAC 25-151-90 et seq.) for benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations. Annual monitoring is required (at least for the first two years).

Benchmark monitoring waivers are available for facilities testing below benchmark values. If samples were collected in two consecutive monitoring years, and the parameter concentrations were below the benchmark value in Part IV; and the facility is not subject to a numeric limitation for that parameter established in Part I A 1 c (Coal Pile Runoff) or Part IV (Sector Specific Permit Requirements), then sector-specific benchmark monitoring is not required to be conducted in subsequent monitoring years.

Oregon

Benchmark values are established (and listed in Schedule A.8.). All permittees must monitor for copper, lead, zinc, pH, total suspended solids, oil & grease, E. coli (only for landfills, if septage and sewage biosolids are disposed at the site, and sewage treatment plants) twice per year and visually inspect once a month. The permittee is not required to conduct sampling if the benchmarks specified in Schedule A.8 are met, or if the exceedance is due to natural or background conditions for at least four consecutive storm water monitoring events conducted by the permittee over 24 continuous months. Note that there is no reduction in monitoring allowed for facilities subject to limitations under CFR (Schedule A.7).

Pennsylvania

Annual inspections required. Monitoring requirements and effluent limitations (and BMPs) are assigned based on industry type (in appendices). Monitoring required no less than annually and no more than once

per 6 months.

Rhode Island

Monitoring requirements specific to industry type and established in Part 2.B. Sampling is required no more than annually and not less frequently than semi-annually. No benchmarks are established.

Iowa

Monitoring requirements specific per industry type.

Louisiana

Permit outlines “universal monitoring requirements” in Part 5.1 and Part 6 outlines sector-specific monitoring requirements. Quarterly visual monitoring is required for “universal” requirements. Certain sectors have benchmark values for certain parameters. Benchmark waivers are available to facilities whose discharges are below benchmark values. On both a parameter by parameter and outfall by outfall basis, you are not required to conduct sector specific benchmark monitoring required by the permit (universal and sector specific) in the year 4 monitoring year provided: samples are collected for all four quarters of the year 2 monitoring year; and average concentration was below the benchmark value in Part 6; and a certification is included in the SWPPP that based on current potential pollutant sources and BMPs used, discharges from the facility are reasonably expected to be essentially the same (or cleaner) compared to when the benchmark monitoring for the year 2 monitoring year was done.

Arkansas

Facilities which are conducting quarterly biomonitoring testing will continue to biomonitor for Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity. Testing for Acute whole effluent will be deleted after the facility has passed two (2) consecutive testing periods, for both *Daphnia pulex* and *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow). See Part VI. C. (Page 41).

Other effluent monitoring requirements vary based on industry type and are found Part V. B.

Indiana

Section 7.3 indicates that all dischargers (identified in section 5(4)) are to monitor annually for oil and grease, CBOD, COD, TSS, TKN, total phosphorus, pH, and nitrate+nitrite. In addition, any facility discharge outfall subject to subdivision (1) to “shall be monitored for any pollutant attributable to a facility’s industrial activity that is reasonably expected to be present in the discharge, as well as for any other pollutant that has the potential to be present in a storm water discharge as requested by the commissioner.”

Maryland

The permit states only that, “In the event that the Department identifies certain pollutants causing impairment of the receiving waters, the permittee may be required to amend the NOI by submission of storm water sampling data for the subject pollutants. The Department will provide further information, if applicable, after receipt of the NOI.”

Michigan

Monitoring plan submittal: Within six (6) months after the effective date of a certificate of coverage issued under this general permit, the permittee shall submit to the District Supervisor an approvable plan for monitoring and analysis of the storm water discharges authorized by the certificate of coverage and this

general permit. The plan shall include a proposed list of pollutants to be monitored to adequately characterize the discharge. At a minimum, the proposed list of pollutants shall include significant materials which are either stored in primary vessels within the permittee's secondary containment structure(s) or which the permittee knows or has reason to believe are present in an area other than a secondary containment structure, including a Site of Environmental Contamination or other activity which may contribute pollutants to the storm water for which the Department determines monitoring is needed. If the permittee has more than one special use area that would require storm water monitoring, such as a secondary containment structure *and* a Site of Environmental Contamination, then a separate monitoring plan shall be submitted for each special use area. The monitoring plan may include a request to monitor a combined discharge from multiple secondary containment structures if the permittee demonstrates in the plan that the monitoring is representative of water from all secondary containment structures. The plan(s) shall describe the monitoring frequency and duration, the total number of sampling events (each discharge is one event), the monitoring and analysis methods to be used, and a date for submittal of the summarized analytical results. Samples shall be collected, preserved, handled, and analyzed using EPA approved methods (see 40 CFR part 136) and quantification levels. Some desired quantification levels are available in Appendix A.

Monitoring secondary containment structures or retention basins with retention periods greater than 24 hours: Samples shall be collected from the water within a secondary containment structure or retention basin, or of the discharge prior to mixing with the receiving water or other waste streams. Grab samples may be taken unless the District Supervisor specifies other sampling methods. Pollutant concentrations and estimated total volume of the discharge shall be reported. Sampling may include visual observations to determine if the storm water contains unnatural turbidity, color, oil film, floating solids, foams, settleable solids, or suspended solids.

Monitoring storm water runoff from a Site of Environmental Contamination or other activity (without secondary containment or 24-hour retention) which may contribute pollutants to the storm water for which the Department determines monitoring is needed: Samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inch of rainfall and causes a discharge; and at least 72 hours from the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch) storm event. Quantitative data shall be reported for a grab sample taken during the first thirty minutes of the discharge. Additional samples shall be collected during a discharge event as necessary to be representative of the pollutants discharged from the site. Date and duration of the storm event, the rainfall measurement or estimate, duration between the storm event sampled and the end date of the previous measurable storm event, pollutant concentration(s), visual observations, and estimated total volume of the discharge shall be reported.

Monitoring startup: Upon completion and implementation of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (Part I.A.6.) and approval of the monitoring plan, the permittee shall begin monitoring the authorized discharge as specified in the plan. If the District Supervisor does not take action to approve or comment on the monitoring plan within ninety (90) days after submittal, and the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan is being implemented by the permittee in its entirety, the permittee shall begin storm water monitoring in accordance with the plan submitted. Nothing in this general permit shall prevent additional sampling, in addition to that specified in the monitoring plan, from being conducted. The analytical results of all representative discharge samples collected must be reported to the District Supervisor. If, upon review of the analysis, it is determined that any of the materials or constituents require limiting to protect the receiving waters in accordance with applicable Water Quality Standards, the Department may determine that an individual permit is needed for the discharge in accordance with Part I.A.9. of this general permit.

Wyoming

A minimum of semi-annual monitoring is required of all timber products manufacturers; clay, concrete and gypsum products manufacturers; metal mining sites; scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities and auto salvage yards; and facilities with multiple industrial classifications. The parameters required vary with industrial classification. Visual examinations of the discharge are also required at the time of sampling. Permittees may request a reduction in sampling frequency when average results from storm water sampling are consistent and indicate that the discharges would not be expected to adversely impact surface waters of the state. The averaged results of at least four consecutive samples taken over a maximum of three consecutive years must be below the benchmark concentrations specified for the facility.

South Carolina

Semi-annual monitoring (for industry specific parameters) is required for Section 313 of EPCRA Title III facilities; primary metal industries; land disposal units/incinerators/BIFs; wood treatment; coal pile runoff; and battery reclaimers. Annual monitoring is required for airports; coal-fired steam electric facilities; animal handling/meat packing facilities; and “additional facilities” as follows:

Facilities with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that:

- (i) come in contact with storage piles for solid chemicals used as raw materials that are exposed to precipitation at facilities classified as SIC 30 (Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products) or SIC 28 (Chemicals and Allied Products);
- (ii) are from those areas at automobile junkyards with any of the following: (A) over 250 auto/truck bodies with drivelines (engine, transmission, axles, and wheels), 250 drivelines, or any combination thereof (in whole or in parts) are exposed to storm water; (B) over 500 auto/truck units (bodies with or without drivelines in whole or in parts) are stored exposed to storm water; or (C) over 100 units per year are dismantled and drainage or storage of automotive fluids occurs in areas exposed to storm water;
- (iii) come into contact with lime storage piles that are exposed to storm water at lime manufacturing facilities;
- (iv) are from oil handling sites at oil fired steam electric power generating facilities;
- (v) are from cement manufacturing facilities and cement kilns (other than discharges in whole or in part from material storage piles subject to storm water effluent guidelines at 40 CFR 411 - which are not eligible for coverage under this permit);
- (vi) are from ready-mixed concrete facilities; or
- (vii) are from ship building and repairing facilities; are required to monitor such storm water discharged from the facility for: Oil and Grease (mg/L); Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) (mg/L); Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L); pH; and any pollutant limited in an effluent guideline to which the facility is subject. Facilities classified under SIC 4493 - marinas that engage in boat maintenance, rehabilitation, repair painting, fueling, lubrication and cleaning are covered under this permit per VI.B.3.d.(vii) above. Value of receipts is a clear indication of whether a facility is engaged in these activities.

South Dakota

Sampling and testing of storm water for specific parameters is not required on a routine basis under this permit (with the exception of coal pile runoff). The Secretary reserves the right to require sampling and testing, on a case-by-case basis, in the event that there is reason to suspect that compliance with the pollution prevention plan is a problem, or to measure the effectiveness of the BMPs in removing pollutants in the effluent.

Texas

Annual monitoring is required of all facilities (unless qualify for a hazardous metals waiver) to determine compliance with daily maximum metals effluent limitations for inland or tidal waterways. In addition, benchmark monitoring is required for specific sectors (Part IV). Benchmark monitoring must be conducted on a quarterly basis for two consecutive periods during the term of the permit. A waiver from benchmark monitoring may be obtained for the Second Period based on average results of the First Period. Waivers are allowable on a parameter by parameter basis and on an outfall by outfall basis. To qualify for a waiver for a specific pollutant at a specific outfall during the Second Period, the following conditions must be met: (a) a minimum of one sample is collected from the outfall, and analyzed for the specific pollutant, during each quarter of the First Period; and (b) the average of the four results for that pollutant is less than the benchmark value; (c) the current and projected potential pollutant sources of the particular benchmark parameter are not expected to significantly increase.

Mississippi

Monitoring shall be required if: 1. the waterbody has a wasteload allocation for a specific parameter(s) established by a TMDL; and 2. MDEQ has reason to believe the specific parameter(s) is present at the facility. Monitoring is required so that appropriate changes to the existing SWPPP may be affected so that storm water discharges will not adversely impact impaired waters. If requested, sampling shall be conducted at least quarterly and according to Part IV. F & G. Additional specific monitoring requirements for SARA Title III, Section 313 facilities as well as facilities with coal piles. No other monitoring required.

Montana

Part III.A.2. identifies the facilities required to monitor and the parameters required at least semi-annually. Frequency may be re-evaluated by the Department after a minimum of three monitoring periods of representative sample data have been collected. The Department may suspend the sampling requirement if after any three monitoring periods (representative sampling events), a facility can demonstrate the following conditions:

- a. BMP implementation is satisfactorily reducing and minimizing the potential discharge of pollutants in storm water.
- b. The storm water sampling test results for the parameters tested for under Part III. of this Permit have not exceeded the U.S.EPA benchmark values, which have been adopted by the Department, as presented in Attachment B entitled "Storm Water Discharge Guidelines, December 1, 2000."
- c. Storm water discharges have not resulted in being unable to attain a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) or Wasteload Allocation which has been developed and approved by the Department for the receiving surface waters.
- d. There have been no violations of the conditions and requirements in the permit.
- e. There are no significant site characteristics, concerns, or problems (such as spills or releases) which could potentially allow pollutants to come into contact with storm water.

Nebraska

No routine monitoring is required unless requested specifically by the state for a facility.

Nevada

Quarterly visual monitoring is required of all facilities.

