DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

MIKE D. McDANIEL, Ph.D.
SECRETARY

GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER: LAR050000
AI 86163
GEN20050001

DISCHARGE CATEGORY: STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

TO: ALL INTERESTED PARTIES

Subject: Draft General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) proposes to reissue Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) General Permit Number LAR050000. A copy of the proposed DRAFT general permit is attached for your information. The Department is currently soliciting comments on this draft permit.

This Office will publish a public notice announcing the proposal to reissue this general permit one time in the official state journal, THE ADVOCATE of Baton Rouge, and one time each in the following papers throughout the state: THE TIMES of Shreveport, THE AMERICAN PRESS of Lake Charles, THE TIMES PICAYUNE of New Orleans, THE NEWS-STAR of Monroe, THE TOWN TALK of Alexandria, THE ADVERTISER of Lafayette, and THE COURIER of Houma. The public notice will be published on the LDEQ Permits Public Web Page at http://www3.deq.louisiana.gov/news/pubnotice/default.asp and a public notice will also be mailed to all persons on the Office of Environmental Services mailing list. Upon publication of the public notice in these newspapers a 30-day public comment period shall begin. All interested persons are invited to submit written comments to this Office or request a public hearing relative to the issuance of the permit within this 30-day comment period.

Additional precautions will be taken to assure that people who live in the parishes most severely impacted by recent hurricanes receive notice of the draft permit.

(1) Comment periods will be extended a total of fifteen (15) extra days.

(2) Notices will be published twice in THE ADVOCATE of Baton Rouge, THE TIMES PICAYUNE of New Orleans, and THE AMERICAN PRESS of Lake Charles.

ENVIRONMENTAL **SERVICES**
: PO BOX 4313, BATON ROUGE, LA 70821-4313
P:225-219-3181 F:225-219-3309
WWW.DEQ.LOUISIANA.GOV

(3) The public notice will also be published in an additional newspaper in a parish that physically adjoins each of the three parishes. This additional public notice will be published in the newspaper with the largest circulation in a parish that physically adjoins Cameron Parish, a parish that physically adjoins Orleans Parish, and a parish that physically adjoins St. Bernard Parish.

This Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) authorizes discharges of storm water within the state of Louisiana from industrial facilities as defined in LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.a-i and k. Coverage under this general permit shall be limited discharges from facilities in the "sectors" of industrial activity based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes and Industrial Activity Codes as summarized in Table 1 of the permit. References to "sectors" in this permit (e.g., sector-specific monitoring requirements, etc.) refer to these sectors.

Please note that this is a DRAFT permit only and as such does not grant any authorization to discharge. Authorization to discharge will be granted by the issuance of this general permit and only after all requirements described therein are satisfied.

Those facilities seeking coverage under this permit may obtain coverage by submitting notification form MSGP-G as described in the permit. Notification forms may be obtained from the LDEQ web site at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=1837, or by contacting this Office at (225) 219-3294. Unless notified otherwise by the Secretary or his designee, all persons operating a source or conducting an activity that results in a discharge that is eligible for coverage under this general permit will become permittees authorized to discharge when a complete and accurate Notice of Intent (NOI) is hand-delivered to the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division or 48 hours after the postmark date on the envelope that contains the complete and accurate NOI. Permittees may be covered on a site-specific basis. Submission of an NOI is an acknowledgement that the conditions of the general permit are applicable to the proposed discharge, and that the applicant agrees to comply with the conditions of the general permit. The applicant's signature on the NOI certifies that the applicant qualifies for coverage under the permit and agrees to comply with all terms and conditions of the authorization to discharge to waters of the State of Louisiana. If activity is currently being conducted and has not been permitted, an NOI shall be submitted immediately. Dischargers who are currently permitted under the LPDES version of this permit that expires on April 30, 2006, are not required to submit a new NOI. These permitted dischargers will be automatically covered under the reissued LPDES permit; notification of coverage will be sent to each permittee after the permit finalization. For those automatically reauthorized permitees, a printed hard copy of this permit may be obtained by contacting LDEQ's Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division at (225) 219-3181, or a copy can be downloaded at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=245. Permit conditions in the reissued permit are effective for these automatically authorized permittees three days after the postmark date of the notification of coverage. Any permittee covered by an individual permit may request that the individual permit be canceled if the permitted source or activity is also eligible for

coverage under this general permit. Upon approval by this Office, the permittee will be concurrently notified of coverage by this general permit and of the cancellation of the previous permit.

An annual maintenance and surveillance fee will be assessed for each permit.
Should you have any questions concerning any part of the general permit, public notice requirements or procedures, please contact Mr. Aaron Cox, Water and Waste Permits Division, at the address on the previous page, by telephone at (225)219-3092, or by e-mail at aaron.cox@la.gov.

Sincerely,

Tom Killeen

Tom Killeen, Environmental Scientist Manager
Municipal and General Water Permits Section

aac

Enclosures: Draft Permit, Fact Sheet, NOI form

c: cover letter, draft permit and fact sheet

Mr. George Robichaux,
Administrator
Department of Health and
Hospitals
Office of Public Health

Mr. William H. Temple, Chief
Engineer
Department of Transportation and
Development
Office of Highways

Ms. Claudia V. Hosch, Chief
(6WQ-PO)
NPDES Branch
U.S. Environmental Protection
Agency, Region VI

Mr. Russell C. Watson, Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
646 Cajundome Blvd., Suite 400
Lafayette, LA 70506

Ms. Pam Breaux, State Historic
Preservation Officer
Department of Culture, Recreation
& Tourism Office of Cultural
Development/Division of
Archaeology
Post Office Box 44247
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4247

National Marine Fisheries Service
Protected Resources Division
Southeast Regional Office
9721 Executive Center Drive North
St. Petersburg, FL 33702

All LDEQ Regional Offices
Office of Environmental
Compliance

To: Applicants for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity under the LPDES Multi-Sector General Permit.

Attached is a **Notice of Intent (NOI) for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity under the LPDES Multi-Sector General Permit, MSGP,** for a Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) permit, authorized under EPA's delegated NPDES program under the Clean Water Act. To be considered complete, every item on the form must be addressed and the last page signed by an authorized company agent. If an item does not apply, please enter "NA" (for not applicable) *to show that the question was considered.*

Three copies (one original and two copies) of your **completed NOI**, each with a marked **U.S.G.S. Quadrangle map** or equivalent attached, should be submitted to:

Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Services
Post Office Box 4313
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313
Attention: Permits Division

Please be advised that completion of this NOI may not fulfill all state, federal, or local requirements for facilities of this size and type.

According to L. R. S. 48:385, any discharge to a state highway ditch, cross ditch, or right-of-way shall *require approval from:*

Louisiana DOTD Office of Highways Post Office Box 94245 Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9245 (225) 379-1301	AND	Louisiana DHH Office of Public Health 6867 Bluebonnet Road, Box 7 Baton Rouge, LA 70810 (225) 765-5044

A copy of the LPDES regulations may be obtained from the Department's website at http://www.deq.state.la.us/planning/regs/index.htm or by contacting the Office of Environmental Assessment, Regulations Development Section, Post Office Box 4314, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4314, phone (225) 219-3550.

After the review of the NOI, this Office will issue written notification to those applicants who are accepted for coverage under this general permit.

If you have any questions, please contact DEQ at (225) 219-3181.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division
Post Office Box 4313
Baton Rouge, La 70821-4313
PHONE#: (225) 219-3181

LPDES NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) TO DISCHARGE STORM WATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY UNDER THE LPDES MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT

(Attach additional pages if needed.)

Submittal of this Notice of Intent (NOI) constitutes notice that the entity identified in Section I of this form requests authorization by LDEQ's Multi-Sector General Permit for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity in Louisiana. Submittal of the NOI also constitutes notice that the party identified in Section I of this form has read, understands, and meets the eligibility conditions of Part I.B. of the permit; agrees to comply with all applicable terms and conditions of the permit; understands that continued authorization under the permit is contingent on maintaining eligibility for coverage, and that the permittee is required to implement a storm water management program. In order to be granted coverage, all information required on this form must be completed. **Three copies of the completed NOI** (one original and two copies) should be mailed to the Permits Division at the above address.

SECTION I - FACILITY INFORMATION

A. **Permit is to be issued to the following:** (must have operational control over the facility operations - see LAC 33:IX.2501.B and LAC 33:IX.2503.A and B).

1. Legal Name of Applicant/Owner
(Company, Partnership, Corporation, etc.) _____

Facility Name _____

Mailing Address _____

_____ Zip Code: _____

If applicant named above is not also the owner, state owner name, phone # and address.

_____

_____

Please check status: ☐ Federal ☐ Parish ☐ Municipal ☐ State ☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Other: _____

2. Location of facility. Please provide a specific street, road, highway, interstate, and/or River Mile/Bank location of the facility for which the NOI is being submitted.

_____

City _____ Parish _____

Front Gate Coordinates:

Latitude- _____deg. _____min. _____sec. Longitude- _____deg. _____ min. _____sec.

Method of Coordinate Determination: _____
(Quad Map, Previous Permit, website, GPS)

Is the facility located on Indian Lands? ☐ Yes ☐ No

SECTION I - FACILITY INFORMATION (cont.)

B. Discharge Information

1. Indicate how the stormwater reaches state waters (named water bodies) to the extent currently known.

   By _____(pipe, ditch, etc.);

   thence into _____(parish drainage ditch, canal, etc.);

   thence into _____(named bayou, creek, stream, etc.);

   thence into _____(river, lake, etc.).

2. If discharge from facility first enters a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), provide the name of the MS4.

   _____

3. SIC Codes/Storm Water Activity Codes applicable to facility:

   Primary Code _____ Secondary Codes _____

4. Sectors of Industrial Activity the facility will be covered under (see Part 1.2.1 of Permit)

   _____

5. Has the Pollution Prevention Plan has been prepared, including obtaining and attaching a copy of the permit language?

   ☐Yes ☐No

6. Are any historic properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places located on the facility or in proximity to the discharge?

   ☐Yes ☐No

7. Was the State Historic Preservation Officer (see Permit Part 1.2.3.7) involved in your determination of eligibility?

   ☐Yes ☐No

8. Based on the Endangered Species Guidance (see attached), are any listed endangered or threatened species, or critical habitat, in proximity to the facility?

   ☐Yes ☐No

SECTION II – LAC 33.I.1701 REQUIREMENTS

A. Does the company or owner have federal or state environmental permits identical to, or of a similar nature to, the permit for which you are applying in other states? (This requirement applies to all individuals, partnerships, corporations, or other entities who own a controlling interest of 50% or more in your company, or who participate in the environmental management of the facility for an entity applying for the permit or an ownership interest in the permit.)

☐ Permits in Louisiana. List Permit Numbers: _____

☐ Permits in other states (list states): _____

☐ No other environmental permits.

B. Do you owe any outstanding fees or final penalties to the Department? ☐Yes ☐No

If yes, please explain. _____

_____

C. Is your company a corporation or limited liability company? ☐Yes ☐No

If yes, attach a copy of your company's Certificate of Registration and/or Certificate of Good Standing from the Secretary of State.

SECTION III – COMPLIANCE HISTORY

Report the history of all violations and enforcement actions for the facility, a summary of all permit excursions including effluent violations reported on the facility's Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) and bypasses for the last three years. Using a brief summary, report on the current status of all administrative orders, compliance orders, notices of violation, cease and desist orders, and any other enforcement actions either already resolved within the past 3 years or currently pending. The state administrative authority may choose, at its discretion, to require a more in-depth report of violations and compliance actions for the applicant covering any law, permit, or order concerning pollution at this or any other facility owned or operated by the applicant.

SECTION IV – SITE HISTORY

A. Date operations began at this site: _____

B. Is the current operator the original operator? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If **no**, give a reverse chronological list of previous operators. Include the company name and telephone number (if available), and the dates through which the company operated this facility.

Company	Dates of Operation		Telephone Number
	From	To	

According to the Louisiana Water Quality Regulations, LAC 33:IX.2503.B, the following requirements shall apply to the signatory page in this application:

Chapter 25. *Permit Application and Special LPDES Program Requirements*

2503. Signatories to permit applications and reports

A. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
   1. For a corporation - by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this Section responsible corporate officer means:
      (a) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or
      (b) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
   2. For a partnership or sole proprietorship - by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
   3. For a municipality, parish, State, Federal or other public agency - either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this Section a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes:
      (a) The chief executive officer of the agency, or
      (b) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of EPA).

B. All reports required by permits, and other information requested by the state administrative authority shall be signed by a person described in LAC 33:IX.2503.A, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
   1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in LAC 33:IX.2503.A.
   2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as a position of plant manager, operator of a well or well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and
   3. The written authorization is submitted to the state administrative authority.

C. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under LAC 33:IX.2503.B is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of LAC 33:IX.2503.B must be submitted to the state administrative authority prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

D. Any person signing any document under LAC 33:IX.2503.A or B shall make the following certification:

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

Signatory Requirements

All storm water management plans, storm water pollution prevention plans, reports, certifications or information either submitted to the State Administrative Authority or that this permit requires be maintained by the permittee, shall be signed by a person described in LAC 33:IX.2503.A, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in LAC 33:IX.2503.A,
2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of manager, operator, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be a named individual or any individual occupying a named position), and
3. The written authorization is submitted to the State Administrative Authority.

Pursuant to the Water Quality Regulations (specifically LAC 33:IX.2503) promulgated September 1995, the state NOI must be signed by a responsible individual as described in LAC 33:IX.2503 and that person shall make the following certification:

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

Signature _____

Printed Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

Telephone _____

CHECKLIST

To prevent any unnecessary delay in the processing of your notice of intent to be covered under the general permit, please take a moment and check to be certain that the following items have been addressed and enclosed:

1. ALL questions and requested information have been answered (N/A if the question or information was not applicable).
2. The appropriate person has signed the signatory page.
4. Please forward the original and two copies of this NOI and all attachments.

ANY NOI THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALL OF THE REQUESTED INFORMATION WILL BE CONSIDERED INCOMPLETE. NOI PROCESSING WILL NOT PROCEED UNTIL ALL REQUESTED INFORMATION HAS BEEN SUBMITTED.

NOTE: UPON RECEIPT AND SUBSEQUENT REVIEW OF THE NOI BY THE PERMITS DIVISION, YOU MAY BE REQUESTED TO FURNISH ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IN ORDER TO COMPLETE THE PROCESSING OF THE PERMIT

ENDANGERED SPECIES GUIDANCE

I. INSTRUCTIONS

Below is a list of endangered and threatened species that EPA has determined, and LDEQ concurs, may be affected by the activities covered by the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP). These species are listed by parish. In order to get MSGP coverage, applicants must:

- Indicate in box provided on the NOI whether any species listed in this Guidance or critical habitat are in proximity to the facility,
- Certify pursuant to Part 1.2.3.6 that they have followed the procedures found in this Guidance to protect listed endangered and threatened species and designated critical habitat and that the storm water discharges and BMPs to control storm water run off covered under this permit meet the eligibility requirements of Part 1.2.3.6 of this permit. Signature and submittal of the NOI is deemed to constitute the Applicant's certification of eligibility for permit coverage.

To do this, please follow steps 1 through 5 below when developing the pollution prevention plan.

STEP 1: DETERMINE IF THE INDUSTRIAL SITE IS FOUND WITHIN DESIGNATED CRITICAL HABITAT FOR LISTED SPECIES.

Some (but not all) listed species have designated critical habitat. Exact locations of such habitat is provided in the Service regulations at 50 CFR part 17 and part 226. To determine if their industrial activity occurs within (also known as "in proximity to") critical habitat, applicants should either review those regulations or contact the nearest Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Office.

Fish and Wildlife Service
646 Cajundome Blvd.
Suite 400
Lafayette, LA 70506
(337) 291-3124

National Marine Fisheries Service
Southeast Regional Office
9721 Executive Center Drive North
St. Petersburg, FL 33702
(727) 570-5301

If the industrial site is not located in designated critical habitat, then the applicant need not consider impacts to critical habitat when following steps 2 through 5. If the applicant's site is located within (i.e. in proximity to) critical habitat then the applicant must look at impacts to critical habitat when following steps 2 through 5.

(It is noted that many measures imposed to protect listed species under steps 2 through 5 will also protect critical habitat. However, obligations to ensure that an action is not likely to result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat are separate from those of ensuring that an action is not likely to jeopardize the existence of threatened and endangered species. Thus, meeting the eligibility requirements of this permit may require measures to protect critical habitat that are separate and distinct from those to protect listed species.).

STEP 2: REVIEW THE PARISH SPECIES LIST TO DETERMINE IF ANY SPECIES ARE LOCATED IN THE PARISH WHERE THE INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES OCCUR:

If no species are listed in a facility's parish or if a facility's parish is not found on the list, an applicant is eligible for MSGP coverage and may indicate in the NOI that no species are found in proximity and certify that it is eligible for MSGP coverage under Part 1.2.3.6 of the permit by marking "No" on the NOI. Where a facility is located in more than one parish, the lists for all parishes should be reviewed. *If species are located in the parish, follow step 3 below.*

STEP 3: DETERMINE IF ANY SPECIES MAY BE FOUND "IN PROXIMITY" TO THE INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY'S STORM WATER DISCHARGES:

A species is in proximity to an industrial activity's storm water discharge when the species is:

- Located in the path or immediate area through which or over which contaminated point source storm water flows from the facility to the point of discharge into the receiving water.
- *Located in the immediate vicinity of, or nearby, the point of discharge into receiving waters.*
- Located in the area of a site where storm water BMP's are planned or are to be constructed.

The area in proximity to be searched/surveyed for listed species will vary with the size and structure of the facility, the nature and quantity of the storm water discharges, and the type of receiving waters. Given the number of industrial activities potentially covered by the MSGP, no specific method to determine whether species are in proximity is required for permit coverage under the MSGP. Instead, applicants should use the method or methods that best allow them to determine to the best of their knowledge whether species are in proximity to their particular industrial activities. These methods may include:

- Conducting visual inspections: This method may be particularly suitable for facilities that are smaller in size or located in non-natural settings such as highly urbanized areas or industrial parks where there is little or no natural habitat, or for industrial activities that discharge directly into municipal storm water collection systems.
- Contacting the nearest State Wildlife Agency or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) or National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) offices. Many endangered and threatened species are found in well-defined areas or habitats. That information is frequently known to State or Federal wildlife agencies.
- Contacting local/regional conservation groups. These groups inventory species and their locations and maintain lists of sightings and habitats.
- Conducting a formal biological survey. Larger facilities with extensive storm water discharges may choose to conduct biological surveys as the most effective way to assess whether species are located in proximity and whether there are likely adverse effects.
- Conducting an Environmental Assessment Under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Some industrial activities may require environmental assessments under NEPA. Such assessments may indicate if listed species are in proximity. (MSGP coverage does not trigger NEPA because it does not regulate any dischargers subject to New Source Performance Standards under Section 306 of the Clean Water Act. See CWA § 511(c). However, some industrial activities might require review under NEPA because of Federal funding or other Federal nexus.)

If no species are in proximity, an applicant is eligible for MSGP coverage under Part 1.2.3.6 of the permit.

If listed species are found in proximity to a facility, applicants must indicate the location and nature of this presence in the storm water pollution prevention plan and follow step 4 below.

STEP 4: DETERMINE IF SPECIES OR CRITICAL HABITAT COULD BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY THE INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY'S STORM WATER DISCHARGES OR BY BMPs TO CONTROL THOSE DISCHARGES.

Scope of Adverse Effects: Potential adverse effects from storm water include:

- Hydrological. Storm water may cause siltation, sedimentation or induce other changes in the receiving waters such as temperature, salinity or pH. These effects will vary with the amount of storm water discharged and the volume and condition of the receiving water. Where a storm water discharge constitutes a minute portion of the total volume of the receiving water, adverse hydrological effects are less likely.

- Habitat. Storm water may drain or inundate listed species habitat.

- Toxicity. In some cases, pollutants in storm water may have toxic effects on listed species.

The scope of effects to consider will vary with each site. Applicants must also consider the likelihood of adverse effects on species from any BMPs to control storm water. Most adverse impacts from BMPs are likely to occur from the FACILITY activities. However, it is possible that the operation of some BMPs (for example, larger storm water retention ponds) may affect endangered and threatened species.

If adverse effects are determined to be not likely, then the applicant is eligible for MSGP coverage under Part 1.2.3.6 of the permit.

If adverse effects are likely, applicants should follow step 5 below.

STEP 5: DETERMINE IF MEASURES CAN BE IMPLEMENTED TO AVOID ANY ADVERSE EFFECTS:

If an applicant determines that adverse effects are likely, it can receive coverage if appropriate measures are undertaken to avoid or eliminate any actual or potential adverse affects prior to applying for permit coverage. These measures may involve relatively simple changes to the facility activities such as re-routing a storm water discharge to bypass an area where species are located, relocating BMPs, or limiting the size of the industrial activity that will be subject to storm water discharge controls.

At this stage, applicants may wish to contact the FWS and/or NMFS to see what appropriate measures might be suitable to avoid or eliminate adverse impacts to listed species and/or critical habitat. (See 50 CFR 402.13(b)). This can entail the initiation of informal consultation with the FWS and/or NMFS that is described in more detail below at step 6.

If applicants adopt measures to avoid or eliminate adverse affects, they must continue to abide by them during the course of permit coverage. These measures must be described in the storm water pollution prevention plan and may be enforceable as permit conditions.

If appropriate measures to avoid the likelihood of adverse effects are not available to the applicant, the applicant should follow step 6 below.

STEP 6: DETERMINE IF THE ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS OF PART 1.2.3.6 CAN BE MET.

Where adverse effects are likely, the applicant must contact the LDEQ and FWS/NMFS. Applicants may still be eligible for MSGP coverage if any likelihood of adverse effects are addressed through meeting the criteria of Part 1.2.3.6 of the permit if:

- 1.2.3.6.1.2. The applicant's activity has received previous authorization through an earlier consultation or issuance of a Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 10 permit (incidental taking permit) and that authorization addressed storm water discharges and/or BMPs to control storm water runoff (e.g., developer included impact of entire project in consultation over a wetlands dredge and fill permit under the ESA).
- 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 and /or critical habitat under Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act that 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 a NEPA review is conducted which incorporates ESA procedures).
- 1.2.3.6.1.4. Enter consultation with the FWS and/or NMFS for the applicant's storm water discharges and BMPs to control storm water runoff.

In such cases, the applicant is automatically designated as a non-federal representative. *See* Part 1.2.3.6.4. When conducting consultation as a non-federal representative, applicants should follow the procedures found in 50 CFR 402 the ESA regulations. Applicants must also notify LDEQ and the appropriate FWS/NMFS office of its intention to conduct consultation as a non-federal representative.

Coverage by the MSGP is permissible under Part 1.2.3.6.4 if the consultation results in either: 1) FWS/NMFS written concurrence with a finding of no likelihood of adverse effects (*see* 50 CFR 402.13) or 2) issuance of a biological opinion in which FWS and/or NMFS finds that the action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed endangered threatened species or result in the adverse modification or destruction of adverse habitat (see 50 CFR 403.14(h)).

Any terms and conditions developed through consultations to protect listed species and critical habitat must be incorporated into the pollution prevention plan. As noted above, applicants may, if they wish, initiate consultation during step Four above (upon becoming aware that endangered and threatened species are in proximity to the facility).

The determination of eligibility under the conditions of permit Part 1.2.3.6 shall be documented in the facility's SWPPP and copies of all applicable documents, such as FWS approval letters, included in the SWPPP.

The applicant must comply with any terms and conditions imposed under the eligibility requirements of permit Part 1.2.3.6 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 storm water pollution prevention plan.

If the eligibility requirements of Part 1.2.3.6 cannot be met then the applicant may not receive coverage under this permit. Applicants should then consider applying to LDEQ for an individual permit.

This permit does not authorize any "taking" (as defined under Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act) of endangered or threatened species unless such takes are authorized under Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act. Applicants who believe their facility's activities may result in takes of listed endangered and threatened species should be sure to get the necessary coverage for such takes through an individual consultation or Section 10 permit.

This permit does not authorize any storm water discharges or 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 designated critical habitat.

II. ENDANGERED SPECIES PARISH LIST

See http://www.deq.state.la.us/permits/lpdes/species.pdf

DRAFT

DEQ
LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Water Discharge Permit

LPDES MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

PERMIT NO. LAR050000

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
LOUISIANA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

Pursuant to the Clean Water Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, as amended (La. R. S. 30:2001, et seq.), rules and regulations effective or promulgated under the authority of said Acts, this Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) General Permit is issued. Operators of discharges associated with industrial activities that submit a complete Notice of Intent in accordance with Part 2.2 for a discharge that is located in the state of Louisiana and is eligible for permit coverage under Part 1.2 are authorized to discharge to waters of the State, in accordance with the conditions and requirements set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective on

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire five (5) years from the effective date of the permit.

Issued on

(not for signature)
Chuck Carr Brown, Ph. D.
Assistant Secretary

DRAFT

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1. COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

1.1 Applicability

This Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) authorizes discharges of storm water within the state of Louisiana from industrial facilities as defined in LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.a-i and k. Any discharge authorized by a different LPDES permit may be commingled with discharges authorized by this permit. Any permittee covered by an individual permit may request that the individual permit be terminated if the permitted source or activity is also eligible for coverage under this general permit. Upon written approval of that request by this Office, the permittee will be covered by this general permit, and the individual permit terminated.