The following categories of facilities have storm water effluent guidelines for at least one of their

subcategories: cement manufacturing (40 CFR 411); feedlots (40 CFR 412); fertilizer manufacturing (40 CFR 418); petroleum refining (40 CFR 419); phosphate manufacturing (40 CFR 422); steam electric power generation (40 CFR 423); coal mining (40 CFR 434); mineral mining and processing (40 CFR 436); ore mining and dressing (40 CFR 440); paving and roofing materials (40 CFR 443); and landfills (40 CFR 445). A facility that falls into one of these general categories shall examine the applicable effluent guideline to determine if it is categorized in one of the subcategories that have storm water effluent guidelines. If a facility is classified as one of those subcategories, that facility is subject to the standards listed in the CFR for that category, must sample storm water discharges from the facility, at a minimum, of once per calendar year.

New York

Semi-annual monitoring is required for Section 313 of SARA Title III facilities; primary metals facilities; land disposal units/incinerators/BIFs; wood treatment facilities; coal pile runoff facilities; battery reclaimer facilities. Annual monitoring is required for airports; coal-fired steam electric facilities; animal handling/meat packing facilities and additional facilities as follows:

(i) come in contact with storage piles for solid chemicals used as raw materials that are exposed to precipitation at facilities classified as SIC 30 (Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products) or SIC 28 (Chemicals and Allied Products);(ii) are from those areas at automobile junkyards with any of the following: (A) over 250 auto/truck bodies with drivelines (engine, transmission, axles, and wheels), 250 drivelines, or any combination thereof (in whole or in parts) are exposed to storm water; (B) over 500 auto/truck units (bodies with or without drivelines in whole or in parts) are stored exposed to storm water; or (C) over 100 units per year are dismantled and drainage or storage of automotive fluids occurs in areas exposed to storm water;(iii) come into contact with lime storage piles that are exposed to storm water at lime manufacturing facilities;(iv) are from oil handling sites at oil fired steam electric power generating facilities;(v) are from cement manufacturing facilities and cement kilns (other than discharges in whole or in part from material storage piles subject to storm water effluent guidelines at 40 CFR 411 - which are not eligible for coverage under this permit); (vi) are from ready-mixed concrete facilities; or (vii) are from ship building and repairing facilities are required to monitor such storm water discharged from the facility for: Oil and Grease (mg/L); Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)(mg/L); Total Suspended Solids (TSS)(mg/L); Ph; and any pollutant limited in an effluent guideline to which the facility is subject.

Ohio

Part V contains numeric effluent limitations for coal pile runoff, monitoring requirements for storm water runoff from 11 industrial categories (defined in Attachment IV), and additional storm water monitoring requirements for facilities required to report under SARA Title III for "Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals." Effluent limitations of 50 mg/l for Total Suspended Solids and a pH range of 6.0 S.U. to 9.0 S.U. apply to coal pile runoff. All facilities required to monitor storm water discharges must monitor for: oil & grease, pH, storm event duration, amount of precipitation, time between storm events, and volume of discharge. There are other parameters where monitoring may be required dependent upon industrial category and whether a discharger is a "Section 313" facility (see Attachment IV for detailed requirements that must be met).

Oklahoma

All facilities, without exception, will be subject to quarterly visual monitoring. Facilities with effluent limitation guidelines also are required to monitor for compliance (facilities listed in Table 1-3 of Part 1.3). Sector-specific monitoring requirements and limitations are applied discharge by discharge at facilities

(identified in Part 12) with co-located activities. Where storm water from the co-located activities are comingled, 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.

Vermont

(7. Monitoring Requirements) The monitoring requirements and numeric limitations applicable to a facility depend on a number of factors, including but not limited to the types of industrial activities generating storm water runoff from the facility. The requirements and procedures for quarterly visual monitoring are applicable to all facilities covered under this permit, regardless of the facility's sector of industrial activity. Attachment A identifies the industrial sectors subject to the Analytical Benchmark Monitoring requirements of this permit and the industry-specific pollutants of concern. Attachment B identifies the applicable monitoring requirements and Benchmark Monitoring cut-off concentrations for each specific sector identified in Attachment A. The permittee must review these attachments to determine which monitoring requirements and numeric limitations apply to the facility. Unless otherwise indicated, limitations and monitoring requirements are additive and the more restrictive limitation applies. Benchmark monitoring must occur quarterly in the 2nd and 4th years of the permit. On both a parameter-by-parameter and outfall-by-outfall basis, the permittee is not required to conduct sector-specific benchmark monitoring in the second monitoring period provided that: samples were collected for all four quarters of the first monitoring period and the average pollutant concentration was below the benchmark value; the discharge is not subject to a numeric limitation for that parameter; and the permittee includes a certification in the SWPPP that based on current potential pollutant sources and BMPs used, discharges from the facility are reasonably expected to be essentially the same (or cleaner) compared to when the benchmark monitoring for the first monitoring period was done.

North Dakota

Part III. B.2. Annual Monitoring - The following facilities are required to monitor their storm water discharges annually for the facility specific parameters and the baseline parameters:

A. Facilities with Coal Pile Runoff. Analyze for Total Recoverable (TR) copper, nickel TR, zinc TR.

b. Animal Handling/meat Packing. Fecal coliform.

c. Battery Reclaimers/automobile Salvage Facilities. Lead TR.

3. Biannual Monitoring - The following facilities are required to monitor their storm water discharges biannually (2 times a year) for the facility specific parameters and the baseline parameters:

a. Sara Title Iii Facilities. Section 313 water priority chemicals specific to the facility.

b. Primary Metal Industries (Sic Code 33). Analyze for total recoverable (TR) lead, cadmium TR, arsenic TR, copper TR, chromium TR, and any pollutant limited in an effluent guideline to which the facility is subject.

c. Land Disposal Units/incinerators. Analyze for: lead TR, iron TR, magnesium TR, arsenic TR, silver TR, barium TR, chromium TR, cyanide TR, mercury TR, selenium TR, cadmium TR. In addition analyze for: potassium, sodium, sulfate, calcium, chloride, ammonia, bicarbonate, total organic carbon, and magnesium (dissolved).

d. Wood Treatment (Chlorophenolic/creosote). Total phenols.

e. Wood Treatment (Arsenic/chromium). Analyze for: arsenic TR, chromium TR and copper TR.

f. Regional Commercial Service Airports. Deicing materials (ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, urea, etc.). A summary of the amount of deicing materials used shall be submitted with the annual monitoring reports.

4. Accelerated Monitoring - The following facilities are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the facility specific parameters and the baseline parameters:

Primary Commercial Service Airports and Us Air Bases. These large airports shall include monthly sampling for deicing materials (ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, urea, and/or any other deicing material used.). Sampling starts with the first month of deicing activities through the final month of deicing activities. An annual report of deicing products used and the monitoring results shall be summarized and reported with the Discharge Monitoring Report form to the Department by June 30 of that year. The Department reserves the right to establish additional monitoring requirements and/or reduce monitoring requirements, based on sample results.

5. The following baseline parameters shall be monitored for by those facilities included in Part III, B-2; Part III, B-3; and Part III, B-4:

- a. Oil and Grease (visual), if visible sheen present, a grab sample shall be collected.
- b. pH (S.U.)
- c. Total Suspended Solids (mg/l)
- d. Total Phosphorus (mg/l)
- e. Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/l)
- f. Nitrates as Nitrogen (mg/l)
- g. 5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (mg/l)
- h. Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/l)
- i. Any pollutant that is limited in an effluent guideline to which the facility is or may be subject.

Alabama

Hydropower ALG360000

The permit establishes monitoring requirements and effluent limits for each of nine potential wastewater discharge types:

1. Discharges of once through cooling waters to include generator cooling water, generator thrust bearing cooling water, turbine guide cooling water, transformer and miscellaneous cooling waters, and filter backwash
2. Sumps and drains – including powerhouse sumps and drains, valve pit drains, head cover drains, and gallery sumps and drains
3. Plant and unit oil/water separators
4. Sanitary wastewater
5. Uncontaminated storm water
6. Pretreated drilling supernate wastewater
7. Wastewater resulting from maintenance and repair activities associated with cleaning, pressure washing, blasting and painting of structures over water
8. Discharge limitations and monitoring requirements for uncontaminated storm water from bulk petroleum secondary containment areas.
9. Discharge limitations and monitoring requirements for storm water from fuels handling and refueling areas

Metal Finishing ALG120000

The permit establishes monitoring requirements and effluent limits for each of eight potential wastewater discharge types:

1. Storm water from primary metals, fabricated metal products, industrial and commercial machinery, electronic equipment, transportation equipment, and measuring and analyzing

- instruments (including storm water from non-hazardous foundry sand disposal sites associated with above listed activities).
2. Storm water from equipment parking and maintenance areas
 3. Storm water runoff from petroleum storage and fueling areas
 4. Discharges (containing chlorine) associated with non-contact cooling water and cooling tower blowdown, uncontaminated condensate, boiler blowdown, and demineralizer wastewater
 5. Discharges (not containing chlorine) associated with non-contact cooling water and cooling tower blowdown, uncontaminated condensate, boiler blowdown, and demineralizer wastewater
 6. Hydrostatic test waters from new containers
 7. Discharge limitations and monitoring requirements for uncontaminated storm water from equipment maintenance and storage and petroleum storage and handling areas.
 8. Vehicle and equipment exterior washing operations that DO NOT use solvents

In addition, there are some discharge monitoring requirements applicable to all discharges:

Monitoring of one storm water outfall within a designed drainage area as representative of the remaining outfalls, may be allowed if the applicant submits certification that the discharges are essentially the same. If at a later date the discharges are determined to be dissimilar or if pollutant concentrations are such that water quality standards are contravened, then monitoring of all discharges may be required.

Colorado

Light Industrial COR01000

Sampling and testing of storm water for specific parameters is not required on a routine basis under this permit. The Division reserves the right to require sampling and testing, on a case-by-case basis, in the event that there is reason to suspect that compliance with the SWMP is a problem, or to measure the effectiveness of the BMPs in removing pollutants in the effluent.

Heavy Industrial COR02000

Section D.2. outlines the specific monitoring requirements by industry type. Sampling is required annually unless directed by the state. For industries not addressed in the section, no monitoring is required.

Kentucky

The primary metals general permit requires semi-annual monitoring for all permittees for conventional pollutants and metals.

Minnesota

No monitoring requirements. Facility has to observe the storm water runoff annually to determine if it is “discolored or otherwise visibly contaminated.”

Missouri

Wood Treating MO-R22B000

Part A. requires annual monitoring for various pollutants of concern.

Solid Waste Transfer MO-R80H000

Part A. requires quarterly monitoring for various pollutants of concern.

Lumber and Wood (Primary) MO-R22A000

No monitoring requirements are included in this permit.

North Carolina

NCG130000 Non-metal Waste Recycling Industry

Semi-annual visual inspection of discharge required of all permittees. Facilities which have any vehicle maintenance activity occurring on-site which uses more than 55 gallons of new motor oil per month when averaged over the calendar year shall perform analytical monitoring as specified in Table 2. This monitoring shall be performed at all outfalls which discharge storm water runoff from the vehicle maintenance areas. For each parameter, the arithmetic mean of all analytical sampling results collected during the coverage of the permit shall be calculated for each individual outfall. The computed arithmetic mean is then compared to the cut-off concentrations listed in Table 3 (page 5). If the arithmetic mean is less than the specified cut-off concentration for a parameter other than pH or within the specified range for pH only, then the facility is not required to continue annual analytical monitoring for that parameter (at that outfall) during the remaining coverage of the permit unless a significant change in facility operations or configuration occurs. If a cut-off concentration results in discontinued analytical monitoring at an individual discharge outfall, the permittee is required to maintain facility operations that ensure the continuation of storm water runoff quality. The permittee must perform analytical sampling during the first year that the facility becomes subject to this Section C and last year of permit coverage regardless of cut-off concentration conditions. Analytical results from sampling during the final year of permit coverage must be submitted with the permit renewal application. All analytical monitoring shall be performed during a representative storm event.

NCG080000 Vehicle Maintenance Areas

Analytical annual monitoring of storm water discharges shall be performed as specified in Table 1, for those facilities conducting vehicle maintenance activities and utilizing more than 55 gallons new motor oil per month when averaged over the year (those vehicle maintenance activities not utilizing more than 55 gallons of new motor oil per month are not required to conduct analytical monitoring). For each parameter, the arithmetic mean of all analytical sampling results collected during the coverage of the permit shall be calculated for each individual outfall. The computed arithmetic mean is then compared to the cut-off concentrations listed below in Table 2. If the arithmetic mean is less than the specified cut-off concentration for a given parameter, then the facility is not required to continue annual analytical monitoring for that parameter (at that outfall) during the remaining coverage of the permit unless a significant change in facility operations or configuration occurs. If a cut-off concentration results in discontinued analytical monitoring at an individual discharge outfall, the permittee is required to maintain facility operations that ensure the continuation of storm water runoff quality. The permittee must perform analytical sampling during the first and last year of the permit coverage regardless of cut-off concentration conditions. Analytical results from sampling during the final year of the permit coverage must be submitted with the permit renewal application. All analytical monitoring shall be performed during a representative storm event. In addition, monitoring is required for discharge from oil water separators and bulk terminals. Semi-annual visual inspections are also required of all discharges.

NCG140000 Ready Mix Concrete

All facilities must monitor for the parameters listed in Table 1. Facilities which have any vehicle maintenance activity occurring on-site which uses more than 55 gallons of new motor oil per month when averaged over the calendar year shall perform analytical monitoring as specified below in Table 3. This monitoring shall be performed at all outfalls which discharge storm water runoff from the vehicle maintenance areas.

For each parameter, the arithmetic mean of all annual analytical sampling results collected during the term of the permit shall be calculated for each individual outfall. The computed arithmetic mean is then compared to the cut-off concentrations listed in the permit. If the arithmetic mean is less than the specified cut-off concentration for a given parameter, then the facility is not required to continue annual analytical monitoring for that parameter (at that outfall) during the remaining term of the permit unless a significant change in facility operations or configuration occurs. If a cut-off concentration results in discontinued analytical monitoring at an individual discharge outfall, the permittee is required to maintain facility operations that ensure the continuation of storm water runoff quality. The permittee must perform analytical sampling of storm water discharges during the first and last year of the permit coverage regardless of cut-off concentration conditions. Analytical results from sampling during the final year of the permit coverage must be submitted with the permit renewal application. All analytical monitoring shall be performed during a representative storm event.

Section C contains the annual monitoring requirements and effluent limitations for the discharge of process wastewater associated with four distinct activities: 1) Vehicle and equipment cleaning - external surfaces; 2) Overflow from recycle systems that receive storm water runoff; 3) Wetting of raw material stockpiles; 4) Mixing drum cleaning. Discharge of process wastewater generated by any other activity is not authorized under this permit. In the event that authorized process wastewaters commingle prior to discharge, sampling the combined discharge will meet the conditions of this permit for those separate activities, with respect to the annual sample. In the case of commingled process wastewater, the most stringent of the applicable limits will apply.

Semi-annual visual inspections of all discharge outfalls are required as well.

Wisconsin

All permittees required to do dry weather outfall inspections to determine if there is a discharge of non-storm water during the 1st year of the permit. In addition each facility must perform a quarterly visual inspection of all outfalls.

Heavy Manufacturers

Required to annually monitor for all pollutants identified in the SWPPP as “residual pollutants”. After review of the facility monitoring plan portion of the SWPPP, the department shall add additional pollutants to the monitoring list if it has cause to do so based on a reasonable probability that the pollutants will be present in storm water discharges from the facility. The department shall remove pollutants from the monitoring list if it determines that continued monitoring for the pollutant serves no further purpose. Chemical monitoring may be discontinued after submitting the second round of chemical monitoring results to the department with the annual facility site compliance inspection report unless the department directs the permittee otherwise. The department shall require additional chemical sampling within a tier 1 general permit for industrial facilities where chemical monitoring has shown a reasonable potential that the storm water discharge from an individual facility or a type of industry will exceed a water quality standard.

New Jersey

Basic Industrial Storm Water General Permit (NJ0088315 (5G2))

No monitoring requirements are included or incorporated by reference.

Tennessee

Monitoring requirements are specific to industries and are outlined in Part XI (pps. 57-338).

Water Quality Issues

Discharges to impaired waters

Washington

Monitoring: In addition to regular monitoring, beginning with the second quarter of the year 2003, all facilities that discharge to waters listed as impaired by the State under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (except for sediment or tissue) must conduct quarterly monitoring of authorized discharges of storm water to surface water. Samples must be analyzed for the parameters named on the 303(d) as causing impairment of the listed waters except for temperature which is not required and fecal coliform which is only required if there is a potential source from the industrial activity. Discharges to a waterbody for which a TMDL has been completed must be consistent with the TMDL determination. Where the TMDL determination sets load allocations for new discharges or limits pollutant concentrations in the discharge, the permittee must conduct monitoring for the named pollutant(s) and the monitoring must be consistent with TMDL requirements, if any. Permittees may suspend monitoring for a listed parameter if: (1) eight consecutive quarterly samples fail to detect the presence of the listed parameter. Fail to detect does not apply to pH. For pH it is eight consecutive quarters where the values are not outside of the water quality-based range of 6.5 to 8.5 (freshwater) or 7.0 to 8.5 (marine), or (2) subject to State approval, the permittee can demonstrate after eight or more consecutive quarterly samples that there is no reasonable potential to violate water quality standards (does not state how to determine reasonable potential).

In addition to the requirements above, beginning with the second quarter of the year 2003, all facilities that discharge to waters listed by the State for violations of sediment standards under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act must conduct quarterly monitoring of authorized discharges of storm water to surface water for total suspended solids (TSS). Discharges that demonstrate TSS levels consistent with secondary treatment standards (30 mg/L monthly average not to exceed 45 mg/L) are considered unlikely to violate sediment quality standards. Permittees that can demonstrate consistent attainment TSS levels of secondary treatment standards may suspend monitoring for the duration of the permit term. Consistent attainment is defined as 8 consecutive quarterly samples (omitting any quarter where there is no discharge) with an average TSS of 30 mg/L and no sample exceeding 45 mg/L.

Discharge Limitations: A permittee's discharge must not cause or contribute to an excursion of the State's water quality standards, including the State's narrative criteria for water quality. For 303(d) listings based on numeric water quality criteria (except for sediment or tissue), permittees must comply with the State's water quality standard for each pollutant named as a pollutant causing a violation of water quality standards at the location named on the State's 303(d) list (except for temperature which is not required and fecal coliform which is only required if there is a potential source from the industrial activity). The State will not require monitoring for fecal coliform if the permittee can document that there is no potential source of fecal coliform from any of their industrial activities. Permittees must be in compliance with any applicable TMDL determination. New facilities that discharge either directly or indirectly via a storm water conveyance system to waters listed as impaired by the State under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act must comply with the State's water quality standards for the named pollutant(s) at the point of discharge. Facilities with coverage under this permit, that implement a significant process change must either comply with the State's water quality standards for the named pollutant(s) at the point of discharge or demonstrate no increase in loading from the entire facility as a result of the process change. All new discharges must be in compliance with any applicable TMDL determination. Existing facilities that discharge either directly or indirectly via a storm water conveyance system to waters listed as impaired by the State under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act must comply with the State's water quality standards for the named pollutant(s) at the point of discharge. Existing

facilities subject to a TMDL determination must be in compliance with the conditions of the TMDL determination and detailed implementation plan. If a permittee discharging to waters listed under 303(d) fails to comply with these effluent limits, a compliance schedule (page 19 of the permit) immediately becomes applicable and is considered to be the applicable interim effluent limitations until compliance with water quality standards is achieved or a TMDL is completed. Eight consecutive samples that do not exceed the applicable water quality standard for the listed pollutant(s) will demonstrate compliance with water quality standards and allow the Permittee to exit the compliance schedule. When a TMDL is completed, the Permittee must comply with the TMDL determination.

West Virginia

Permittees discharging pollutants of concern to waters for which there is a TMDL established or approved by EPA are not eligible for coverage under this general permit, unless the permit conditions of this general permit are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of such TMDL. Therefore, the permittee must submit an NPDES application to West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection for coverage under an individual NPDES permit. The permittee should consult with the State or EPA TMDL authority to confirm if his/her facility is subject to an approved TMDL.

California

No reference to TMDLs or 303(d) listed waterbodies are included in the permit.

Connecticut

No reference to TMDLs or 303(d) listed waterbodies are included in the permit.

Georgia

Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity to waters of the State for which a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) has been approved, are not authorized by the general permit unless the facility develops and implements a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) that is consistent with the TMDL. (*Reviewer Note: exact permit text pp. 10 - 13*)

For stream segments with approved TMDLs (this section does not apply to stream segments listed for fecal coliform, which will be addressed on a case by case basis). An operator is not eligible for coverage under this permit for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity to waters of the State for which a TMDL is approved prior to or during the term of this permit, unless the facility develops, implements, and maintains a SWP3 that is consistent with the TMDL. The SWP3 must specifically address any conditions or requirements included in the TMDL that are applicable to the operator's discharge within the timeframe specified in the TMDL. If the TMDL establishes a specific numeric wasteload allocation that applies to an operator's discharge, or to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity in general, then the operator must incorporate that allocation into the facility's SWP3 and implement all necessary measures to meet that allocation.

For all 303(d) listed stream segments (with or without approved TMDLs). This section does not apply to stream segments listed for fecal coliform, which will be addressed on a case by case basis.

a. Any operator who intends to obtain coverage under this permit for all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity to, or within one (1) linear mile upstream of and within the same watershed as, any portion of an impaired stream segment listed as "partially-supporting" or "not supporting" designated uses on Georgia's most current 303(d) list must satisfy the requirements of Part III.C of this permit if the pollutant(s) of concern for which the impaired stream segment has been listed may be exposed to storm

water as a result of current or previous industrial activity at the facility. Those discharges that are within one (1) linear mile of an impaired stream segment, but are not located within the watershed of any portion of that stream segment are excluded from this requirement. Georgia's 303(d) list can be viewed on EPD's website at www.dnr.state.ga.us/dnr/environ.

Regulated industrial facilities that are subject to the requirements in Part III.C. of this permit must conduct storm water discharge sampling for the pollutant(s) of concern on a monthly basis for a period of twenty-four (24) months. The sampling will only be required for those outfalls at the facility that have the potential to discharge the pollutant(s) of concern. The sampling must be conducted in accordance with Parts VI.A.3, 4, and 5 of this permit, except that composite samples may be collected in lieu of grab samples at the permittee's discretion. The Director may require composite sampling on a case-by-case basis in order to ensure that representative samples are collected.

Facilities discharging to a 303(d) listed stream segment, as described above, for which the listing criterion is identified as "biota, toxicity, FCG (fish consumption guidelines) or TWR (trophic weighted residue value of mercury in fish tissue)" will only be required to conduct sampling under Part III.C if a TMDL identifying a specific water quality parameter has been approved for the stream segment. Facilities discharging to a 303(d) listed stream segment, as described above, for which the listing criterion is identified as "sediment" are required to sample for Total Suspended Solids (TSS). Facilities discharging to a 303(d) listed stream segment, as described above, for which the listing criterion is identified as "Dissolved Oxygen or (DO)" will only be required to conduct sampling under Part III.C if organic material may be exposed to storm water as a result of current or previous industrial activity at the facility. These facilities must sample for Five- Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5) and Dissolved Oxygen (DO).