1.2 Eligibility

You must maintain permit eligibility to discharge under this permit. Any discharges that are not compliant with the eligibility conditions of this permit are not authorized by the permit.

1.2.1 Facilities Covered

Your 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 as summarized in Table 1. References to "sectors" in this permit (e.g., sector-specific monitoring requirements, etc.) refer to these sectors. Authorization for the discharge of these storm waters must be obtained under this permit or by equivalent coverage under another LPDES permit (e.g., an individual LPDES permit).

TABLE 1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered By this Permit	
SIC Code or Activity Code[1]	**Activity Represented**
SECTOR A: TIMBER PRODUCTS	
2421	General Sawmills and Planing Mills
2491	Wood Preserving
2411	Log Storage and Handling (Wet deck storage areas only authorized if no chemical additives are used in the spray water or applied to the logs)
2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills
2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified
2431-2439, 2441 (except 2434)	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, Structural Wood, and Nailed and Lock Corner Wood Boxes and Shook (see Sector W)
2448,2449	Wood Containers
2451,2452	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes
2493	Reconstituted Wood Products
2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
SECTOR B: PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING	
2611	Pulp Mills
2621	Paper Mills
2631	Paperboard Mills
2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes
2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes
SECTOR C: CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING	
2812-2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals
2821-2824	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass
2833 –2836	Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products; Pharmaceutical Preparations; In Vitro and In Vivo Diagnostic Substances; Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances
2841-2844	Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations
2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products
2861-2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals

TABLE 1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered By this Permit	
SIC Code or Activity Code[1]	**Activity Represented**
2873-2879	Agricultural Chemicals, Facilities that Make Fertilizer Solely from Leather Scraps and Leather Dust
2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products
3952 (limited to list)	Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints and Artist's Watercolors
SECTOR D: ASPHALT PAVING AND ROOFING MATERIALS AND LUBRICANT MANUFACTURERS	
2951,2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials
2992,2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal
SECTOR E: GLASS, CLAY, CEMENT, CONCRETE, AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS	
3211, 3281	Flat Glass, and Cut Stone and Stone Products, Benches, Blackboards, Table Tops, Pedestals, etc.
3221,3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown
3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass
3241	Hydraulic Cement
3251-3259	Structural Clay Products
3261-3269	Pottery and Related Products
3271-3275	Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products
3291-3299	Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Products
SECTOR F: PRIMARY METALS	
3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills
3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries
3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
3351-3357	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals
3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)
3398,3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products
SECTOR G: METAL MINING (ORE MINING AND DRESSING)	
1011	Iron Ores
1021	Copper Ores
1031	Lead and Zinc Ores

TABLE 1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered By this Permit	
SIC Code or Activity Code[1]	**Activity Represented**
1041,1044	Gold and Silver Ores
1061	Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium
1081	Metal Mining Services
1094,1099	Miscellaneous Metal Ores
SECTOR H: COAL MINES AND COAL MINING RELATED FACILITIES	
1221-1241	Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities
SECTOR I: OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND REFINING	
1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
1321	Natural Gas Liquids
1381-1389	Oil and Gas Field Services
2911	Petroleum Refineries
SECTOR J: MINERAL MINING AND DRESSING	
1411	Dimension Stone
1422-1429	Crushed and Broken Stone, Including Rip Rap
1442,1446	Sand and Gravel
1455,1459	Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Materials
1474-1479	Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining
1481	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels
1499	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels
SECTOR K: NON-COMMERCIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES	
HZ	Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage or Disposal
SECTOR L: LANDFILLS AND LAND APPLICATION SITES	
LF	Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps
SECTOR M: AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS	
5015	Automobile Salvage Yards
SECTOR N: SCRAP RECYCLING AND WASTE RECYCLING FACILITIES	
5093	Scrap Recycling Facilities
SECTOR O: STEAM ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES	
SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities

TABLE 1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered By this Permit	
SIC Code or Activity Code[1]	**Activity Represented**
SECTOR P: LAND TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	
4011,4013	Railroad Transportation
4111-4173	Local and Highway Passenger Transportation
4212-4231	Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing
4311	United States Postal Service
5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals
SECTOR Q: WATER TRANSPORTATION	
4412-4499	Water Transportation
SECTOR R: SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING OR REPAIR YARDS	
3731,3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards
SECTOR S: AIR TRANSPORTATION	
4512-4581	Air Transportation Facilities
SECTOR T: TREATMENT WORKS	
TW	Treatment Works with Design Flow Of 1.0 MGD or More
SECTOR U: FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	
2011-2015	Meat Products
2021-2026	Dairy Products
2032-2038	Canned, Frozen and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables and Food Specialties
2041-2048	Grain Mill Products
2051-2053	Bakery Products
2061-2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products
2074-2079	Fats and Oils
2082-2087	Beverages
2091-2099	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products
2111-2141	Tobacco Products
SECTOR V: TEXTILE MILLS, APPAREL, AND OTHER FABRIC PRODUCT MANUFACTURING, LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	
2211-2299	Textile Mill Products
2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials

TABLE 1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered By this Permit	
SIC Code or Activity Code[1]	**Activity Represented**
3131-3199 (except 3111)	Leather and Leather Products, except Leather Tanning and Finishing (see Sector Z)
SECTOR W: FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	
2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures
2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
SECTOR X: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	
2711-2796	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries
SECTOR Y: RUBBER, MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	
3011	Tires and Inner Tubes
3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear
3052,3053	Gaskets, Packing, and Sealing Devices and Rubber and Plastics Hose and Belting
3061,3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
3081-3089	Miscellaneous Plastics Products
3931	Musical Instruments
3942-3949	Dolls, Toys, Games and Sporting and Athletic Goods
3951-3955 (except 3952 facilities as specified in Sector C)	Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials
3961,3965	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal
3991-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
SECTOR Z: LEATHER TANNING AND FINISHING	
3111	Leather Tanning and Finishing
SECTOR AA: FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	
3411-3499	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment
3911-3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware

TABLE 1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered By this Permit	
SIC Code or Activity Code[1]	**Activity Represented**
SECTOR AB: TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL MACHINERY	
3511-3599 (except 3571-3579)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery (except Computer and Office Equipment) (see Sector AC)
3711-3799 (except 3731,3732)	Transportation Equipment (except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing) (see Sector R)
SECTOR AC: ELECTRONIC, ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL GOODS	
3612-3699	Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Equipment
3812-3873	Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical, and Optical Goods, Watches and Clocks
3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment

[1] A complete list of SIC codes can be obtained from the Internet at http://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sic_manual.html or in paper form from various locations in the document entitled "Handbook of Standard Industrial Classifications" Office of Management and Budget, 1987.

1.2.1.1 Activities NOT Covered By The Multi-Sector General Permit

1.2.1.1.1 At wood preserving facilities, storm water that has come in contact with areas where spraying of chemical formulations designed to provide surface protection has occurred.

1.2.1.1.2 Non-storm water discharges containing: inks, paints, or substances (hazardous, nonhazardous, etc.) resulting from an onsite spill, including materials collected in drip pans; washwaters from material handling and processing areas; and washwaters from drum, tank, or container rinsing and cleaning.

1.2.1.1.3 Storm water from gypsum piles at phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities.

1.2.1.1.4 Acid drainage, contaminated springs or seeps at mining operations.

1.2.1.1.5 Discharges from: pollutant seeps or underground drainage from inactive coal mines and refuse disposal areas that do not occur as storm water discharges in response to precipitation events; and floor drains from maintenance buildings and other similar drains in mining and preparation plant areas.

1.2.1.1.6 Mine dewatering wastewaters at crushed stone mines, construction sand and gravel mines, and industrial sand mines.

1.2.1.1.7 Cell dewatering wastewaters from active, uncapped cells at Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities.

1.2.1.1.8 Cell dewatering wastewaters from active, uncapped cells at landfills, land application sites, and open dumps.

1.2.1.1.9 Leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory–derived wastewater and contact washwater from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas which have come in direct contact with solid waste at a landfill facility.

1.2.1.1.10 Non-storm water discharges from turnings containment areas. Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate LPDES permit.

1.2.1.1.11 Storm water discharges from ancillary facilities (e.g., fleet centers, gas turbine stations and substations) that are not contiguous to a steam electric power generating facility; and heat capture co-generating facilities.

1.2.1.1.12 Discharges of bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels are not authorized by this permit.

1.2.1.1.13 Discharges of aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment washwaters, and dry weather discharges of deicing/anti-icing chemicals are not authorized by this permit

1.2.1.1.14 Discharges containing boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging and vehicle washing/clean-out operations are not covered by this permit.

1.2.1.1.15 Discharges of wastewaters resulting from any processes relating to the production process, reused or recycled water, and waters used in cooling towers (please see exception in Part 1.2.2.2.11).

1.2.1.1.16 Contaminated storm water discharges from petroleum refining or drilling operations that are subject to nationally established BAT or BPT guidelines found at 40 CFR Parts 419 and 435, respectively. Note: most contaminated discharges at petroleum refining and drilling facilities are subject to these effluent guidelines and are not eligible for coverage by this permit.

1.2.1.1.17 Non-storm water discharges from oil and gas extraction and refining facilities resulting from vehicles and equipment washwater, including tank cleaning operations.

1.2.1.2 *Co-located Activities*

If you have co-located industrial activities on-site that are described in a sector(s) other than your primary sector, you must comply with all other applicable sector-specific conditions found in Part 6 for the co-located industrial activities. The extra sector-specific requirements are applied only to those areas of your facility where the extra-sector activities occur. An activity at a facility is not considered co-located if the activity, when considered separately, does not meet the description of a category of industrial activity covered by the storm water regulations, and identified by the permit SIC code list (above, Table 1). For example, unless you are actually hauling substantial amounts of freight or materials with your own truck fleet or are providing a trucking service to outsiders, simple maintenance of vehicles used at your facility is unlikely to meet the SIC code group 42 description of a motor freight transportation facility. Even though Sector P may not apply, the runoff from your vehicle maintenance facility would likely still be considered storm water associated with industrial activity. As such, your Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must still address the runoff from the vehicle maintenance facility—although not necessarily with the same degree of detail as required by Sector P—but you would not be required to monitor as per Sector P.

If runoff from co-located activities commingle, you must monitor the discharge as per the requirements of all applicable sectors (regardless of the actual location of the discharge). If you comply with all applicable requirements from all applicable Sections of Part 6 for the co-located industrial activities, the discharges from these co-located activities are authorized by this permit.

1.2.2 Discharges Covered

1.2.2.1 Allowable Storm Water Discharges

Subject to the terms and conditions of this permit, you are authorized to discharge pollutants in:

1.2.2.1.1 storm water runoff associated with industrial activities as defined in LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.a-i and k from the sectors of industry described in Table 1 except as noted above in Part 1.2.1.1 and in the Part 6 Sectors under "Limitations of Coverage";

1.2.2.1.2 non-storm water discharges as noted in Part 1.2.2.2 or otherwise specifically allowed by the permit;

1.2.2.1.3 discharges subject to an effluent guideline listed in Table 2 that also meet all other eligibility requirements of the permit. Interim coverage is also available for discharges subject to a new storm water effluent limitation guideline promulgated after the effective date of this permit;

1.2.2.1.4 any otherwise authorized discharge that is commingled with a discharge authorized by a different LPDES permit. Discharges not required to obtain an LPDES permit may also be commingled with discharges authorized by this permit.

TABLE 2. Effluent Guidelines Applicable to Discharges That May be Eligible for Permit Coverage		
Effluent Guidelines	**New Source Performance Standards Included in Effluent**	**Sectors with Affected Facilities**
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities [40 CFR Part 411 Subpart C (established February 23, 1977)]	Yes	E
Contaminated runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities [40 CFR Part 418 Subpart A (established April 8, 1974)]	Yes	C
Coal pile runoff at steam electric generating facilities [40 CFR Part 423 (established November 19, 1982)]	Yes	O
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wettings of logs at wet deck storage areas [40 CFR Part 429 Subpart I (established January 26, 1981)]	Yes	A
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mines [40 CFR Part 436 Subpart B]	No	J
Mine dewatering discharges at construction sand and gravel mines [40 CFR Part 436 Subpart C]	No	J
Mine dewatering discharges at industrial sand mines [40 CFR Part 436 Subpart D]	No	J
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities [40 CFR Part 443 Subpart A (established July 24, 1975)]	Yes	D
Runoff from landfills [40 CFR Part 445, Subpart A and B (established February 2, 2000)]	Yes	K & L

1.2.2.2 Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges

Permitees eligible for coverage under the permit, as defined above in Part 1.1, 1.2, 1.2.1, and Table 1, are also authorized for the following non-storm water discharges at the permitted facility, provided the non-storm water component of the discharge is in compliance with Part 4.4 (non-storm water discharges):

1.2.2.2.1 discharges from fire fighting activities;

1.2.2.2.2 fire hydrant flushings;

1.2.2.2.3 potable water including water line flushings using potable water;

1.2.2.2.4 uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate;

1.2.2.2.5 irrigation drainage;

1.2.2.2.6 landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with manufacturer's instructions;

1.2.2.2.7 pavement wash waters where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);

1.2.2.2.8 routine external building wash down which does not use detergents;
1.2.2.2.9 uncontaminated ground water or spring water;

1.2.2.2.10 foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents; and

1.2.2.2.11 incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of your facility, but NOT intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., "piped" cooling tower blowdown or drains).