All facilities subject to the sampling requirements under Part III.C. of this permit must begin conducting the sampling no later than ninety (90) days after the effective date of the permit or no later than ninety (90) days after the facility becomes subject to the sampling requirements of Part III.C. A report must be submitted to EPD's Water Protection Branch summarizing the results of the sampling on a semi-annual basis. The report should also include a narrative description of any recent or planned improvements to the permittee's SWP3. Within 90 days after the end of the sampling program, the permittee must submit a summary report evaluating the overall results of the sampling program.

b. Facilities with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that have been found by the facility's own sampling, or through sampling by EPD, to exceed Georgia's Instream Water Quality Standards (Georgia Rule 391-3-6-.03) or the applicable parameter benchmark values for the pollutant(s) of concern in more than twenty-five (25) percent of the storm water discharge samples collected during the sampling program must apply for an individual NPDES permit or develop and implement a Supplemental Best Management Practices (BMP) Program within nine (9) months after the sampling program has ended, unless the permittee can provide a written justification, along with the summary report, explaining why the facility's storm water discharges associated with industrial activity do not have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an instream water quality violation. EPD will consider the written justification prior to requiring additional measures from the facility. The storm water parameter benchmark values for BOD5 and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) are 30 mg/l and 100 mg/l, respectively. These storm water parameter benchmark values will be interpreted to be the instream water quality standards for these parameters for the purposes of monitoring under Part III.C of this permit.

c. Those facilities electing to develop a Supplemental BMP Program in lieu of applying for an individual NPDES permit must submit a copy of the Supplemental BMP Program to EPD prior to implementation. The Supplemental BMP Program must specifically address the storm water discharge(s) that have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an instream water quality standards violation and establish appropriate BMPs designed to prevent such exceedences in them storm water discharge(s) to the impaired stream segment. To evaluate the effectiveness of the Supplemental BMP Program, a minimum of twelve (12) additional samples must be collected over a twelve-month period at appropriate storm water outfall locations, and analyzed for the impaired segment pollutant(s) of concern, beginning within nine (9) months after the twenty-four (24) month sampling program has ended. The sampling must be conducted in accordance with Parts VI.A.3, 4, and 5 of this permit, except that composite samples may be collected in lieu of grab samples at the permittee's discretion. The Director may require composite sampling on a case-by-case basis in order to ensure that representative samples are collected. A report must be submitted to EPD's Water Protection Branch summarizing the results of the sampling on a semiannual basis. The report should also include a narrative description of any recent or planned improvements to the permittee's SWP3. If the sampling results show that the Supplemental BMP Program has not reduced the pollutant(s) of concern to levels below the Instream Water Quality Standards or the applicable parameter benchmark values (for BOD5 or TSS) in at least seventy-five (75) percent of the samples collected during this twelve (12) month period, then the facility must apply for an individual NPDES permit no later than six (6) months after the twelve (12) month sampling program has ended, unless the permittee can provide a written justification, along with the summary report, explaining why the facility's storm water discharges associated with industrial activity do not have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an instream water quality violation. EPD will consider the written justification prior to requiring additional measures from the facility.

(Reviewer Note: A table is included in the permit outlining the timeline for doing the above sampling, reporting and application process on page 13.)

Hawaii

No reference to TMDLs or 303(d) listed waterbodies are included in the permit.

Illinois

Existing dischargers, new dischargers and new sources which discharge to a water body that is impaired and has an approved TMDL are required to carefully document the justifications for all BMP selections in a SWPPP, and install, implement and maintain BMPs that are consistent with all relevant TMDL allocations and with all relevant conditions in an implementation plan.

For any site which discharges directly to an impaired water identified in the Agency's 303(d) listing, and if any parameter in the subject discharge has been identified as the cause of impairment, the storm water pollution prevention plan for that site shall be designed for a storm event equal to or greater than a 25-year 24-hour rainfall event. If required by federal regulations, the storm water pollution prevention plan shall adhere to a more restrictive design criteria.

Virginia

The following storm water discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this permit: Discharges to waters for which a "total maximum daily load" (TMDL) allocation has been established by the board and approved by EPA unless the storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) developed by the owner incorporates measures and controls that are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of such TMDL. The SWPPP must incorporate any conditions applicable to discharges from the facility that are necessary for consistency with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL. If a specific numeric

wasteload allocation has been established that would apply to discharges from the facility, the owner must incorporate that allocation into the SWPPP and implement necessary steps to meet that allocation.

Oregon

Oregon Administrative Rule 340-041-0026(3)(a)(D), Surface Water Temperature Management Plan . Individual storm water discharges are not expected to cause a measurable increase in stream temperature because the storm water discharges mainly occur at a time of year when ambient stream and runoff temperatures are relatively low. Compliance with this permit meets the requirement of OAR 340-041-0026(3)(a)(D) to develop and implement a surface water temperature management plan. If permitted storm water discharges in a particular basin are assigned waste load allocations under a Total Maximum Daily Load for temperature, then permittees in this basin will be required to implement additional management practices to reduce the temperature of the discharges. These practices include, but are not limited to, increased vegetation to provide for shading, underground conveyance systems or detention vaults, and filter treatment systems to reduce detention times.

If Total Maximum Daily Loads (*for pollutants other than temperature*) are established and the discharge from a permitted source is assigned a waste load allocation, application for an individual or different general permit or other appropriate tools may be required to address the allocation.

Pennsylvania

TMDLs or impaired waterbodies not addressed in the permit.

Rhode Island

TMDLs or impaired waterbodies not addressed in the permit.

Iowa

TMDLs or impaired waterbodies not addressed in the permit.

Louisiana

1.2.3.8.1 This permit does not authorize 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) waterbody”), except as provided under LAC33: IX.2317.A.9. This provision applies only to discharges containing the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired. You are a new discharger if your facility started discharging after August 13, 1979 and your storm water was not previously permitted (see LAC33: IX.2313 for full regulatory definition of “New Discharger”).

1.2.3.8.2 This permit does not authorize the discharge of 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. The list of impaired waterbodies (sometimes referred to as 303(d) waterbodies) may be accessed on the LDEQ Internet site at <http://www.deq.state.la.us/technology/tmdl/index.htm>, or obtained from the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division.

Arkansas

TMDLs or impaired waterbodies not addressed in the permit.

Indiana

TMDLs or impaired waterbodies not addressed in the permit.

Maryland

TMDLs or impaired waterbodies not addressed in the permit.

Michigan

TMDLs or impaired waterbodies not addressed in the permit.

Wyoming

TMDLs or impaired waterbodies not addressed in the permit.

South Carolina

TMDLs or impaired waterbodies not addressed in the permit.

South Dakota

Permit states that an individual permit will be required if a TMDL is developed and implemented for a waterbody into which the industry discharges, and the plan is not modified to meet the TMDL allocations.

Texas

Coverage is allowed under the general permit if the executive director has not determined that continued coverage under an individual permit is required based on consideration of a TMDL model, anti-backsliding policy, history of substantive noncompliance or other TAC 205 considerations and requirements, or other sites specific considerations. New sources or new discharges of the constituent(s) of concern to impaired waters are not authorized by this permit unless otherwise allowable under 30 TAC, Chapter 305 and applicable state law. Impaired waters are those that do not meet applicable water quality standard(s) and are listed on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list. Constituents of concern are those for which the water body is listed as impaired. Discharges of the constituent(s) of concern to impaired water bodies for which there is a TMDL implementation plan are not eligible for this permit unless they are consistent with the approved TMDL and the implementation plan. Permitted facilities must incorporate the limitations, conditions and requirements applicable to their discharges, including monitoring frequency and reporting required by TNRCC rules, into their SWP3 in order to be eligible for permit coverage. For discharges not eligible for coverage under this permit, the discharger must apply for and receive an individual or other applicable general TPDES permit prior to discharging.

Mississippi

See monitoring requirements section of this review document.

Montana

See monitoring requirements section of this review document.

Where TMDL requirements or a Wasteload Allocation have been developed and approved by the Department, a Reopener Provision would apply in Permit authorizations where storm water discharge(s) associated with the permitted industrial activity may affect the TMDL or Wasteload Allocation in the pertinent receiving surface water(s).

Nebraska

TMDLs or impaired waterbodies not addressed in the permit.

Nevada

TMDLs or impaired waterbodies not addressed in the permit.

New York

TMDLs or impaired waterbodies not addressed in the permit.

Ohio

TMDLs or impaired waterbodies not addressed in the permit.

Oklahoma

The permit does not authorize the discharge any pollutant into any water for which a TMDL has been either established or approved by the EPA unless the discharge is consistent with that TMDL. This provision applies only to discharges containing the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired.

Vermont

TMDLs or impaired waterbodies not addressed in the permit.

North Dakota

A. Effluent Limitations

2. The discharge of any pollutant into any water for which a TMDL has been established or approved by the EPA must be consistent with that TMDL.

Alabama

Hydropower ALG360000

TMDLs or impaired waterbodies not addressed in the permit.

Metal Finishing ALG120000

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Colorado

Light Industrial COR01000

TMDLs or impaired waterbodies not addressed in the permit.

Heavy Industrial COR02000

TMDLs or impaired waterbodies not addressed in the permit, however, the permit states that the permit, or certification under this permit, may be modified in whole or in part due to a change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted discharge, such as promulgation of water quality standards applicable to waters affected by the permitted discharge.

Kentucky

The primary metals (KYR20) general permit does not authorize coverage for discharges the Director has determined to be or may reasonably be expected to be contributing to a violation of a water quality standard or to the impairment of a 303(d) listed water.

Minnesota

TMDLs or impaired waterbodies not addressed in the permit.

Missouri

Wood Treaters MO-R22B000

10. This permit may be reopened and modified, or alternatively revoked and reissued, to:

(b) Incorporate new or modified effluent limitations or other conditions, if the result of a waste load allocation study, toxicity test or other information indicates changes are necessary to assure compliance with Missouri's Water Quality Standards.

(c) Incorporate new or modified effluent limitations or other conditions if, as the result of a watershed analysis, a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) limitation is developed for the receiving waters which are currently included in

Missouri's list of waters of the state not fully achieving the state's water quality standards, also called the 303(d) list.

Solid Waste Transfer MO-R80H000

Same as Wood Treaters permit.

Lumber and Wood (Primary) MO-R22A000

Facilities that are located within the watershed of the 305(b) listing or the 303(d) listing of impaired waters will need to be evaluated, on a case-by-case basis, for inclusion under this general permit. Facilities that are found to be discharging the listed pollutant(s) of concern may be required to obtain a site-specific permit.

10. This permit may be reopened and modified, or alternatively revoked and reissued, to:

(b) Incorporate new or modified effluent limitations or other conditions, if the result of a waste load allocation study, toxicity test or other information indicates changes are necessary to assure compliance with Missouri Water Quality Standards.

(c) Incorporate new or modified effluent limitations or other conditions if, as the result of a watershed analysis, a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) limitation is developed for the receiving waters which are currently included in

Missouri's list of waters of the state not fully achieving the state's water quality standards, also called the 303(d) list.

North Carolina

NCG130000 Non-metal Waste Recycling Industry

TMDLS or impaired water bodies not addressed in the permit.

NCG080000 Vehicle Maintenance Facilities

TMDLS or impaired water bodies not addressed in the permit.

NCB140000 Ready Mix Concrete Facilities

TMDLS or impaired water bodies not addressed in the permit.

Wisconsin

TMDLS or impaired water bodies not addressed in the permit.

New Jersey

Basic Industrial Storm Water General Permit (NJ0088315 (5G2))

TMDLS or impaired water bodies not addressed in the permit.

Tennessee

Discharges from new or existing facilities proposing an increase in loading to water quality impaired or limited waters must either get state approval if a TMDL has been developed or be covered under an individual permit if a TMDL has not been developed. For existing discharges into water quality impaired or limited waters, pollution prevention procedures or BMPs must be proposed to decrease loading for coverage under the permit. If a TMDL is developed and existing dischargers are determined to have reasonable potential to discharge permit coverage under this general permit is no longer allowed except under specific circumstances outlined on page 9.

Reasonable potential determination

Washington

Permittees may suspend monitoring for a 303(d) listed parameter if: (1) eight consecutive quarterly samples fail to detect the presence of the listed parameter. Fail to detect does not apply to pH. For pH it is eight consecutive quarters where the values are not outside of the water quality-based range of 6.5 to 8.5 (freshwater) or 7.0 to 8.5 (marine), or (2) subject to State approval, the permittee can demonstrate after eight or more consecutive quarterly samples that there is no reasonable potential to violate water quality standards (*Reviewer Note: does not state how to determine reasonable potential*).

West Virginia

No references to reasonable potential determination.

California

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Connecticut

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Georgia

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Hawaii

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Illinois

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Virginia

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Oregon

The Department retains the authority to require permit coverage (and deny this exclusion) upon making a determination that the discharge causes, has reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an instream excursion above an applicable water quality standard, including designated uses.