1.2.3 Limitations on Coverage

1.2.3.1 Discharges Mixed with Non-Storm Water

You are not authorized for discharges that are mixed with sources of non-storm water. This exclusion does not apply to discharges identified in Part 1.2.2.2, provided the discharges are in compliance with Part 4.4.2 (pollution prevention plan requirements for authorized non-storm water discharges), and to any discharge explicitly authorized by the permit.

1.2.3.2 Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity

You are not authorized for storm water discharges associated with construction activity as defined in LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.j or LAC 33:IX.2511.B.15.

1.2.3.3 Discharges Currently or Previously Covered by Another Permit

You are not authorized by this permit for the following:

1.2.3.3.1 storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that are currently covered under an individual permit or an alternative general permit; or

1.2.3.3.2 storm water coverage under a prior individual or general permit which has expired or been terminated at the request of the permittee and which contained numeric water quality-based limitations developed for the storm water component of the discharge; or

1.2.3.3.3 storm water covered under a prior individual or general permit which has expired or been terminated at the request of the permittee and which contained specific BMPs for storm water unless those BMPs are included in the SWPPP required under Part 4 of this permit; or

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

1.2.3.4 Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitations Guidelines

You are not authorized for discharges subject to any effluent limitation guideline that is not included in Table 2.

1.2.3.5 Discharge Compliance with Water Quality Standards

You must select, install, implement and maintain BMPs at your facility that minimize pollutants in the discharge as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. In general, except in situations in explained below, your SWPPP developed, implemented, and updated consistent with Part 4 is considered as stringent as necessary to ensure that your discharges do not cause or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard.

At any time after authorization LDEQ may determine that your storm water discharges may cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard. If such a determination is made, LDEQ will require you to:

a. Develop a supplemental BMP action plan describing SWPPP modifications in accordance with Part 4.10 to address adequately the identified water quality concerns;

b. Submit valid and verifiable data and information that are representative of ambient conditions and indicate that the receiving water is attaining water quality standards; or

c. Cease discharges of pollutants from industrial activities and submit an individual permit application according to Part 9.12.

1.2.3.6 Discharges that are not Protective of Endangered and Threatened Species

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 site-specific 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.

1.2.3.7 Storm Water Discharges and Storm Water Discharge-Related Activities with Unconsidered Adverse Effects on Historic Properties

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, 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.

1.2.3.8 Storm Water Discharges to Water Quality-Impaired or Water Quality-Limited Receiving Waters

1.2.3.8.1 Except as provided below, 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 LAC 33: 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 LAC 33: IX.2313 for full regulatory definition of "New Discharger").

For both new and existing dischargers, you are not eligible for coverage under this permit for discharges of pollutants of concern to waters for which there is a total maximum daily load (TMDL) established or approved by LDEQ unless you incorporate into your SWPPP measures or controls that are consistent with the assumption and requirements of such TMDL. To be eligible for coverage under this general permit, you must incorporate into your SWPPP any conditions applicable to your discharges necessary for consistency with the assumptions and requirements of such TMDL. If a specific wasteload allocation has been established that would apply to your discharge you must incorporate that allocation into your SWPPP and implement necessary steps to meet that allocation.

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 LDEQ unless your discharge is consistent with that TMDL.

In a situation where an LDEQ-approved or established TMDL has specified a general wasteload allocation applicable to industrial storm water discharges, but no specific requirements for industrial sites have been identified in the TMDL, you should consult with the State TMDL authority to confirm that adherence to a SWPPP that meets the requirements of this permit will be consistent with the approved TMDL. Where an LDEQ-approved or established TMDL has not specified a wasteload allocation applicable to industrial storm water discharges, but has not specifically excluded these discharges, adherence to a SWPPP that meets the requirements of this permit will generally be assumed to be consistent with the approved TMDL. If the LDEQ-approved or established TMDL specifically precludes such discharges, the operator is not eligible for coverage under this permit.

The list of impaired waterbodies (sometimes referred to as 303(d) waterbodies) may be accessed on the LDEQ Internet site at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/default.aspx?tabid=130 or obtained from the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division.

1.2.3.9 Storm Water Discharges Subject to Anti-degradation Water Quality Standards

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.

1.2.3.10 Dischargers Notified of Permit Ineligibility

Unless otherwise specified by the Agency, you are not authorized for discharges after you have been notified that you do not meet the eligibility conditions of this permit.

1.3 Obtaining Authorization

1.3.1 You may be authorized under this permit only if you have a discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity from your facility. In order to obtain authorization under this permit, you must:

1.3.1.1 meet the Part 1.2 eligibility requirements; and

1.3.1.2 develop and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) (see definition in Part 12) according to the requirements in Part 4 of this permit; and

1.3.1.3 **either:**

1.3.1.3.1 for facilities at which all discharges may be covered under the MSGP, submit a complete Notice of Intent (NOI) Form MSGP-G in accordance with the requirements of Part 2 of this permit. **Permit authorization obtained in this manner is not transferable**. Any new operator at a facility, including those who replace an operator who has previously obtained permit coverage, must submit an NOI to be covered for discharges for which they are the operator;

or:

1.3.1.3.2 for facilities which require permit coverage for discharges in addition to those covered by the MSGP, submit an approved Notice of Intent (NOI)/application which covers all discharges and which meets the requirements in MSGP Part 2.2 below (Parts 2.2.5 and 2.2.9 are not applicable); authorization under the MSGP will be granted concurrently with authorization by the LPDES permit (such as the LPDES Light Commercial General Permit) which covers the additional, non-MSGP discharges. In these cases, the time frame for preparation of the Part 4 SWPPP shall be defined in the LPDES permit. Permit authorization under the MSGP may be transferred upon transfer of the LPDES permit which covers the non-MSGP discharges after all applicable requirements for LPDES permit transfer are met (LAC 33:IX.2901). The recipient of the permit transfer is required to comply with all MSGP requirements, including SWPPPs, monitoring requirements and numeric limitations in permit Parts 4 and 5, immediately upon the effective date of transfer.

1.3.2 Unless notified to the contrary, if you submit an **accurate and fully completed** NOI in accordance with the requirements of this permit, you are authorized to discharge under the terms and conditions of this permit upon submittal of hand-delivered NOI or (2) days after the date that the NOI is postmarked. The LDEQ may deny you coverage under this permit and require submittal of an application for an individual LPDES permit based on a review of your NOI or other information (see Part 9.12). Authorization to discharge is not automatically granted if your NOI is materially incomplete (e.g., critical information left off, NOI unsigned, etc.) or if your

discharge(s) is(are) not eligible for coverage by the permit. It is suggested that, for planned facilities, eligibility be confirmed prior to beginning construction.

1.3.3 This permit replaces the LPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Industrial Activities, issued April 29, 2001. In accordance with the provisions of LAC 33:IX.2515.B.2.f, those permittees currently authorized under that permit are automatically covered under this permit as of the effective date of this reissued permit and must take the following actions unless they request and obtain an individual permit:

1.3.3.1 for the first 30 days after the effective date of the permit, comply with the terms and conditions of the 2001 MSGP; and

1.3.3.2 no later than 30 days after the permit effective date of the reissued permit, take necessary actions to comply with all conditions of the reissued permit including updating the storm water pollution prevention plan to incorporate any new/changed requirements in Part IV of the reissued permit.

1.4 Terminating Coverage

1.4.1 If you wish to terminate coverage under this permit, you must submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) in accordance with Part 11 of this permit. You must continue to comply with this permit until you submit an NOT. Your authorization to discharge under the permit terminates at midnight of the day the NOT is signed.

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

1.4.2.1 a new owner/operator has assumed responsibility for the facility, or

1.4.2.2 you have ceased operations at the facility and there no longer are discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity from the facility.

Note: Submittal of an NOT is not required if all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility became covered under an alternate LPDES permit. The applicability of this permit is automatically terminated on the effective date of coverage by the alternate permit. Likewise, if the facility qualifies for the "no exposure" exclusion, submittal of an NOT is not required.

1.4.3 Enforcement actions may be taken if you submit an NOT without meeting one or more of the above listed conditions, unless you have obtained coverage under an alternate permit or have satisfied the requirements of Part 1.5.

1.5 Transfer of Permit Coverage

Except as provided in Part 1.3.1.3.2, **transfers of permit coverage are not allowed for this general permit**. See Part 11.1 below.

1.6 Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure

If you are eligible for coverage by this permit, but qualify for the exclusion for "no exposure" (LAC 33:IX.2511.G), you are not required to obtain authorization by nor required to comply with the permit upon satisfying the applicable conditions for certifying eligibility for the "no exposure" exclusion. If you are no longer required to have permit coverage due to a "no exposure" exclusion, you are not required to submit a Notice of Termination. The No Exposure form can be found on the LDEQ website at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/permits/lpdes/NOEXP.doc. After you have **accurately and completely** filled out the No Exposure form, send it to the Office of Environmental Services at the address listed in Addendum C.

2. NOTICE OF INTENT REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Deadlines for Notification

Your NOI must be submitted in accordance with the deadlines in Table 3.

TABLE 3 - DEADLINES FOR NOI SUBMITTAL	
Category	**Deadline**
1. Existing discharges covered under the 2001 MSGP (see also Part 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 below)	No reapplication required. Coverage automatic
2. New discharges (It is suggested that, for planned facilities, eligibility be confirmed prior to beginning construction.)	Two (2) days prior to commencing operation of the facility with discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity.
3. New owner/operators of existing discharges	Two (2) days prior to taking operational control of the facility.
4. Continued coverage when the permit expires in 2011	See Part 9.2

Only one NOI need be submitted to cover all of your activities at the facility (e.g., you do not need to submit a separate NOI for each separate type of industrial activity located at a facility or industrial complex, provided your SWPPP covers each area for which you are an operator).

2.1.1 Late Notification

You are not prohibited from submitting an NOI after the dates provided in Table 3. If a late NOI is submitted, your authorization is only for discharges that occur after permit coverage is granted. This Office reserves the right to take appropriate enforcement actions for any unpermitted discharges.

2.1.2 2001 MSGP Permittees Granted Automatic Coverage-Timely Update Requirements

Those permittees granted automatic coverage under the reissued MSGP because of their coverage under the 2001 MSGP shall, within 30 days following finalization of the reissued MSGP, review the conditions of the reissued MSGP and submit notification by means of a letter if the determination is made that the facility is not eligible for coverage under the new permit. In those cases, either application for an alternate permit or notification that permit coverage is no longer needed should be submitted to the agency within 30 days following finalization of the reissuance MSGP.

Permittees granted automatic coverage under the reissued MSGP because of their coverage under the 2001 MSGP shall, if eligible for continuing coverage under the reissued permit, update their SWPPPs to comply with the requirements of the reissued permit within 30 days following finalization of the reissued MSGP.

2.1.3 Previously Covered Facilities Ineligible For the Reissuance MSGP

If you were previously covered by the 2001 MSGP but do not meet the eligibility requirements of this permit, you may nonetheless be authorized under this permit for a period not to exceed 270 days from the date this permit is effective. Application for an alternative permit should be submitted within 30 days following the effective date of the reissued MSGP.

2.1.4 Newly-Covered Oil and Gas Facilities

After this MSGP is finalized, oil and gas facilities which subsequently meet the requirements for coverage in Part 6.I.1, by having a later discharge of a reportable quantity (RQ) of oil or a hazardous substance for which notification is required pursuant to either 40 CFR 110.6 or 40 CFR 302.6, shall submit an NOI for permit coverage within 14 calendar days after learning of the release and shall prepare and implement the SWPPP as required in Part 4 within 60 calendar days after learning of the release. During this interim period while the SWPPP is being prepared and implemented, the operator shall take all appropriate measures to limit the discharge of pollutants in the facility's storm water.