Pennsylvania

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Rhode Island

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Iowa

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Louisiana

10.1 Water Quality Protection

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

Arkansas

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Indiana

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Maryland

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Michigan

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Wyoming

No references to reasonable potential determination.

South Carolina

No references to reasonable potential determination.

South Dakota

Permit does not authorize storm water discharges from industrial sites that the Secretary determines will cause, or have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to, violations of water quality standards.

Texas

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Mississippi

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Montana

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Nebraska

Permits can be denied or revoked based on a reasonable potential determination that the discharge will violate water quality standards.

Nevada

No references to reasonable potential determination.

New York

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Ohio

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Oklahoma

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Vermont

5.3.3. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section 5, the Secretary retains the authority to require coverage under sections 6 through 8 of this general permit (and deny coverage under this Section 5) upon making a determination that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an instream excursion above an applicable water quality standard, including designated uses.

North Dakota

See Applicability section of this review document.

12. REOPENER CLAUSE

If there is evidence indicating that the storm water discharges authorized by this permit cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to a violation of a the *Vermont Water Quality Standards* or *Groundwater Protection Rule and Strategy*, the permittee may be required by the Secretary to obtain an individual permit or an alternative general permit in accordance with Section 10.18 of this permit, or the permittee's authorization to discharge under this permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.

The Secretary reserves the right to make appropriate revisions to this permit in order to incorporate any appropriate effluent limitations, schedules of compliance, or other provisions which may be authorized under the CWA or State Law. If any effluent standard or prohibition, or water quality standard is promulgated under the CWA or under State Law which is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutants limited in this permit, or controls pollutants not limited in the permit, then the Secretary may promptly reopen the permit and modify or revoke and reissue the permit to conform to the applicable standard.

Alabama

Hydropower ALG360000

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Metal Finishing ALG120000

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Colorado

Light Industrial COR01000

See State Applicability section of this review document.

Heavy Industrial COR02000

See State Applicability section of this review document.

Kentucky

No references to reasonable potential determination are included in the primary metals general permit.

Minnesota

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Missouri

Wood Treaters MO-R22B000

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Solid Waste Transfer MO-R80H000

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Lumber and Wood (Primary) MO-R22A000

No references to reasonable potential determination.

North Carolina

NCG130000 Non-metal Waste Recycling Industry

No references to reasonable potential determination.

NCG080000 Vehicle Maintenance Facilities

No references to reasonable potential determination.

NCG140000 Ready Mix Concrete Facilities

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Wisconsin

Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, the department retains the authority to require permit authorization and deny the no exposure exclusion upon making a determination that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an exceedence of an applicable water quality standard, including designated uses.

The department shall require additional chemical sampling within a tier 1 general permit for industrial facilities where chemical monitoring has shown a reasonable potential that the storm water discharge from an individual facility or a type of industry will exceed a water quality standard.

New Jersey

Basic Industrial Storm Water General Permit (NJ0088315 (5G2))

No references to reasonable potential determination.

Tennessee

Reasonable potential is used to determine whether a facility discharging to impaired waters should be limited for a certain pollutant.

Antidegradation

Washington

Antidegradation not addressed.

West Virginia

Antidegradation not addressed.

California

Antidegradation not addressed.

Connecticut

Antidegradation not addressed.

Georgia

Antidegradation not addressed.

Hawaii

Antidegradation not addressed.

Illinois

Antidegradation not addressed.

Virginia

Discharges that do not comply with Virginia's antidegradation policy for water quality standards under 9 VAC 25-260-5 et seq. are not authorized by this permit.

Oregon

Antidegradation not addressed.

Pennsylvania

Antidegradation not addressed.

Rhode Island

Antidegradation not addressed.

Iowa

Antidegradation not addressed.

Louisiana

1.2.3.9 You are not authorized for discharges that do not comply with Louisiana's anti-degradation policy and plan for water quality standards as defined in LAC 33:IX.1109.A and 1119.

Arkansas

Antidegradation not addressed.

Indiana

Antidegradation not addressed.

Maryland

Antidegradation not addressed.

Michigan

The permit requires that any anticipated action or activity, including but not limited to facility expansion, production increases, or process modification, which will result in new or increased loadings of pollutants to the receiving waters must be reported to the District Supervisor of the Surface Water Quality Division by a) submission of an increased use request (application) and all information required under Rule 323.1098 (Antidegradation) of the Water Quality Standards or b) by notice if the following conditions are met: 1) the action or activity will not result in a change in the types of wastewater discharged or result in a greater quantity of wastewater than currently authorized by this permit; 2) the action or activity will not result in violations of the effluent limitations specified in this permit; 3) the action or activity is not prohibited by the requirements of Part II.C.8.; and 4) the action or activity will not require notification pursuant to Part II.C.6. Following such notice, the permit may be modified according to applicable laws and rules to specify and limit any pollutant not previously limited. And consistent with the requirements of Rules 323.1098 and 323.1215 of the Michigan Administrative Code, the permittee is prohibited from undertaking any action that would result in a lowering of water quality from an increased loading of a bioaccumulative chemical of concern unless an increased use request and antidegradation demonstration have been submitted and approved by the Department.

Wyoming

Antidegradation not addressed.

South Carolina

Antidegradation not addressed.

South Dakota

Antidegradation not addressed.

Texas

Antidegradation not addressed.

Mississippi

Antidegradation not addressed.

Montana

New or increased storm water discharges associated with industrial activity on or after April 29, 1993 shall not cause degradation as described under ARM 17.30.715(3) and 75-5-301(5)(c), MCA.

Nebraska

Antidegradation not addressed.

Nevada

Antidegradation not addressed.

New York

Antidegradation not addressed.

Ohio

Antidegradation not addressed.

Oklahoma

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 appropriate State environmental office or their Internet sites.

Vermont

Antidegradation not addressed.

North Dakota

Antidegradation not addressed.

Alabama

Hydropower ALG360000

Antidegradation not addressed.

Metal Finishing ALG120000

Antidegradation not addressed.

Colorado

Light Industrial COR01000

Storm water discharges from industrial activities shall not cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination or degradation of State waters.

Heavy Industrial COR02000

Storm water discharges from industrial activities shall not cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination or degradation of State waters.

Kentucky

The primary metals permit states the following:

Antidegradation: The conditions of 401 KAR 5:029, Section 1(1) will be satisfied by coverage under this permit. A review under Section 1(2), (3), and (4) will not be applicable. (*Reviewer Note: It is assumed that the conditions of 401 KAR 5:029 specify those dealing with antidegradation, but this was not confirmed*).

Minnesota

Antidegradation not addressed.

Missouri

Wood Treaters MO-R22B000

Antidegradation not addressed.

Solid Waste Transfer MO-R80H000

Antidegradation not addressed.

Lumber and Wood (Primary) MO-R22A000

Antidegradation not addressed.

North Carolina

NCG130000 Non-metal Waste Recycling Industry

Antidegradation not addressed.

NCG080000 Vehicle Maintenance Facilities

Antidegradation not addressed.

NCB140000 Ready Mix Concrete Facilities

Antidegradation not addressed.

Wisconsin

Antidegradation not addressed.

New Jersey

Basic Industrial Storm Water General Permit (NJ0088315 (5G2))

Antidegradation not addressed.

Tennessee

Section E (page 9) outlines the states anti-degradation requirements.

Endangered Species Act

Washington

The State will not consider coverage for facilities that discharge to a waterbody with a control plan unless this general permit is adequate to provide the level of protection required by the control plan. Excluded facilities need to obtain coverage under another NPDES permit for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. In addition, a mixing zone is only applicable when the pollutant is not subject to 303(d) listing at the point of discharge to a listed segment/grid and the receiving waterbody does not have a control plan that would limit available dilution. A control plan includes a TMDL determination, restriction for protection of endangered species, groundwater management plan or other limitations that regulate or sets limits on discharges to a specific waterbody. (*Reviewer Note: Requirements described on pages 7 and 20*).

West Virginia

Permit states that if a site discharges to a stream where a Federally endangered or threatened species or its habitat are present, the applicant should contact the US Fish and Wildlife Service to insure that requirements of the Federal Endangered Species Act are met.

California

Endangered species are not addressed.

Connecticut

Storm water discharge is authorized under the general permit as long as such activity does not threaten the continued existence of any species listed pursuant to Section 26-306 of the Connecticut General Statutes as endangered or threatened and must not result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat designated as essential to such species.

Georgia

Endangered species are not addressed.

Hawaii

Endangered species are not addressed.

Illinois

Endangered species are not addressed.

Virginia

Endangered species are not addressed.

Oregon

Endangered species are not addressed.

Pennsylvania

The discharges are associated with an activity that would adversely affect a listed endangered or threatened species or its habitat are not authorized by the permit.

Rhode Island

Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that may adversely affect a listed, or a proposed to be listed, endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat are not allowed under the general permit.

Iowa

Endangered species are not addressed.

Louisiana

1.2.3.6. For facilities applying for MSGP coverage through authorization under another LPDES permit for additional non-MSGP covered discharges (such as the Light Commercial General Permit (see Part 1.3.1.3.2 below)), eligibility in terms of Endangered Species Act (ESA) requirements shall be determined concurrently for both permits in accordance with established procedures based on the current MOA between LDEQ and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Parts 1.2.3.6.1 through 1.2.3.6.3 do not apply to applicants using this alternate authorization method. For facilities applying separately or solely for MSGP authorization (Part 1.3.1.3.1 below), Part 1.2.3.6 is applicable in its entirety 1.2.3.6.1 A discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity is covered under this permit only if the applicant certifies that it meets at least one of the four criteria described below in Parts 1.2.3.6.1.1 through 1.2.3.6.1.4. Failure to continue to meet one of these criteria during the term of the permit will result in the storm water discharges associated with industrial activity being ineligible for coverage under this permit.

- 1.2.3.6.1.1 The storm water discharge(s), and the industrial activity and implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control storm water runoff, are not likely to adversely affect species identified in Addendum A of this permit or critical habitat for a listed species; or
- 1.2.3.6.1.2 The applicant's activity has received previous authorization under Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and that authorization addressed storm water discharges and/or BMPs to control storm water runoff; or
- 1.2.3.6.1.3 The applicant's activity was considered as part of a larger, more comprehensive assessment of impacts on endangered and threatened species under Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act which accounts for storm water discharges and BMPs to control storm water runoff (e.g., where an area-wide habitat conservation plan and Section 10 permit is issued which addresses impacts from industrial activities including those from storm water); or
- 1.2.3.6.1.4 The applicant's activity was considered as part of a larger, more comprehensive sitespecific assessment of impacts on endangered and threatened species by the facility and that permittee certified eligibility under Parts 1.2.3.6.1.1, 1.2.3.6.1.2, or 1.2.3.6.1.3 above.
- 1.2.3.6.2 All applicants must follow the procedure provided in Addendum A of this permit when applying for permit coverage.
- 1.2.3.6.3 The applicant must comply with any terms and conditions imposed under the eligibility requirements of Parts 1.2.3.6.1.1 through 1.2.3.6.1.4 above to ensure that storm water discharges or BMPs to control storm water runoff are protective of listed endangered and threatened species and/or critical habitat. Such terms and conditions must be incorporated in the applicant's SWPPP.
- 1.2.3.6.4 This permit does not authorize any "take" (as defined under Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act) of endangered or threatened species unless such take is authorized under 10 the Endangered Species Act.
- 1.2.3.6.5 This permit does not authorize any storm water discharges or require any BMPs to control storm water runoff that are likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any species that are listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act or result in the adverse modification or destruction of habitat that is designated as critical under the Endangered Species Act.
See SWPPP Requirements Section of this review document for further information.
Endangered species information and certification statement included in NOI.
(Reviewer Note: Addendum A "Endangered Species Guidance" document included with general permit.)

Arkansas

The permit does not allow storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that would adversely affect a listed endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat. Including the effects caused by the construction of Best Management Practices to control industrial storm water discharges as well. "The Director may grant permit coverage to an applicant if it is implementing appropriate measures required by the Director to mitigate, the adverse effects, or the applicant has received previous authorization under the Endangered Species Act and has established an environmental baseline that is unchanged."

Indiana

Endangered species are not addressed.