2.2 Contents of Notice of Intent (NOI)

Except as provided in Part 1.3.1.3.2, application for coverage under this permit shall be made by submittal of LPDES Form MSGP-G which will be completed to provide the following information:

2.2.1 the name, address, and telephone number of the operator (e.g., your company, etc.) filing the NOI for permit coverage;

2.2.2 an indication of whether you are a Federal, State, private, or other public entity;

2.2.3 the name (or other identifier), address, parish, and latitude/longitude of the facility for which the NOI is submitted;

2.2.4 an indication of whether the facility is located on Indian Country lands;

2.2.5 certification that a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) meeting the requirements of Part 4 has been developed (including attaching a copy of this permit to the plan);

2.2.6 the name of the receiving water(s) or the name of the municipal operator if the discharge is through a municipal separate storm sewer system;

2.2.7 based on the instructions in Addendum A, whether any listed or proposed threatened or endangered species, or designated critical habitat, are in proximity to the storm water discharges or storm water discharge-related activities to be covered by this permit;

2.2.8 whether any historic property listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places is located on the facility or in proximity to the discharge and whether SHPO participated in the determination of permit eligibility;

2.2.9 identification of applicable sector(s) in this permit, as designated in Table 1, that cover the discharges associated with industrial activity you wish to cover under this permit;

2.2.10 up to four 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes or the 2-letter Activity Codes for hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal activities (HZ); land/disposal facilities that receive or have received any industrial waste (LF); steam electric power generating facilities (SE); or treatment works treating domestic sewage (TW) that best represent the principal products produced or services rendered by your facility and major co-located activities;

2.2.11 whether your company has any other environmental permits identical or similar to the permit which you are applying for in any other states;

2.2.12 whether your company owes any outstanding fees or final penalties to the department;

2.2.13 whether your company is a limited liability company;

2.2.14 a signed and dated certification, signed by a legal representative of your facility as detailed in Part 9.7 that certifies the following:

"I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand the Part 1.2 eligibility requirements for coverage under the multi-sector storm water general permit including those requirements relating to the protection of endangered or threatened species or critical habitat. To the best of my knowledge, the stormwater and allowable non-stormwater discharge authorized by this permit (and discharge related activities) are not likely and will not likely adversely affect endangered or threatened species or critical habitat, or are otherwise eligible for and coverage under Part 1.2.3.6 of the permit. To the best of my knowledge, I further certify that such discharges and discharge related activities do not have an effect on properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under the National Historic Preservation Act, or are otherwise eligible for coverage under Part 1.2.3.7 of the permit. I understand that continued coverage under the multi-sector stormwater general permit is contingent upon maintaining eligibility as provided for in Part 1.2. "

2.3 Use of NOI Form

You must submit the information required under Part 2.2 on the latest version of the NOI form (or photocopy thereof) available from this Office - unless the Department notifies dischargers of other NOI form options that become available at a later date (e.g., electronic submission of forms). Your NOI must be signed and dated in accordance with Part 2.4 of this permit. The NOI form is available at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/permits/lpdes/msgp-g.doc or may be obtained by phoning the agency at (225) 219-3294.

2.4 Signatory Requirements

All Notices of Intent, Notices of Termination, SWPPPs, reports, certifications or information either submitted to the Agency or the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer system, or that this permit requires be maintained by the permittee, must be signed as follows:

2.4.1 In accordance with LAC 33:IX.2503.A, all Notices of Intent must be signed:

2.4.1.1 for a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this Part, a responsible corporate officer means: **a)** a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or **b)** the manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operating facilities, provided: the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to ensure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and the authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

NOTE: LDEQ does not require specific assignments or delegations of authority to responsible corporate officers identified in Part 2.4.1.1.a. The Agency will presume that these responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign permit applications unless the corporation has notified the Agency to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions under Part 2.4.1.1.b rather than to specific individuals.

2.4.1.2 for a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

2.4.1.3 for a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes (1) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (2) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Base Commander for a military base).

2.4.2 All reports required by this permit and other information requested by the Agency or authorized representative must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person (LAC 33:IX.2503.B). A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

2.4.2.1 the authorization is made in writing by a person described above in 2.4.1.1- 2.4.1.3

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

2.4.2.3 the written authorization is submitted to the Agency.

2.4.3 Changes to Authorization (LAC 33:IX.2503.C). If the information on the NOI filed for permit coverage is no longer accurate because a different operator has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new Notice of Intent satisfying the requirements of Part 2 must be submitted to the Agency prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative. The change in authorization must be submitted within the time frame specified in Part 2.1, and sent to the address specified in Part 2.5.

2.5 Where to Submit

Your NOI must be signed in accordance with Part 2.4 above of this permit and submitted to the LDEQ Office of Environmental Services at the address in the CURRENT ADDRESSES LIST, Addendum C.

2.6 Additional Notification

If your facility discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), or into an MS4 that has been designated by the Agency, you must also submit a signed copy of the NOI to the operator of that MS4, in accordance with the deadlines listed above in Table 3.

3. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

3.1 Hazardous Substances or Oil

You must prevent or minimize the discharge of hazardous substances or oil in your discharge(s) in accordance with the SWPPP for your facility. This permit does not relieve you of the reporting requirements of LAC 33:I.3931 relating to spills or other releases of oils or hazardous substances.

Should a release as described in this Part occur, you must modify your SWPPP required under Part 4 within 14 calendar days of knowledge of the release to: provide a description of the release, the circumstances leading to the release, and the date of the release. In addition, you must review your plan to identify measures to prevent the recurrence of such releases and to respond to such releases, and you must modify your plan where appropriate.

3.1.1 The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. As required by LAC 33.I.3915, in the event of an unauthorized discharge that does cause an emergency condition, the discharger shall notify the DPS 24-hour Louisiana Emergency Hazardous Materials hotline by telephone at (225) 925-6595 (collect calls accepted 24 hours a day) immediately (a reasonable period of time after taking prompt measures to determine the nature, quantity, and potential off-site impact of a release, considering the exigency of the circumstances), but in no case later than one hour after learning of the discharge. (An emergency condition is any condition which could reasonably be expected to endanger the health, safety of the public, cause significant adverse impact to the land, water, or air environment, or cause severe damage to property.) Notification required by this Part will be made regardless of the amount of discharge. A written submission shall be provided within 7 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The report shall contain the following information:

3.1.1.1 A description of the noncompliance and its cause;

3.1.1.2 The period of noncompliance including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and

3.1.1.3 Steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncomplying discharge.

3.1.2 As required by LAC 33:I.3917, in the event of an unauthorized discharge which exceeds a reportable quantity but does not cause an emergency condition, the discharger shall notify the Office of Environmental Compliance by telephone within 24 hours after learning of the discharge at (225) 219-3700. Notification should be made between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. on working days. In the event the Office of Environmental Compliance is unable for any reason(s) to receive the notification required in this section, the discharger shall notify the department at (225) 342-1234 within 24 hours after learning of the discharge.

3.2 Additional Requirements for Salt Storage

Any storage piles of salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes that generate a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity, must be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation, except for exposure resulting from adding or removing materials from the pile. Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered where storm water from the pile is not discharged to waters of the state.

3.3 Coal Pile Runoff

If your facility has discharges of storm water from coal storage piles, you must comply with the limitations and conditions of Part 5.1.1 below.

3.4 Discharge Compliance With Water Quality Standards

Your discharges must not cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard. Where a discharge is already authorized under this permit and is later determined to cause or contribute to exceedance of a water quality standard, the Department will notify you of such exceedance(s). You must take all necessary actions to ensure future discharges do not cause or contribute to the exceedance of a water quality standard and document these actions in the SWPPP. If exceedances remain or re-occur, then coverage under this permit may be terminated by this Office, and an alternative general permit or individual permit may be issued. Compliance with this requirement does not preclude any enforcement activity as provided by law for the exceedance.

4. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

4.1 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

Except as allowed in Part 1.3.1.3.2 for facilities authorized under the MSGP through coverage under an alternate LPDES permit, and Part 2.1.6 for oil and gas facilities which are required to obtain coverage (due to a later RQ spill) after this permit is finalized, **you must prepare a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) for your facility before submitting your Notice of Intent for permit coverage**. Copies of the plan should **not** be submitted to this Office unless specifically requested by the Agency. Your SWPPP must be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. EPA has developed guidance entitled "Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices," EPA #832/R-92-006, September 1992, to assist permittees in developing and implementing pollution prevention measures. A printed hard copy may be obtained by contacting EPA's Water Resource Center at (202) 260-7786 or center.water-resource@epa.gov. Use of a registered professional engineer for SWPPP preparation is not required by the permit, but may be independently required under local ordinance. Your SWPPP must:

4.1.1 identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges from your facility;

4.1.2 describe and ensure implementation of practices which you will use to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility; and

4.1.3 assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Note: At larger installations such as military bases where there are well-defined industrial versus non-industrial areas, the SWPPP required under this Part need only address those areas with discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity. (e.g., under this permit, a U.S. Air Force Base would need to address the vehicle maintenance areas associated with the "airport" portion of the base in the SWPPP, but would not need to address a car wash that served only the on-base housing areas.)

4.2 Contents of Plan

4.2.1 Pollution Prevention Team

You must identify the staff individual(s) (by name or title) that comprise the facility's storm water Pollution Prevention Team. Your Pollution Prevention Team is responsible for assisting the facility/plant manager in developing, implementing, maintaining and revising the facility's SWPPP. Responsibilities of each staff individual on the team must be listed.

4.2.2 Site Description

Your SWPPP must include the following:

4.2.2.1 *Activities at Facility.* description of the nature of the industrial activity(ies) at your facility;

4.2.2.2 *General Location Map.* a general location map (e.g., U.S.G.S. quadrangle, or other map) with enough detail to identify the location of your facility and the receiving waters within one mile of the facility;

4.2.2.3 *A legible site map identifying the following*:

4.2.2.3.1 directions of storm water flow (e.g., use arrows to show which ways storm water will flow);

4.2.2.3.2 locations of all existing structural BMPs, see Part 4.2.7.2.2

4.2.2.3.3 locations of all surface water bodies

4.2.2.3.4 locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Part 4.2.4 and where significant materials are exposed to precipitation;

4.2.2.3.5 locations where major spills or leaks identified under Part 4.2.5 have occurred;

4.2.2.3.6 locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling stations, vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas, loading/unloading areas, locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes, and liquid storage tanks;

4.2.2.3.7 locations of storm water outfalls and an approximate outline of the area draining to each outfall;

4.2.2.3.8 location and description of non-storm water discharges;

4.2.2.3.9 locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: processing and storage areas; access roads, rail cars and tracks; the location of transfer of substance in bulk; and machinery;

4.2.2.3.10 location and source of runon from adjacent property containing significant quantities of pollutants of concern to the facility (an evaluation of how the quality of the runon impacts your storm water discharges may be included); and

4.2.2.3.11 flows with a significant potential to cause soil erosion must be identified.

4.2.3 Receiving Waters and Wetlands

You must provide the name of the nearest receiving water(s), including ditches, intermittent streams, dry sloughs, arroyos and the areal extent and description of wetland or other "special aquatic sites" (see Part 12 for definition) that may receive discharges from your facility.

4.2.4 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

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

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

4.2.4.2 *Pollutants.* A list of the associated pollutant(s) or pollutant parameter(s) (e.g., crankcase oil, iron, biochemical oxygen demand, pH, etc.) for each activity. The pollutant list must include all significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water between the time of three (3) years before being covered under this permit and the present.

4.2.5 Spills and Leaks

You must clearly identify areas where potential spills and leaks, which can contribute pollutants to storm water discharges, can occur, and their accompanying drainage points. You must provide a list of significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred, within the three (3) years preceding the date of the Notice of Intent (NOI) submittal, at areas at the facility that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a storm water conveyance. Your list must include a description of the causes of each spill or leak, the actions taken to respond to each release, and the actions taken to prevent similar such spills or leaks in the future. Your list should also be updated if significant spills or leaks occur in exposed areas of your facility during the time you are covered by the permit.

Significant spills and leaks include, but are not limited to releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under LAC 33:I.3931 Reportable Quantity List for Pollutants, which incorporates by reference and modifies requirements of §311 of the CWA (see 40 CFR 110 and 40 CFR 117.3) and 40 CFR 302.4 (CERCLA Hazardous Substances). Significant spills may also include releases of oil or hazardous substances that are not in excess of reporting requirements and releases of materials that are not classified as oil or a hazardous substance.

4.2.6 Sampling Data

You must provide a summary of any existing storm water discharge sampling data taken at your facility. All storm water sampling data collected during the term of this permit must also be summarized and included in this part of the SWPPP.

4.2.7 Controls

4.2.7.1 *Description of Existing and Planned BMPs.* Describe the type and location of existing non-structural and structural best management practices (BMPs), for each of the areas identified in Part 4.2.4, where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water. For areas where BMPs are not currently in place, you must describe appropriate BMPs that you will use to control pollutants in storm water discharges. Selection of BMPs should take into consideration:

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

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

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

4.2.7.2 *BMP Types to be Considered:* You must describe how each of the following non-structural BMPs, structural BMPs, and other BMPs are or will be implemented at the facility. If you determine that one or more of these BMPs are not appropriate for your facility, you must include an explanation of why it is not appropriate. The BMP examples listed below are not intended to be an exclusive list of BMPs that you may use. You are encouraged to keep abreast of new BMPs or new applications of existing BMPs to find the most cost-effective means of permit compliance for your facility. If BMPs are being used or planned at the facility which are not listed here (e.g., replacing a chemical with a less toxic alternative, adopting a new or innovative BMP, etc.), include descriptions of them in this section of the SWPPP.