Maryland

Endangered species are not addressed.

Michigan

Endangered species are not addressed.

Wyoming

Endangered species are not addressed.

South Carolina

According to the permit, storm water discharges associated with industrial activity are not allowed that would adversely effect a listed endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat.

South Dakota

The permit states that “No listed endangered species are expected to be impacted by the activities related to this general permit.”

Texas

Endangered species are not addressed.

Mississippi

Endangered species are not addressed.

Montana

Endangered species are not addressed.

Nebraska

Industrial storm water discharge that adversely effects an endangered or threatened species as defined in Nebraska Game and Parks Commission Title 163, Chapter 6 004 , or their critical habitats is not permitted and a permit can be revoked if the discharge is found to adversely effect an endangered or threatened species or their critical habitats (for regular or portable facilities).

Nevada

Endangered species are not addressed.

New York

Discharges from industrial activity are not permitted that are likely to adversely affect a listed or proposed to be listed endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat.

Ohio

Endangered species are not addressed.

Oklahoma

See Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan section of this review document.

Vermont

(3.7) Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that do not avoid unacceptable effects on State or Federally listed endangered and threatened species or designated critical habitat are not covered under this general permit. Any such discharge requires an individual permit.

North Dakota

Endangered species are not addressed.

Alabama

Hydropower ALG360000

Endangered species are not addressed.

Metal Finishing ALG120000

Endangered species are not addressed.

Colorado

Light Industrial COR01000

Endangered species are not addressed.

Heavy Industrial COR02000

Endangered species are not addressed.

Kentucky

Endangered species are not addressed in the primary metals general permit.

Minnesota

Endangered species are not addressed.

Missouri

Wood Treaters MO-R22B000

This permit does not apply to storm water discharges within 1,000 feet of streams, lakes, or reservoirs identified as critical for endangered species.

Solid Waste Transfer MO-R80H000

This permit does not apply to discharges within 1000 feet of waters that have been identified as losing streams or are listed in the Missouri Water Quality Standards (10 CSR 20-7.031) as outstanding national or state resource waters or lakes or reservoirs used for public drinking water supplies, or critical habitat for endangered species, or biocriteria reference streams. Facilities with discharges located in these areas must apply for a site-specific permit.

Lumber and Wood (Primary) MO-R22A000

Same as Solid Waste Transfer permit.

North Carolina

NCG130000 Non-metal Waste Recycling Industry

Endangered species not addressed in the permit.

NCG080000 Vehicle Maintenance Facilities

Endangered species not addressed in the permit.

NCB140000 Ready Mix Concrete Facilities

Endangered species not addressed in the permit.

Wisconsin

Endangered species not addressed in the permit.

New Jersey

Basic Industrial Storm Water General Permit (NJ0088315 (5G2))

Endangered species not addressed in the permit.

Tennessee

Permit does not authorize discharges that would impact endangered or threatened species (Part I.5).

Require certification in SWPPP. Addendum F lists all federally threatened and endangered species. There is a reopener clause in the instance of impact to endangered or threatened species.

National Historic Preservation Act

Washington

NHPA not addressed.

West Virginia

NHPA not addressed.

California

NHPA not addressed.

Connecticut

NHPA not addressed.

Georgia

NHPA not addressed.

Hawaii

NHPA not addressed.

Illinois

NHPA not addressed.

Virginia

NHPA not addressed.

Oregon

NHPA not addressed.

Pennsylvania

NHPA not addressed.

Rhode Island

NHPA not addressed.

Iowa

NHPA not addressed.

Louisiana

1.2.3.7.1 Eligibility for coverage under this permit is contingent upon compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act. Discharges may be authorized under this permit only if:

1.2.3.7.1.1 the facility's storm water discharges, allowable non-storm water discharges, and discharge-related activities do not affect a property that is listed or is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as maintained by the Secretary of the Interior; or

1.2.3.7.1.2 if historical properties are identified and it is determined there is the potential to adversely affect the property, the facility has obtained and is in compliance with a written agreement with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) that outlines all measures to be undertaken to mitigate or prevent adverse effect(s) to the historic property.

1.2.3.7.2 Addendum B of this permit provides guidance and references to assist applicants with determining permit eligibility concerning this provision.

See SWPPP Requirements section of this review document for more information.

(Reviewer Notes: National historic places information and certification statement requirement on NOI. Addendum B "Historic Properties Guidance" included with general permit.)

Arkansas

Permit does not allow storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that would adversely effect property either listed on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places (maintained by the Secretary of the Interior). The Director may grant permit coverage if the applicant has obtained and is in compliance with a written agreement with the State Historical Preservation Officer which outlines measures the applicant must take to mitigate or prevent the adverse effects.

Indiana

NHPA not addressed.

Maryland

NHPA not addressed.

Michigan

NHPA not addressed.

Wyoming

NHPA not addressed.

South Carolina

Permit states that storm water discharges associated with industrial activities are not allowed if the discharge or the best management practices are likely to adversely affect either a site that is listed or eligible to be listed in the National Historic Register maintained by the Secretary of Interior, or a site for which the applicant has not obtained or is not in compliance with a written agreement between the applicant and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) that is signed by the SHPO and that outlines all measures to be undertaken by the applicant to prevent adverse effects to the historic site.

South Dakota

NHPA not addressed.

Texas

NHPA not addressed.

Mississippi

NHPA not addressed.

Montana

NHPA not addressed.

Nebraska

NHPA not addressed.

Nevada

NHPA not addressed.

New York

NHPA not addressed.

Ohio

NHPA not addressed.

Oklahoma

NHPA not addressed.

Vermont

NHPA not addressed.

North Dakota

NHPA not addressed.

Alabama

Hydropower ALG360000

NHPA not addressed.

Metal Finishing ALG120000

NHPA not addressed.

Colorado

Light Industrial COR01000

NHPA not addressed.

Heavy Industrial COR02000

NHPA not addressed.

Kentucky

NHPA not addressed in the primary metals general permit.

Minnesota

NHPA not addressed.

Missouri

Wood Treaters MO-R22B000

NHPA not addressed.

Solid Waste Transfer MO-R80H000

NHPA not addressed.

Lumber and Wood (Primary) MO-R22A000

NHPA not addressed.

North Carolina

NCG130000 Non-metal Waste Recycling Industry

NHPA not addressed.

NCG080000 Vehicle Maintenance Facilities

NHPA not addressed.

NCG140000 Ready Mix Concrete Facilities

NHPA not addressed.

Wisconsin

NHPA not addressed.

New Jersey

Basic Industrial Storm Water General Permit (NJ0088315 (5G2))

NHPA not addressed.

Tennessee

NHPA not addressed.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

Washington

Washington State has specific guidance manuals for BMPs required. State may require additional BMPs based on the current state guidance manuals where the permittee exceeds benchmark values for required sampling. The permit requires the permittee to conduct visual monitoring and the monitoring may identify BMPs that are inadequate or pollutant sources that are not identified or poorly described in the SWPPP. When visual monitoring identifies inadequacies in the SWPPP, due to the actual discharge of or potential to discharge a significant amount of any pollutant, the SWPPP must be modified and BMPs adjusted to correct the deficiency. (Reviewer Note: Detailed requirements described on pp. 35 - 42). SWPPP contents are standard requirements.

West Virginia

(Reviewer Note: Requirements detailed on page 28 - 31.) Each facility covered by this permit shall have a storm water pollution plan and a groundwater protection plan. These two plans may be combined into one plan so long as all requirements for both plans are met. Alternatively, they may be developed and maintained as separate stand-alone documents. SWPPP contents are standard requirements.

California

SWPPP contents are standard requirements.

Connecticut

Contents of the SWPPP are standard requirements except the following:

(G) Additional Requirements for Salt Storage: The Plan shall provide that storage piles of salt (including pure salt or salt mixed with other materials) used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes and which generate a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity that is discharged to waters of the state, shall be enclosed or covered by structural means. In areas with a groundwater classification of GA or GAA, an impervious liner shall be utilized under the pile to prevent infiltration to groundwater. In addition, on or after October 1, 1995 no new road salt storage facilities shall be located within a 100-year floodplain as defined and mapped for each municipality under 44 CFR 59 et seq. or within 250 feet of a well utilized for potable drinking water supply or within a Level A aquifer protection area as defined by mapping pursuant to Section 22a-354c of the General Statutes.

(H) Future Construction: The permittee shall ensure that oil and sediment control structures or other devices are used within the drainage system for all construction that (i) may impact the drainage system and (ii) occurs on site on or after the effective date of this general permit. The Plan must state that a goal of 80 percent removal of total suspended solids from the storm water discharge shall be used in designing and installing storm water management measures. Note that any construction activity that disturbs greater than five acres must be registered and conducted in accordance with the General Permit for the Discharge of Storm water and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities. However, all construction activities, regardless of size, shall comply with the Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control (DEP Bulletin 34). In addition, the permittee shall avoid, wherever possible, the use of copper or galvanized roofing or building materials for any new construction where these materials will be exposed to storm water.

Georgia

Requires standard SWPPP requirements except the following: Additional requirements for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities subject to EPCRA Section 313 reporting requirements. Facilities with potential pollutant sources that are subject to the release reporting requirements under EPCRA Section 313 (SARA Title III) must identify any EPCRA Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals that are, or may be, exposed to precipitation in the SWP3. The SWP3 must include a narrative description of BMPs used to minimize contact of the EPCRA Section 313 Water Priority Chemicals with storm water runoff.

Hawaii

SWPPP requirements standard except the following (*Reviewer Note: exact permit language pp. 55-B-6 through 20*):

Additional Conditions for Facilities Subject to Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Section 313 Requirements.

The permittee for facilities subject to reporting requirements under Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Title III, Section 313, 42 U.S.C. §11023 for chemicals which are classified

as "Section 313 water priority chemicals" in accordance with the definition in section 7(c) shall describe and ensure in the storm water pollution control plan the implementation of practices which are necessary to provide conformance with the following guidelines:

(a) In areas where Section 313 water priority chemicals are stored, processed or otherwise handled, the permittee shall provide appropriate containment, drainage control or diversionary structures or both. At a minimum, the permittee shall use one of the following preventive systems or its equivalent:

(1) Curbing, culverting, gutters, sewers or other forms of drainage control to prevent or minimize the potential for storm water runoff to come into contact with significant sources of pollutants; or (2) Roofs, covers or other forms of protection to prevent storage piles from exposure to storm water and wind.

(b) In addition to the minimum standards listed under section 7(a) above, the permittee shall include in the storm water pollution control plan a complete discussion of measures taken to conform with the following applicable guidelines, other effective storm water pollution control procedures, and applicable state rules, regulations, and guidelines:

(1) Liquid storage areas where storm water comes into contact with any equipment, tank, container, or other vessel used for Section 313 water priority chemicals.

(A) The permittee shall not use any tank or container for the storage of a Section 313 water priority chemical unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature, etc.

(B) The permittee shall operate liquid storage areas for Section 313 water priority chemicals to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals. Appropriate measures to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals may include secondary containment provided for at least the entire contents of the largest single tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation, a strong spill contingency and integrity testing plan or other equivalent measures or both.

(2) The permittee shall incorporate drainage or other control features which will minimize the discharge of Section 313 water priority chemicals from material storage areas for Section 313 water priority chemicals other than liquids which are subject to runoff, leaching, or wind.

(3) The permittee shall operate truck and rail car loading and unloading areas for liquid Section 313 water priority chemicals to minimize discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals.

The permittee shall provide protection such as overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading/unloading docks as appropriate. Appropriate measures to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals may include: the placement and maintenance of drip pans (including the proper disposal of materials collected in the drip pans) where spillage may occur (such as hose connections, hose reels and filler nozzles) for use when making and breaking hose connections; a strong spill contingency and integrity testing plan; or other equivalent measures or any combination thereof.

(4) The permittee shall operate processing equipment and materials handling equipment in facility areas where Section 313 water priority chemicals are transferred, processed, or otherwise handled to minimize discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals. Materials used in piping and equipment shall be compatible with substances handled. The permittee shall provide drainage from process and materials handling areas to minimize storm water contact with Section 313 water priority chemicals. The permittee shall provide additional protection such as covers or guards to prevent exposure to wind, spraying or releases from pressure relief vents from causing a discharge of Section 313 water priority chemicals to the drainage system as appropriate. The Permittee shall perform visual inspections or leak tests for overhead piping conveying Section 313 water priority chemicals without secondary containment.

(5) Discharges from areas covered by section 7(b)(1), 7(b)(2), 7(b)(3), or 7(b)(4).

(A) The permittee shall prevent the discharge of a spill or other excessive leakage of Section 313

water priority chemicals by restraining drainage from areas covered by section 7(b)(1), 7(b)(2), 7(b)(3), or 7(b)(4) by valves or other positive means. Where containment units are employed, the permittee shall manually activate pumps or ejectors to empty units.

(B) The Permittee shall not use flapper-type drain valves to drain containment areas. As much as practicable, the Permittee shall use manual valves designed to open and close.

(C) If facility drainage is not engineered as described above, the permittee shall equip all in-facility storm sewers with a diversion system that could, in the event of an uncontrolled spill of Section 313 water priority chemicals, return the spilled material to the facility.

(D) The permittee shall keep records of the frequency and estimated volume (in gallons) of discharges from containment areas.

(6) The permittee shall incorporate the necessary drainage or other control features to prevent discharge of spilled or improperly disposed Section 313 water priority chemicals from other areas of the facility not addressed in sections 7(b)(1), 7(b)(2), 7(b)(3), or 7(b)(4) and ensure the mitigation of pollutants in runoff or leachate, from which runoff which may contain or spills of Section 313 water priority chemicals could cause a discharge.

(7) The permittee shall inspect all areas of the facility at specific intervals for leaks or conditions that could lead to discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals or direct contact of storm water with raw materials, intermediate materials, waste materials or products. In particular, the permittee shall examine facility piping, pumps, storage tanks and bins, pressure vessels, process and material handling equipment, and material bulk storage areas for any conditions or failures which could cause a discharge.

(A) The permittee shall include an inspection for leaks, areas affected by wind, corrosion, support or foundation failure, or other forms of deterioration or noncontainment.

(B) The permittee shall specify inspection intervals in the storm water pollution control plan. The permittee shall base inspection intervals on design and operational experience where different areas may require different inspection intervals.

(C) Where a leak or other condition is discovered which may result in significant releases of Section 313 water priority chemicals to state waters, the permittee shall take immediate action to stop the leak or otherwise prevent the significant release of Section 313 water priority chemicals to state waters or immediately shut down the unit or process until such action can be taken.

(D) When a leak or noncontainment of a Section 313 water priority chemical has occurred, the permittee shall promptly remove and dispose contaminated soil, debris, or other material in accordance with federal, state, and local requirements and as described in the storm water pollution control plan.

(8) The permittee shall have the necessary security systems to prevent accidental or intentional entry which could cause a discharge from the facility. The permittee shall address fencing, lighting, vehicular traffic control, and securing of equipment and buildings in the storm water pollution control plan.

(9) The permittee shall train and inform employees and contractor personnel that work in areas where Section 313 water priority chemicals are used or stored on preventive measures at the facility.

(A) The permittee shall conduct employee training at intervals specified in the storm water pollution control plan, but not less than once a year, in matters of pollution laws and regulations, and in the storm water pollution control plan and the particular features of the facility and its operation which are designed to minimize discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals.

(B) The permittee shall designate and include in the storm water pollution control plan a person who is accountable for spill prevention at the facility and who will set up the necessary spill emergency procedures and reporting requirements so that spills and emergency releases of Section 313 water priority chemicals can be isolated and contained before a discharge of a Section 313 water priority chemical can occur.

(C) The permittee shall inform contractors or temporary personnel of plant operation and design features in order to prevent discharges or spills from occurring.

(10) The permittee shall have the storm water pollution control plan for a facility subject to Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Title III, Section 313 requirements for chemicals which are classified as "Section 313 water priority chemicals" reviewed and certified by a licensed professional engineer. The permittee shall have the licensed professional engineer recertify the storm water pollution control plan every three years thereafter or as soon as practical after significant modifications are made to the facility. The licensed professional engineer, having examined the facility and being familiar with the provisions of this part, shall attest that the storm water pollution control plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. The certification shall in no way relieve the permittee of a facility covered by the storm water pollution control plan of their duty to prepare and fully implement the storm water pollution control plan.

(c) "Section 313 water priority chemical" means a chemical or chemical categories which:

(1) Are listed at 40 CFR §372.65 under Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 also titled the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act; (2) Are present at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Title III, Section 313 reporting requirements; and (3) Meet at least one of the following criteria: (A) Are listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR §122 on either Table II (organic priority pollutants), Table III (certain metals, cyanide, and phenols) or Table V (certain toxic pollutants and hazardous substances); (B) Are listed as a hazardous substance under Section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Act at 40 CFR §116.4; or (C) Are pollutants for which the EPA has published acute or chronic water quality criteria.

Illinois

SWPPP requirements standard except it is specified that unless otherwise specified by federal regulation (*or if the site discharges to an impaired stream*), the storm water pollution prevention plan shall be designed for a storm event equal to or greater than a 25-year 24-hour rainfall event.

Virginia

There are sector-specific SWPPP requirements, but general SWPPP requirements are standard except as follows: Additional requirements for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that discharge into or through municipal separate storm sewer systems. In addition to the applicable requirements of this permit, facilities covered by this permit must comply with applicable requirements in municipal storm water management programs developed under VPDES permits issued for the discharge of the municipal separate storm sewer system that receives the facility's discharge, provided the permittee has been notified of such conditions. Permittees that discharge storm water associated with industrial activity through a municipal separate storm sewer system, or a municipal system designated by the director shall make plans available to the municipal operator of the system upon request.

Additional requirements for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities subject to EPCRA § 313 reporting requirements. Any potential pollutant sources for which the facility has reporting requirements under EPCRA 313 must be identified in the SWPPP in Part III B 3 (Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources). Note: this additional requirement is only applicable if the facility is subject to reporting requirements under EPCRA 313.

Oregon

SWPPP requirements are standard.

Pennsylvania

In addition to industry specific BMPs that are required by the general permit, some general BMPs for all facilities are required in Part A.1.b. In addition to the BMPs referenced in Part A of this General Permit and applicable appendix, persons subject to this General Permit shall also have developed a Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency (PPC) Plan in accordance with Title 25 Pa. Code Chapter 91 and the DEP's *Guidelines for the Development and Implementation of Environmental Emergency Response Plans* in conjunction with *Supplemental Guidance for the Development and Implementation of Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency (PPC) Plans under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System NPDES Storm water Permitting Program*. The PPC Plan shall identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility. In addition, the PPC Plan shall describe the implementation of practices which are to be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges at the facility ensuring compliance with the terms and conditions of this General Permit.

PPC plan requirements are standard except for the following:

Special Requirements for SARA Title III, Section 313 Facilities(a) Facilities subject to SARA Title III, Section 313 shall include in the PPC Plan a description of releases to land or water of Section 313 water priority chemicals that have occurred at any time after the date of 3 years prior to the reissuance of this General Permit. Each of the following shall be evaluated for the reasonable potential for contributing pollutants to runoff: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and on-site waste disposal practices. Factors to consider include the toxicity of chemicals; quantity of chemicals used, produced or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water; and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. (b) Engineering Certification – No storm water PPC Plan for facilities subject to SARA Title III, Section 313 requirements for chemicals which are classified as "Section 313 water priority chemicals" shall be effective to satisfy the requirements of Part C.3. of this General Permit unless it has been reviewed by a Registered Professional Engineer and certified to by such Professional Engineer. A Registered Professional Engineer shall recertify the PPC Plan every year thereafter. This certification may be combined with the required annual certification described in Part C.3.c.

By means of these certifications, the engineer, having examined the facility and being familiar with the provisions of this part, shall attest that the storm water PPC Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. Such certifications shall in no way relieve the owner or operator of a facility covered by the PPC Plan of their duty to prepare and fully implement such Plan.

Rhode Island

SWPPP requirements standard except for as follows:

Storage piles of salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purpose and which generate a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity must be enclosed to prevent exposure to precipitation, except for exposure resulting from adding or removing materials from the pile.

Additional Requirements for SARA Title III Facilities. Facilities, which are subject to reporting requirements under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) for "Section 313 water priority chemicals", must in addition to all the requirements under this part, follow all the appropriate conditions under EPCRA and CERCLA requirements and regulations.

Iowa

SWPPP requirements standard except for additional SARA Title III Section 313 requirements similar to those in Hawaii.

Louisiana

SWPPP standard except for the following:

4.5 Documentation of Permit Eligibility Related to Endangered Species

Part (4.5) is applicable to facilities obtaining authorization under Permit Part 1.3.1.3.1. Permittees authorized under Permit Part 1.3.1.3.2 shall comply with the ESA eligibility requirements of the alternate permit through which MSGP coverage is obtained. Your SWPPP must include documentation supporting your determination of permit eligibility with regard to Part 1.2.3.6 (Endangered Species), including:

4.5.1 information on whether listed endangered or threatened species, or critical habitat, are found in proximity to your facility;

4.5.2 whether such species may be affected by your storm water discharges or storm water discharge-related activities;

4.5.3 results of your Addendum A endangered species screening determinations; and

4.5.4 a description of measures necessary to protect listed endangered or threatened species, or critical habitat, including any terms or conditions that are imposed under the eligibility requirements of Part 1.2.3.6. If you fail to describe and implement such measures, your discharges are ineligible for coverage under this permit.

4.6 Documentation of Permit Eligibility Related to Historic Places

Your SWPPP must include documentation supporting your determination of permit eligibility with regard to Part 1.2.3.7 (Historic Places), including:

4.6.1 information on whether your storm water discharges or storm water discharge-related activities would have an affect on a property that is listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places;

4.6.2 where effects may occur, any written agreements you have made with the State Historic Preservation Officer to mitigate those effects;

4.6.3 results of your Addendum B historic places screening determinations; and 4.6.4 a description of measures necessary to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on places listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places, including any terms or conditions that are imposed under the eligibility requirements of Part 1.2.3.7 of this permit. If you fail to describe and implement such measures, your discharges are ineligible for coverage under this permit.

Arkansas

SWPPP requirements standard except for additional SARA Title III Section 313 requirements similar to those in Hawaii and the following salt storage requirements:

Storage piles of salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes and which generate a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity which is discharged to waters of the United States shall be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation, except for exposure resulting from adding or removing materials from the pile. Dischargers shall demonstrate compliance with this provision as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than three years after the effective date of this permit.

Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered where storm water from the pile is not discharged to waters of the State.

Indiana

SWPPP requirements are standard.

Maryland

SWPPP requirements are standards except that “Storage piles of salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes shall be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation” and additional requirements for SARA Title III Section 313 facilities are included as well (similar to Hawaii).

Michigan

SWPPP requirements are standard.

Wyoming

SWPPP requirements are standard in addition to the following general permit requirements: Facilities Subject to SARA Title III, Section 313 Requirements In areas where Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III, Section 313 water priority chemicals are stored, processed, or otherwise handled, 20 appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure that there is no discharge of contaminated storm water from such areas.

7.5 Salt Storage Piles

7.5.1 Runoff from storage piles containing salt for deicing or other purposes shall be fully contained or the pile shall be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation.

7.5.2 For the purposes of this permit a containment facility for runoff from salt containing storage piles shall contain the runoff from a 100-year, 24-hour storm event.

South Carolina

SWPPP requirements are standard except for SARA Title 313 requirements (similar to Hawaii) and the following:

Additional requirements for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity through municipal separate storm sewer systems serving a population of 100,000 or more:

- a. In addition to the applicable requirements of this permit, facilities covered by this permit must comply with applicable requirements in municipal storm water management programs developed under NPDES permits issued for the discharge of the municipal separate storm sewer system that receives the facility's discharge, provided the discharger has been notified of such conditions.
- b. Permittees which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity through a municipal separate storm sewer system serving a population of 100,000 or more shall make plans available to the municipal operator of the system upon request.

Additional Requirements for Salt Storage.