4.2.7.2.1 <u>Non-Structural BMPs</u>

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

4.2.7.2.1.2 *Minimizing Exposure:* Where practicable, industrial materials and activities should be protected by a storm resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, or runoff. NOTE: Eliminating exposure at all industrial areas may make the facility eligible for the LAC 33:IX.2511.G "No Exposure" exclusion from needing to have a permit.

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

4.2.7.2.1.4 *Spill Prevention and Response Procedures:* You must describe the procedures to be followed for cleaning up spills or leaks. Those procedures, and necessary spill response equipment, must be made available to those employees that may cause or detect a spill or leak. Where appropriate, you must explain existing or planned material handling procedures, storage requirements, secondary containment, and equipment (e.g., diversion valves), which are intended to minimize spills or leaks at the facility. Measures for cleaning up hazardous material spills or leaks must be consistent with applicable RCRA regulations at 40 CFR Part 264, 40 CFR Part 265, and applicable sections of the Louisiana Hazardous Waste Regulations, Part V.

4.2.7.2.1.5 *Routine Facility Inspections:* In addition to or as part of the comprehensive site evaluation required under Part 4.9, you must have qualified facility personnel inspect all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water. The inspections must include an evaluation of existing storm water BMPs. Your SWPPP must identify how often these inspections will be conducted. If deficiences in the implementation of your SWPP are discovered during an inspection, those deficiencies must be corrected as soon as practicable but not later than within 14 days of the inspection. You must document in your SWPPP the results of your inspection and the corrective actions you took in response to any deficiencies or opportunities for improvement that you identify.

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

4.2.7.2.2 <u>Structural BMPs</u>

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

4.2.7.2.2.2 *Management of Runoff:* You must describe the traditional storm water management practices (permanent structural BMPs other than those which control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) that currently exist or that are planned for your facility. These types of BMPs typically are used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise reduce pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. All BMPs that you determine are reasonable and appropriate, or are required by a State or local authority; or are necessary to maintain eligibility for the permit (see Part 1.2.3 - Limitations on Coverage) must be implemented and maintained. Factors to consider when you are selecting appropriate BMPs should include: 1) the industrial materials and activities that are exposed to storm water, and the associated pollutant potential of those materials and activities; and 2) the beneficial and potential detrimental effects on surface water quality, ground water quality, receiving water base flow (dry weather stream flow), and physical integrity of receiving waters. Structural measures should be placed on upland soils, avoiding wetlands and floodplains, if possible. Structural BMPs may require a separate permit under section 404 of the CWA before installation begins.

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

4.2.7.2.3 Other Controls

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor of free oil or other oily materials, nor of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. Off-site vehicle tracking of raw, final, or waste materials or sediments, and the generation of dust must be minimized. Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas must be minimized. As appropriate to protect the stream bed, velocity dissipation devices must be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel to provide a non-erosive flow velocity from the structure to a water course so that natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected (e.g., no significant changes in the hydrological regime of the receiving water).

4.3 Maintenance

All BMPs you identify in your SWPPP must be maintained in effective operating condition. If site inspections required by Part 4.9 and/or 4.2.7.2.1.5 identify BMPs that are not operating effectively, maintenance must be performed before the next anticipated storm event, or as necessary to maintain the continued effectiveness of storm water controls. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, maintenance must be scheduled and accomplished as soon as practicable. In the case of non-structural BMPs, the effectiveness of the BMP must be maintained by appropriate means (e.g., spill response supplies available and personnel trained, etc.).

4.4 Non-Storm Water Discharges

4.4.1 Certification of Non-Storm Water Discharges

4.4.1.1 Your SWPPP must include a certification that all discharges (i.e., outfalls) have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water. The certification must be signed in accordance with Part 9.7 of this permit, and include:

4.4.1.1.1 the date of any testing and/or evaluation;

4.4.1.1.2 identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site;

4.4.1.1.3 a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-storm water discharges;

4.4.1.1.4 a description of the evaluation criteria or testing method used; and

4.4.1.1.5 a list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the test and/or evaluation.

4.4.1.2 If you are unable to provide the certification required (testing and/or evaluation for non-storm water discharges), you must notify the Agency 180 days after submitting an NOI to be covered by this permit. If the failure to certify is caused by the inability to perform adequate tests or evaluations, such notification must describe:

4.4.1.2.1 reason(s) why certification was not possible;

4.4.1.2.2 the procedure of any test and/or evaluation attempted;

4.4.1.2.3 the results of such test and/or evaluation or other relevant observations; and

4.4.1.2.4 potential sources of non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer.

4.4.1.3 A copy of the notification must be included in the SWPPP at the facility. Non-storm water discharges to waters of the State, which are not authorized by an LPDES permit or provided for in 1.2.2.2, are unlawful and must be terminated.

4.4.2 Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges

4.4.2.1 Certain sources of non-storm water are allowable under this permit (see 1.2.2.2 - Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges). In order for these discharges to be allowed, your SWPPP must include:

4.4.2.1.1 identification of each allowable non-storm water source;

4.4.2.1.2 the location where it is likely to be discharged; and

4.4.2.1.3 descriptions of appropriate BMPs for each source.

4.4.2.2 Except for flows from fire fighting activities, you must identify in your SWPPP all sources of allowable non-storm water that are discharged under the authority of this permit.

4.4.2.3 If you include mist blown from cooling towers among your allowable non-storm water discharges, you must specifically evaluate the potential for discharges to be contaminated by chemicals used in the cooling tower and determine that the levels of such chemicals in the discharges would not cause or contribute to a violation of an applicable water quality standard after implementation of the BMPs you have selected to control such discharges.

4.5 Documentation of Permit Eligibility Related to Endangered Species

This 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.

4.7 Copy of Permit Requirements

You must include a copy of the permit requirements (attaching a copy of this permit is acceptable) in your SWPPP.

NOTE: The confirmation of coverage letter you receive from the Department assigning your permit number IS NOT your permit - it merely acknowledges that your NOI has been accepted and you have been authorized to discharge subject to the terms and conditions of this permit.

4.8 Applicable State or Local Plans

Your SWPPP must be consistent (and updated as necessary to remain consistent) with applicable State and/or local storm water, waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations to the extent these apply to your facility and are more stringent than the requirements of this permit.

4.9 Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

4.9.1 Frequency and Inspectors

You must conduct facility inspections at least once a year. The inspections must be done by qualified personnel provided by you. The qualified personnel you use may be either your own employees or outside consultants that you have hired, provided they have the knowledge and skills to assess conditions at your facility that could impact storm water quality and assess the effectiveness of the BMPs you have chosen to use to control the quality of your storm water discharges. If you decide to conduct more frequent inspections, your SWPPP must specify the frequency of inspections.

4.9.2 Scope of the Compliance Evaluation

Your inspections must include all areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, as identified in Part 4.2.4, and areas where spills and leaks have occurred within 3 years preceding the inspection. Inspectors should look for: a) industrial materials, residue or trash on the ground that could contaminate or be washed away in storm water; b) leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, barrels, tanks or similar containers; c) offsite tracking of industrial materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site; d) tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas and e) for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Storm water BMPs identified in your SWPPP must be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. Where discharge locations or points are accessible, they must be inspected to see whether BMPs are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected if possible.

4.9.3 Follow-up Actions

Based on the results of the inspection, you must modify your SWPPP as necessary (e.g., show additional controls on map required by Part 4.2.7; revise description of controls required by Part 4.2.7.1) to include additional or modified BMPs designed to correct problems identified. You must complete revisions to the SWPPP within 14 calendar days following the inspection. If existing BMPs need to be modified or if additional BMPs are necessary, implementation must be completed before the next anticipated storm event, if practicable, but not more than twelve (12) weeks after completion of the comprehensive site evaluation.

4.9.4 Compliance Evaluation Report

You must insure a report summarizing the scope of the inspection, name(s) of personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, and major observations relating to the implementation of the SWPPP is completed and retained as part of the SWPPP for at least three years from the date permit coverage expires or is terminated. Major observations should include: the location(s) of discharges of pollutants from the site; location(s) of BMPs that need to be maintained; location(s) of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location; and location(s) where additional BMPs are needed that did not exist at the time of inspection. You must retain a record of actions taken in accordance with Part 4.9 of this permit as part of the SWPPP for at least three years from the date that permit coverage expires or is terminated. The inspection reports must identify any incidents of non-compliance. Where an inspection report does not identify any incidents of non-compliance, the report must contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the SWPPP and this permit. Both the inspection report and any reports of follow-up actions must be signed in accordance with Part 9.7 (reporting) of this permit.

4.9.5 Credit as a Routine Facility Inspection

Where compliance evaluation schedules overlap with inspections required under Part 4.2.7.2.1.5, your annual compliance evaluation may also be used as one of the Part 4.2.7.2.1.5 routine inspections.

4.10 Maintaining Updated SWPPP

You must amend the SWPPP whenever:

4.10.1 there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at your facility which has a significant effect on the discharge, or potential for discharge, of pollutants from your facility;

4.10.2 during inspections or investigations by you or by local, State, or Federal officials it is determined the SWPPP is ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified under Part 4.2.4, or is otherwise not achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in discharges from your facility.

4.11 Signature, Plan Review and Making Plans Available

4.11.1 You must sign your SWPPP in accordance with the Signatory Requirements in Part 9.7, and retain the plan on-site at the facility covered by this permit (see Part 9.16 for records retention requirements).

4.11.2 You must keep a copy of the SWPPP on-site or locally available to the Agency for review at the time of an on-site inspection. You must make your SWPPP available upon request to the Agency, a State or local agency approving storm water management plans, or the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharge from the site. Also, in the interest of public involvement, you must provide a copy of your SWPPP to the public if requested in writing to do so.

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

4.11.4 You must make the SWPPP available to the USFWS or NMFS upon request.

4.12 Additional Requirements for Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity from Facilities Subject to EPCRA Section 313 Reporting Requirements.

Potential pollutant sources for which you have reporting requirements under EPCRA 313 must be identified in your summary of potential pollutant sources as per Part 4.2.4. Note this additional requirement only applies to you if you are subject to reporting requirements under EPCRA 313.

5. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS AND NUMERIC LIMITATIONS FOR ALL FACILITIES

There are two classes of monitoring requirements and numeric limitations that your facility may be subject to under this permit. Part 5 contains requirements and procedures that apply to all facilities, regardless of industrial activity. Part 6 contains additional requirements that only apply to specific sectors of industrial activity. You must review each of these sections of the permit to determine which monitoring limitations and numeric limitations apply to your facility based on what types of industrial activities generate storm water runoff from your facility and where your facility is located.

Your facility may be subject to one or more of the following monitoring requirements under this permit:

- visual inspection (see Part 5.1.2 for details),
- benchmark monitoring (see Part 5.4 for details),
- effluent limitations monitoring (see Part 6 for details),
- area-specific monitoring for limitations required by a state or tribe, including area-specific water quality standards; antidegradation and water quality certification requirements; and monitoring requirements for impaired waters see Part 1.2.3.4 for details).

Unless otherwise specified, limitations and monitoring requirements under Parts 5 and 6 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 quarter overlap (e.g., need to monitor TSS 1/year for a limit and also 1/quarter for benchmark monitoring), you may use a single sample to satisfy both monitoring requirements.

5.1 Universal Monitoring and Limitations

The Coal Pile Runoff numeric limitations described below (including mixtures of these discharges and other discharges from the facility) apply to those discharges only and not to other discharges at your facility. These limitations apply regardless of your facility's sector of industrial activity.

5.1.1 Coal Pile Runoff

5.1.1.1 If your facility has discharges of storm water from coal storage piles, you must comply with the limitations and monitoring requirements of Table 4 for all discharges containing the coal pile runoff.

TABLE 4 - NUMERIC LIMITATIONS FOR COAL PILE RUNOFF			
Parameter	Limit	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/L, max.	1/year	Grab
pH	6.0 - 9.0, min. and max.	1/year	Grab

5.1.1.2 You must not dilute coal pile runoff with storm water or other flows in order to meet this limitation.

5.1.1.3 If your facility is designed, constructed and operated to treat the volume of coal pile runoff that is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event, any untreated overflow of coal pile runoff from the treatment unit is not subject to the 50 mg/L limitation for total suspended solids.

5.1.1.4 You must collect and analyze your samples in accordance with Part 5.3. Results of the testing must be retained and reported in accordance with Parts 8 and 9.16.