Storage piles of salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes and which generate a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity which is discharged to waters of South Carolina shall be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation, except for exposure resulting from adding or removing materials from the pile. Dischargers shall demonstrate compliance with this provision. Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered where storm water from the pile is not discharged to waters of South Carolina.

South Dakota

SWPPP requirements standards except for as follows:

Evaluate all discharge conveyances from the site (storm sewers, pipes, tile lines, ditches, etc.) to determine if liquids other than storm water are being discharged from these devices. This should be done during dry weather when storm water discharge is not occurring. The evaluation should cover sewer inlets and floor drains to determine which inlets/drains are connected to sanitary sewer lines, storm sewer lines, or septic tanks/drainage fields. Appropriate methods such as dye or smoke testing or video imaging should be used

to determine the source of discharges. Discharge of non-storm water (such as sanitary sewer or floor drain connections to storm sewers) is not authorized by this permit. Before such discharge may continue, authorization under an appropriate discharge permit must be obtained. Storage piles of salt that generate a storm water discharge to waters of the state shall be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation, except when adding or removing materials from the pile.

Texas

SWPPP requirements standard to all facilities (Part III) along with sector-specific requirements found in Part V.

Mississippi

Standard SWPPP requirements except for SARA Title 313 requirements (similar to Hawaii) and as follows:

The owner or operator shall certify that storm water discharges have been tested for the presence of non-storm water discharges. The certification shall include test method(s), date(s), observation point(s) and result(s). This certification may not be feasible if the owner or operator does not have access to the discharge before it enters the ultimate receiving conduit. In such cases, the SWPPP shall include why the certification required by this part was not feasible.

Montana

SWPPP requirements are standard.

Nebraska

SWPPP requirements are standard.

Nevada

SWPPP requirements are standard.

New York

SWPPP requirements are standard except for specific requirements as follows: Additional requirements for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities subject to EPCRA Section 313 requirements. In addition to the requirements of paragraph III.D.1 through 4 of this permit and other applicable conditions of this permit, storm water pollution prevention plans for facilities subject to reporting requirements under EPCRA Section 313 for chemicals which are classified as 'Section 313 water priority chemicals', shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices which are necessary to provide for conformance with additional guidelines (Part III.D.7.).

Ohio

Part IV of the permit requires the development, implementation and updating of a storm water pollution prevention plan. The plan involves the formation of an in-house storm water pollution prevention team, examining the facility for potential sources of contamination of storm water discharges, and selecting and implementing best management practices for minimizing or eliminating storm water contamination. The plan also requires a Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation, additional requirements for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities subject to Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III, Section 313 requirements and employee and contractor training requirements. See Attachment III of the permit.

Oklahoma

The SWPPP must include documentation supporting the determination of permit eligibility with regard to Part 1.2.5 (Endangered Species), including:

4.5.1 Information on Threatened or Endangered Species or Critical Habitat

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

4.5.2 Determine if the Facility is Within an Aquatic Resource of Concern

Examine the map found in Exhibit 1 to determine if your industrial facility is within or outside a listed Federal or State listed Aquatic Resource of Concern.

4.5.3 Document the Results of Screening

Record the results of the Exhibit 1 endangered species screening determinations; and

4.5.4 Describe the Protection Measures Required

If the industrial facility is within a listed Aquatic Resource of Concern, 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 1.2.5. If the facility fails to describe and implement such measures, your discharges are ineligible for coverage under this permit.

Vermont

(Part 6.) SWPPP requirements are standard.

North Dakota

(Part II.C.) SWPPP requirements are standard in addition to requirements for SARA Title III, Section 313 found in Appendix A.

Alabama

Hydropower ALG360000

All permittees are required to submit a Best Management Practices Plan with the following content:

1. Provide sediment control to ensure compliance with the suspended solids limitation of this permit;
2. Prevent the spillage or loss of fluids, oil, grease, gasoline, etc. from vehicle and equipment maintenance and repair activities and thereby prevent the contamination of storm water from these substances;
3. Designate by position or name the person or persons responsible for the day to day implementation of the BMP;
4. Provide for daily inspection when the hydro facility is manned, but at least once per week, of any structures that function to prevent storm water pollution or to remove pollutants from storm water and of the facility in general to ensure that the BMP is continually implemented and effective;
5. Include a diagram of the facility showing the locations where storm water exits the facility, the locations of any structures or other mechanisms intended to prevent pollution of storm water or to remove pollutants from storm water; and
6. Bear the signature of an individual meeting the requirements for signing the Notice of Intent.
7. Provide daily inspection of sanitary treatment facility, if one is located on site, to ensure proper operation and maintenance.

Metals Industries ALG120000

The permittees are required to prepare and implement a Best Management Practices (BMP) plan which will:

8. Provide control sufficient to prevent or control pollution of storm water by particles to the degree required to maintain compliance with this permit and water quality standards;
9. Prevent the spillage or loss of fluids, oil, grease, gasoline, etc. from vehicle and equipment maintenance activities and thereby prevent the contamination of storm water from these substances;
10. Prevent or minimize the storm water contact with residual wash down water;
11. Prevent or minimize storm water contact with any other pollutants present at the permittees facility;
12. Designate by position or name the person or persons responsible for the day to day implementation of the BMP;
13. Provide for, at a minimum twice per week inspections, on workdays, of any structures that function to prevent storm water pollution or to remove pollutants from storm water and of the facility in general to ensure that the BMP is continually implemented and effective;
14. Provide for the use and disposal of any material used to absorb spilled fluids that could contaminate storm water;
15. Develop a solvent management plan (if solvents are used on site). The solvent management plan shall include as a minimum lists of the total organic compounds used; the method of disposal used instead of dumping, such as reclamation, contract hauling; and the procedures for assuring that toxic organics do not routinely spill or leak into the storm water.
16. Provide for the proper disposal of all used oils, hydraulic fluids, solvent degreasing material, stripped paint, etc. in accordance with good management practices and any applicable state or federal regulations;
10. Include a diagram of the facility showing the locations where storm water exits the facility, the locations of any structures or other mechanisms intended to prevent pollution of storm water or to remove pollutants from storm water; and
11. Bear the signature of the plant manager or corporate official.

Colorado

Light Industrial COR01000
Standard SWPPP requirements.

Heavy Industrial COR02000
Standard SWPPP requirements.

Kentucky

The primary metals general permit requires permittees to develop a BMP plan (Part IV) which are standard SWPPP requirements.

Minnesota

SWPPP requirements are standard requirements. In addition, Section II.B. lists out recommended BMPs for various “material[s], area[s], or activit[ies].”

Missouri

Wood Treaters MO-R22B000

The SWPPP must include the following:

- (1) An assessment of all storm water discharges associated with wood treating operations. This must include a list of potential contaminants and an annual estimate of amounts that will be used in the described activities.
- (2) A listing of Best Management Practices (BMPs) and a narrative explaining how BMPs will be implemented to control and minimize the amount of potential contaminants that may enter storm water.
- (3) A narrative explaining how RCRA and CERCLA requirements for this type of operation are being met.
- (4) A schedule for implementing the BMPs.
- (5) A schedule for monthly site inspections and a brief written report. The inspections must include observation and evaluation of BMP effectiveness, deficiencies, and corrective measures that will be taken. Deficiencies must be corrected within seven days. Inspection reports must be kept on site with the SWPPP. These must be made available to DNR personnel upon request.
- (6) A provision for designating an individual to be responsible for environmental matters.
- (7) A provision for providing training to all personnel involved in material handling and storage, and housekeeping of maintenance and cleaning areas. Proof of training shall be submitted on request of DNR.

Solid Waste Transfer MO-R80H000

No official SWPPP required. General requirements state:

- 2 All paint, solvents, petroleum products, and petroleum waste products (see item #4 on fuels), and storage containers (such as drums, cans, or cartons) shall be stored so that these materials are not exposed to storm water. Spill prevention, control, and/or management shall be provided sufficient to prevent any spills of these pollutants from entering waters of the state. Any containment system used to implement this requirement shall be constructed of materials compatible with the substances contained and shall also prevent the contamination of groundwater.
3. Good housekeeping practices shall be maintained on the site to keep solid waste from entering waters of the state.
4. All fueling facilities present on the site shall adhere to applicable federal and state regulations concerning underground storage, above ground storage, and dispensers, including spill prevention, control and counter measures.
5. Substances regulated by federal law under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) or the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) that are transported, stored, or used for maintenance, cleaning or repair shall be managed according to the provisions of RCRA or CERCLA.
6. An individual shall be designated by the permittee as responsible for environmental matters. Staff of the permitted facility shall inspect, on workdays, any structures that function to prevent pollution of storm water or to remove pollutants from storm water and of the facility in general to ensure that any Best Management Practices are continually implemented and effective.
7. All involved personnel shall be trained in material handling and storage, and housekeeping of maintenance areas. Upon request, proof of training shall be submitted to the Department.

Lumber and Wood (Primary) MO-R22A000

The SWPPP must include the following:

- (a) An assessment of all storm water discharges associated with lumber and wood products manufacturing, waste product storage, sawdust piles, vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning, or any other activities that are exposed to storm water. This must include a list of potential contaminants and an annual estimate of amounts that will be used in the described activities.

- (b) A list of Best Management Practices (BMP) and a narrative explaining how BMPs will be implemented to control and minimize the amount of potential contaminants that may enter storm water.
- (c) A schedule for implementing the BMPs.
- (d) The SWPPP must include a schedule for a monthly site inspection and a brief written report. The inspections must include observation and evaluation of BMP effectiveness, deficiencies, and corrective measures that will be taken. Deficiencies must be corrected within seven days. Inspection reports must be kept on site with the SWPPP. These must be made available to DNR personnel upon request.
- (e) A provision for designating an individual to be responsible for environmental matters.
- (f) A provision for providing training to all personnel involved in material handling and storage, and housekeeping of maintenance and cleaning areas. Proof of training shall be submitted upon request of DNR.

BMPs are suggested as well.

North Carolina

NCG130000 Non-metal Waste Recycling Industry

Standard SWPPP requirements are included in Part II.

NCG080000 Vehicle Maintenance Areas

Standard SWPPP requirements are included in Part II plus Locomotive Sanding Area requirements (for Rail Transportation) and remote fueling areas.

NCG140000 Ready Mix Concrete Facilities

Standard SWPPP requirements are included in Part II.

Wisconsin

Both heavy and light manufacturers are required to develop a SWPPP using standard requirements.

New Jersey

Basic Industrial Storm Water General Permit (NJ0088315 (5G2))

SWPPP requirements are outlined in Attachment B which are standard in addition to the following:

- (a) For any industrial storm water discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system that has a final NJPDES discharge permit, the SPPP shall also require compliance with all applicable requirements of the municipal storm water program developed under that permit.
- ii. Facilities Subject to SARA Title III, Section 313 Requirements:
 - (a) The SPPP shall include, or cite the location of, any spill reports prepared under section 313 in Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.
 - iii. Facilities With SPCC Plans, DPCC Plans, and DCR Plans:
 - (a) The SPPP shall include, or cite the location(s) of, any Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC Plan) prepared under 40 CFR 112 and section 311 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1321; and any discharge prevention, containment and countermeasure plan (DPCC plan) and discharge cleanup and removal plan (DCR plan) prepared under N.J.A.C. 7:1E.
 - iv. Facilities Undergoing Construction:
 - (a) Whenever construction activities are undertaken at the facility, the SPPP shall be amended, if necessary, so that the SPPP continues to be accurate and to meet the requirements of C.1 of

this permit.

v. (b) Additionally, for construction activities disturbing less than five (5) acres of total land area which is not part of a larger common plan of development or sale, the SPPP shall include proof that any certification or municipal approval required under the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act (N.J.S.A. 4:24-39 et seq.) has been obtained.

vi. (c) For construction activities disturbing five acres or more of total land area, authorization must be obtained under NJPDES General Permit No. NJ0088323, or under an individual NJPDES permit, for storm water from such construction activities that would discharge to surface water.

Tennessee

SWPPP requirements are outlined in Part IV. Requirements are standard except for special requirements for facilities that discharge into 303(d) listed water bodies (Section F).