5.1.2 Quarterly Visual Monitoring

5.1.2.1 You must perform and document a quarterly visual examination of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall, except discharges exempted below. The visual examination must be made during daylight hours (e.g., normal working hours). If no storm event resulted in runoff from the facility during a monitoring quarter, you are excused from visual monitoring for that quarter provided you document in your monitoring records that no runoff occurred. You must sign and certify the documentation in accordance with Part 9.7.

5.1.2.2 Your visual examinations must be made of samples collected within the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed 1 hour) of when the runoff or snowmelt begins discharging from your facility. The examination must be conducted in a well lit area. No analytical tests are required to be performed on the samples. All such samples must be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. If no qualifying storm event resulted in runoff from the facility during a monitoring quarter, you are excused from visual monitoring for that quarter provided you document in your monitoring records that no qualifying storm event occurred that resulted in storm water runoff during that quarter. You must sign and certify the documentation in accordance with Part 9.7. The examination must document observations of:

- color,
- odor,
- clarity,
- floating solids,
- settled solids,
- suspended solids,
- foam,
- oil sheen,
- and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution

5.1.2.3 Where practicable, the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of discharges for the entire permit term.

5.1.2.4 You must maintain your visual examination reports onsite with the pollution prevention plan. The report must include the examination date and time, examination personnel, the nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the storm water discharge (including observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution), and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.

5.1.2.5 Inactive and Unstaffed Sites: When you are unable to conduct visual storm water examinations at an inactive and unstaffed site, you may exercise a waiver of the monitoring requirement as long as the facility remains inactive and unstaffed, and as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water. If you exercise this waiver, you must maintain a certification with your SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water. If you do not plan to commence industrial activity at the site, you may submit a No Exposure Certification (Part 11.4), and terminate coverage under this permit. You must sign and certify the waiver in accordance with Part 9.7.

5.2 Monitoring and Limitations for Discharges Associated with Specific Industrial Activities

5.2.1 Numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring requirements that apply only to specified discharges in particular sectors / subsectors of industrial activity are contained in the individual sectors of Part 6.

5.2.2 If your facility has co-located activities (see Part 1.2.1.2) described in more than one sector in Part 6, you must comply with all applicable limitations and monitoring requirements from each sector.

5.2.3 The sector-specific monitoring and limitations are applied discharge by discharge at facilities with co-located activities. Where storm water from the co-located activities is co-mingled, the monitoring requirements and limitations are additive.

5.3 Monitoring Procedures

5.3.1 Monitoring Periods

If you are required to conduct monitoring on an annual or quarterly basis, you must collect your samples within the following time periods.

5.3.1.1 The monitoring year is from January 1 to December 31.

5.3.1.2 The monitoring quarters are January 1 to March 31; April 1 to June 30; July 1 to September 30; and October 1 to December 31.

5.3.1.3 If your permit coverage was effective less than one month from the end of a quarterly or yearly monitoring period, your first monitoring period starts with the following monitoring period. (e.g., if permit coverage begins June 5th, you would not need to start quarterly sampling until the July - September quarter, but you would only have from June 5th to December 31st to complete that year's annual monitoring)

5.3.1.4 During the term of this permit, the **BENCHMARK MONITORING YEARS** are January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007, and January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009. (See Part 5.4.1 below.)

5.3.2 Storm Event Data:

Along with the results of your monitoring, you must provide the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled; rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event that generated the sampled runoff; the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge samples.

5.3.3 Collection and Analysis of Samples

You must assess your sampling requirements on an outfall by outfall basis. You must collect and analyze your samples in accordance with the requirements of Part 9.16.

5.3.3.1 *When and How to Sample:* Take a minimum of one grab sample from the discharge associated with industrial activity resulting from a storm event with at least 0.1 inch of precipitation (defined as a "measurable" event), provided the interval from the preceding measurable storm is at least 72 hours. The 72-hour storm interval is waived when the preceding measurable storm did not yield a measurable discharge, or if you are able to document that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

Take the grab sample during the first 30 minutes of the discharge. If it is not practicable to take the sample during the first 30 minutes, sample during the first hour of discharge and describe why a grab sample during the first 30 minutes was impracticable. Submit

this information on or with the discharge monitoring report (see Part 7.1). If the sampled discharge commingles with process or non-process water, attempt to sample the storm water discharge before it mixes with the non-storm water.

To get help with monitoring, consult the *Guidance Manual for the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements of the NPDES Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit*, which can be down loaded from the EPA Web Site at http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/dmr-fin.pdf.

5.3.4 Representative Outfalls – Substantially Identical Discharges

If your facility has two (2) or more outfalls that you believe discharge substantially identical effluents, based on similarities of the industrial activities, significant materials or storm water management practices occurring within the outfalls' drainage areas, you may test the effluent of just one of the outfalls and report that the quantitative data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s). For this to be permissible, you must describe in the pollution prevention plan and include in the Discharge Monitoring Report the following: locations of the outfalls; why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents; estimates of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) for each of the outfalls; and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low: under 40 percent; medium: 40 to 65 percent; high: above 65 percent).

5.4 Benchmark Monitoring Instructions

You must refer to the tables found in the individual Sectors in Part 6 for industry-specific pollutants of concern to be monitored and Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentrations. If your facility has co-located activities (see Part 1.2.1.2) described in more than one sector in Part 6, you must comply with all applicable benchmark monitoring requirements from each sector. If your facility falls within a Sector required to conduct benchmark monitoring, you must monitor quarterly (4 times a year) during at least one, and potentially both, monitoring periods. You may be able to take advantage of monitoring waivers and credits found in Parts 5.4.2 and 5.5.

Benchmark monitoring is primarily for your use in determining the overall effectiveness of your SWPPP controls related to protection of water quality. Benchmark values are not limitations and exceedance of a benchmark value does not, in and of itself, constitute a violation of the permit. While exceedance of a benchmark value does not automatically indicate that violation of a water quality standard has occurred in the receiving water, it can indicate areas where improvement of the SWPPP may be necessary or identify facilities that may need the more specific controls of an alternative individual or general permit. Waivers available to facilities whose discharges are below benchmark values provide an incentive to improve SWPPPs and avoid the cost of monitoring.

5.4.1 Monitoring Periods for Benchmark Monitoring

Unless otherwise specified in Part 6, benchmark monitoring periods shall be year 2 and year 4 of the General Permit. Year 2 runs from January 1, 2007, to December 31, 2007, and year 4 runs from January 1, 2009, to December 31, 2009. If your facility falls within a Sector(s) required to conduct benchmark monitoring, you must monitor quarterly (4 times a year) during at least one, and potentially both, monitoring periods, unless otherwise specified in the sector-specific requirements of Part 6. **All permittees** are required to complete the monitoring requirements in year 2, including those who met benchmark levels and any applicable limitations under the prior permit. Depending on the results of the year 2 monitoring year, you may not be required to conduct benchmark monitoring in the year 4 monitoring year (see Part 5.4.2).

5.4.2 Benchmark Monitoring Year 4 Waivers for Facilities Testing Below Benchmark Values

All of the provisions of this Part are available to permittees except as noted in Part 6. Waivers from benchmark monitoring are available to facilities whose discharges are below benchmark values, thus there is an incentive for facilities to improve the effectiveness of their SWPPPs in eliminating discharges of pollutants and avoid the cost of monitoring.

On both a parameter by parameter and outfall by outfall basis, **you are not required** to conduct sector-specific benchmark monitoring required by Part 5.2 and Part 6 in the year 4 monitoring year provided:

5.4.2.1 you collected samples for all four quarters of the year 2 monitoring year; and average concentration was below the benchmark value in Part 6; and

5.4.2.2 you include 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 year 2 monitoring year was done.

5.5 Automatic Monitoring Waivers

5.5.1 Adverse Climatic Conditions Waiver

When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples, take a substitute sample during a qualifying storm event in the next monitoring period. Adverse conditions (i.e., those which are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel) may include such things as local flooding, high winds, electrical storms, or situations which otherwise make sampling impracticable such as drought or extended frozen conditions. If there is no discharge of storm water from your facility during a monitoring period, you are not required to take a substitute sample. Include a brief explanation of events with the DMR submittal (Part 7 below) for that period.

5.5.2 Alternative Certification of "Not Present or No Exposure"

5.5.2.1 You are not subject to the analytical monitoring requirements of this Part provided: you make a certification for a given outfall, or on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis in lieu of monitoring required under Part 5, that material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, industrial machinery or operations, or significant materials from past industrial activity that are located in areas of the facility within the drainage area of the outfall are not presently exposed to storm water and are not expected to be exposed to storm water for the certification period; and

5.5.2.2 your certification is signed in accordance with Part 9.7, retained in the SWPPP, and submitted to LDEQ in accordance with Part 7. In the case of certifying that a pollutant is not present, the permittee must submit the certification along with the monitoring reports required in Part 7; and

5.5.2.3 if you cannot certify for an entire period, you must submit the date exposure was eliminated and any monitoring required up until that date; and

5.5.2.4 no numeric limitation or State-specific monitoring requirement for that parameter is established in Part 6.

5.5.3 Unstaffed and Inactive Sites-Chemical Sampling Waiver

When a discharger is unable to conduct quarterly chemical storm water sampling at an inactive and unstaffed site, the operator of the facility may exercise a waiver of the monitoring requirements as long as the facility remains inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water. If you exercise this waiver, you must maintain a certification with your SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water. If you do not plan to commence industrial activity at the site, you may submit a No Exposure Certification (Part 1.6), and terminate coverage under this permit. The facility must submit to the Secretary, in lieu of monitoring data, a certification statement on the DMR stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed so that collecting a sample during a qualifying event is not possible.

5.6 Monitoring Required by the Agency

The Agency may provide written notice to any facility, including those otherwise exempt from the sampling requirements of Parts 5 and 6, requiring discharge sampling for a specific monitoring frequency for specific parameters. Any such notice will briefly state the reasons for the monitoring, parameters to be monitored, frequency and period of monitoring, sample types, and reporting requirements.

5.7 Corrective Actions

You must take corrective action whenever:

- your routine facility inspections, comprehensive site compliance evaluations, or any other process, observation or event result in discovery of any deficiency; or
- there is any exceedance of an effluent limitation (including coal pile runoff),

water quality standard, or requirement stipulated in Part 5; or

- following a benchmark exceedance, based on the average of 4 quarterly monitoring events, you determine as a result of reviewing your SWPPP that your SWPPP does not meet the requirements of Part 2 of this permit.

You must review your SWPPP and modify it as necessary to address the deficiency(ies). You must complete revisions to the SWPPP within 14 calendar days following the discovery. When BMPs need to be modified or added (distinct from regular preventive maintenance of existing BMPs described in 2.2), implementation must be completed before the next anticipated storm event if possible, but no later than 60 days after discovering the deficiency, or as otherwise provided or approved by LDEQ. The amount of time taken to modify a BMP or implement additional BMPs must be documented in your SWPPP.

Failure to undertake the necessary corrective actions within the stipulated time frames constitutes a violation of your permit. The underlying cause of the inadequacy or discharge standard exceedance, e.g., failure to properly implement the SWPPP, may also constitute an independent violation of permit.

Any corrective actions taken as a result of your inspections must be documented and retained for the 3-year period following permit expiration or termination. Reports of corrective actions must be signed in accordance with Part 2.4.

5.8 Follow-up Monitoring and Reporting.

If at any time your monitoring results indicate that your discharge exceeds an **effluent limitation** or a specific **wasteload allocation**, or you become aware that your discharge **causes or contributes to an exceedance** of a water quality standard, you must take immediate steps to eliminate the exceedances in accordance with Part 5.7, Corrective Actions. Within 30 calendar days of implementing the relevant corrective action(s) (or during the next qualifying runoff event, should none occur within 30 calendar days) you must undertake additional monitoring to verify that your modified BMPs are effectively protecting water quality. Follow-up monitoring is needed only for pollutants with prior exceedances. You may monitor for other pollutants if you believe your modifications may have reduced pollutant prevention or removal capacity for other pollutants of concern.

If the follow-up monitoring value does not exceed the effluent limitation or other relevant standard, you must submit the follow-up monitoring data to LDEQ no later than 30 days after you have received your lab results. In this case, no additional follow-up monitoring for this monitoring event is required.

Should the follow-up monitoring indicate that the effluent limitation or other relevant standard, wasteload allocation, water quality standard or other relevant standard is still being exceeded, you must submit an Exceedance Report no later than 30 days after you have received your lab results. Your report must include your permit authorization number; facility name, address and location; receiving water; monitoring data from this and the preceding monitoring event(s); an explanation of the situation; what you have done and intend to do (should your corrective actions not yet be complete) to further reduce pollutants in the discharge; and an appropriate contact name and phone number. You must continue to conduct follow-up monitoring at an appropriate frequency, but no less often than quarterly, until your discharge no longer exceeds the permit limitation unless the

requirement for additional follow-up monitoring is waived by LDEQ.

Failure to complete follow-up monitoring and reporting within the stipulated time frames constitutes a violation of your permit.

5.9 Reporting Monitoring Results

Deadlines and procedures for submitting monitoring reports are contained in Part 7.

6. SECTOR-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

You only need to comply with the additional requirements of Part 6 that apply to the sector(s) of industrial activity at your facility. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to the "basic" requirements specified in Parts 1-5 and 7-12 of this permit.

Based on the State requirement in the 1995 and 2001 MSGPs, limitations of 50 mg/l Total Organic Carbon (TOC) and 15 mg/l Oil and Grease have been included for all covered facilities. Facilities without analytical sampling and analysis requirements must insure the pollution prevention plan will assure compliance with these effluent limitations and must conduct monitoring of each outfall subject to this sector in accordance with Part 5 of this permit.

6.A Sector A. Timber Products

6.A.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Part 6.A apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Timber Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector A in Table 1 of Part 1.

6.A.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector A

SIC Codes covered under Sector A:

2421, 2491, 2411, 2426, 2429, 2431-2439 (except 2434), 2441, 2448, 2449, 2451, 2452, 2493, and 2499

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

6.A.2.1 cutting timber and pulpwood (those that have log storage or pulp wood);

6.A.2.2 mills, including merchant, lathe, shingle, cooperage stock, planing, plywood and veneer;

6.A.2.3 producing lumber and wood basic materials;

6.A.2.4 wood preserving;

6.A.2.5 manufacturing finished articles made entirely of wood or related materials except wood kitchen cabinet manufacturers (covered under Sector W); and

6.A.2.6 manufacturing wood buildings or mobile homes.

6.A.3 Special Coverage Conditions

Table A.1 – SECTOR-SPECIFIC SPECIAL CONDITIONS UNDER THIS PERMIT	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 1 of the MSGP.*
1.2.1.1.1	**6.A.3.1 Prohibition of Discharges.** Not covered by this permit: storm water that has come in contact with areas where spraying of chemical formulations designed to provide surface protection has occurred. These discharges must be covered by a separate LPDES permit.
1.2.2.2	**6.A.3.2 Authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges.** Also authorized by this permit, provided the non-storm water component of the discharge is in compliance with SWPPP requirements in Part 4.2.7 (Controls): discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage.

6.A.4 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements

Table A.2 - SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.*
4.2.2.3	**6.A.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map**. On the map identify locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: processing areas; treatment chemical storage areas; treated wood and residue storage areas; wet decking areas; dry decking areas; untreated wood and residue storage areas; and treatment equipment storage areas.
4.2.4	**6.A.4.2 Inventory of Exposed Materials.** Where information exists, if your facility has used chlorophenolic, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations for wood surface protection or wood preserving, identify the following: areas where contaminated soils, treatment equipment, and stored materials still remain and management practices are employed to minimize the contact of these materials with storm water runoff.
4.2.7	**6.A.4.3 Description of Storm Water Management Controls.** Describe and implement measures to address the following activities / sources at the site: log, lumber and other wood product storage areas; residue storage areas; loading and unloading areas; material handling areas; chemical storage areas; and equipment / vehicle maintenance, storage and repair areas. If your facility performs wood surface protection / preservation activities, address the specific BMPs for these activities.

Table A.2 - SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.7.2.1.1	**6.A.4.4 Good Housekeeping.** In areas where storage, loading / unloading, and material handling occur, perform good housekeeping to limit the discharge of wood debris; minimize the leachate generated from decaying wood materials; and minimize the generation of dust.
4.2.7.2.1.5	**6.A.4.5 Inspections.** If your facility performs wood surface protection and preservation activities, inspect processing areas, transport areas and treated wood storage areas monthly to assess the usefulness of practices to minimize the deposit of treatment chemicals on unprotected soils and in areas that will come in contact with storm water discharges.

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

Table A.3 SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Sector of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.*			
Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]**	**Numeric Limitation**
General Sawmills and Planing Mills (SIC 2421)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L	--
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Total Zinc	0.117 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max. [2]
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max. [2]
Wood Preserving (SIC 2491).	Total Arsenic	0.16854 mg/L	--
	Total Copper	0.0636 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max. [2]
	Total Chromium	1.8 mg/L	--
	Phenols	0.016 mg/L	--
	Total suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max. [2]
Log Storage and Handling (SIC 2411)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max. [2]
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max. [2]

Table A.3 SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Sector of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.*			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]**	**Numeric Limitation**
Wet Decking Discharges at Log Storage and Handling Areas (SIC 2411)	pH	--	6.0 - 9.0 s.u. [3]
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Debris (woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood, or sapwood)	--	No Discharge of debris that will not pass through a 2.54 cm (1") diameter round opening [3]
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max. [3]
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max. [3]
Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills; Special Products Sawmills, not elsewhere classified; Millwork, Veneer, Plywood and Structural Wood; Wood Containers; Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes; Reconstituted Wood Products; and Wood Products Facilities not elsewhere classified (SIC Codes 2426, 2429, 2431-2439 (except 2434), 2441, 2448, 2449, 2451, 2452, 2493, and 2499)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L	--
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max. [2]
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max. [2]

[1] Monitor once/quarter for the year 2 and year 4 monitoring years (See Part 5.4.2 for possible year 4 waiver).
[2] Monitor once per year for each monitoring year in which benchmark monitoring occurs.
[3] Monitor once per calendar year during each year of the term of the permit.

6.B Sector B. Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing

6.B.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Part 6.B apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector B in Table 1 of Part 1.

6.B.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector B

SIC Codes covered under Sector B are:

2611, 2621, 2631, 2652-2657, and 2671-2679

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

6.B.2.1 manufacture of pulps from wood and other cellulose fibers and from rags;

6.B.2.2 manufacture of paper and paperboard into converted products, i.e. paper coated off the paper machine, paper bags, paper boxes and envelopes; and

6.B.2.3 manufacture of bags of plastic film and sheet.

6.B.3 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (See also Part 5)

Table B-1. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP. If your SIC Code is not listed below then numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring do not apply except as otherwise noted below.***			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]**	**Numeric Limitation[2]**
Paperboard Mills (SIC Code 2631)	COD	120 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max.
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max.

[1] Monitor once/quarter for the year 2 and year 4 monitoring years (See Part 5.4.2 for possible year 4 waiver).
[2] Monitor once/year for each monitoring year in which benchmark monitoring occurs.

6.C Sector C. Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing

6.C.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Part 6.C apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector C in Table 1 of Part 1.

6.C.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector C

The SIC Codes covered under Sector C are:

2812-2819, 2821-2824, 2833-2836, 2841-2844, 2851, 2861-2869, 2873-2879, 2891-2899, and 3952 (limited to list in Part 1, Table 1)

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

6.C.2.1 basic industrial inorganic chemicals;

6.C.2.2 plastic materials and synthetic resins, synthetic rubbers, and cellulosic and other man made fibers, except glass;

6.C.2.3 soap and other detergents and in producing glycerin from vegetable and animal fats and oils; specialty cleaning, polishing, and sanitation preparations; surface active preparations used as emulsifiers, wetting agents, and finishing agents, including sulfonated oils; and perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations;

6.C.2.4 paints (in paste and ready mixed form); varnishes; lacquers; enamels and shellac; putties, wood fillers, and sealers; paint and varnish removers; paint brush cleaners; and allied paint producers;

6.C.2.5 industrial organic chemicals;

6.C.2.6 nitrogenous and phosphatic based fertilizers, mixed fertilizer, pesticides, and other agricultural chemicals; and facilities that make fertilizer solely from leather scraps and leather dust (SIC Code 2873);

6.C.2.7 industrial and household adhesives, glues, caulking compounds, sealants, and linoleum, tile, and rubber cements from vegetable, animal, or synthetic plastic materials; explosives; printing ink, including gravure ink, screen process ink, and lithographic; miscellaneous chemical preparations, such as fatty acids, essential oils, gelatin (except vegetable), sizes, bluing, laundry sours, writing and stamp pad ink, industrial compounds, such as boiler and heat insulating compounds, and chemical supplies for foundries; and

6.C.2.8 ink and paints, including china painting enamels, india ink, drawing ink, platinum paints for burnt wood or leather work, paints for china painting, artists' paints and artists' water colors.

6.C.3 Limitations on Coverage

Table C-1. SECTOR-SPECIFIC COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 1 of the MSGP.*
1.2.1.1.3	**6.C.3.1 Prohibition of Storm Water Discharges.** Not covered by this permit: storm water from gypsum piles at phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities.
1.2.1.1.2	**6.C.3.2 Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.** Not covered by this permit: non-storm water discharges containing: inks, paints, or substances (hazardous, nonhazardous, etc.) resulting from an onsite spill, including materials collected in drip pans; washwaters from material handling and processing areas; and washwaters from drum, tank, or container rinsing and cleaning.

6.C.4 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements

Table C-2. SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.*
4.2.2.3	**6.C.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** Also identify locations where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: processing and storage areas; access roads, rail cars and tracks; the location of transfer of substance in bulk; and operating machinery.
4.2.4	**6.C.4.2 Potential Pollutant Sources.** In addition to the general requirements of Part 4.2.4, you must include a narrative description of potential pollutant sources from the following activities: loading, unloading, and transfer of chemicals; outdoor storage of salt, pallets, coal, drums, containers, fuels, fueling stations; vehicle and equipment maintenance / cleaning areas; locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal (on or off site) of waste / wastewater; storage tanks and other containers; processing and storage areas; access roads, rail cars and tracks; the location of transfer of substance in bulk; and areas where machinery operates.
4.2.7.2.1.1	**6.C.4.3 Good Housekeeping Control Measures.** You must include a schedule for regular pickup and disposal of garbage and waste materials, or adopt other appropriate measures to reduce the potential for discharging storm water that has contacted garbage or waste materials. Routinely inspect for condition of drums, tanks and containers for potential leaks.

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

Table C-3. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP. If your SIC Code is not listed below then numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring do not apply except as otherwise noted below.*			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]**	**Numeric Limitation**
Phosphate Subcategory of the Fertilizer Manufacturing Point Source Category (LAC 33:IX.4903) - applies to precipitation runoff, that during manufacturing or processing, comes into contact with any raw materials, intermediate product, finished product, by-products or waste product (SIC 2874)	Total Phosphorus (as P)	--	105 mg/L, daily max.[3]
			35 mg/L, 30-day avg.[3]
	Fluoride	--	75 mg/L, daily max.[3]
			25 mg/L, 30-day avg.[3]
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L	--
Agricultural Chemicals (SIC 2873 – 2879)	Total Recoverable Lead	0.0816 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Zinc	0.117 mg/L	--
	Phosphorus	2.0 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max.[3]
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max.[3]

Table C-3. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING

Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements
Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP. If your SIC Code is not listed below then numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring do not apply except as otherwise noted below.

Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]	Numeric Limitation
Industrial Inorganic Chemicals (SIC 2812-2819)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	0.75 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L	--
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max.[2]
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max.[2]
Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, and Perfumes (SIC 2841-2844)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Zinc	0.117 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max.[2]
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max.[2]
Plastics, Synthetics, and Resins (SIC 2821-2824)	Total Recoverable Zinc	0.117 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max.[2]
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--

	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max. [2]

[1] Monitor once/quarter for the year 2 and year 4 Monitoring Years (See Part 5.4.2 for possible year 4 waiver).
[2] Monitor once/year for each monitoring year in which benchmark monitoring occurs.
[3] Monitor once per calendar year during each year of the term of the permit.

6.D Sector D. Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturers

6.D.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Part 6.D apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturers as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector D in Table 1 of Part 1.

6.D.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector D

The SIC codes covered under Sector D are:

2951, 2952, 2992, and 2999

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

6.D.2.1 manufacturing asphalt paving and roofing materials;

6.D.2.2 portable asphalt plant facilities; and

6.D.2.3 manufacturing lubricating oils and greases.

6.D.3 Limitations on Coverage

The following storm water discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this sector:

6.D.3.1 discharges from petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products that are classified as SIC code 2911 (covered in Sector I);

6.D.3.2 discharges from oil recycling facilities (covered in Sector N); and

6.D.3.3 discharges associated with fats and oils rendering (covered in Sector U).

6.D.4 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements

Table D.1 – SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS

Part of Permit Affected	Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.*
4.2.7.2.1.5	**6.D.4.1 Inspections.** Inspect the following areas at least once per month, as part of the maintenance program: material storage and handling areas, liquid storage tanks, hoppers/silos, vehicle and equipment maintenance, cleaning, and fueling areas, material handling, vehicles, equipment and processing areas. Follow up procedures must be used to ensure appropriate action is taken in response to the inspection.

6.D.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Table D-2. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Sector of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP. If your SIC Code is not listed below then numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring do not apply except as otherwise noted below.***			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]**	**Numeric Limitation**
Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials (SIC 2951, 2952)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L daily max. [2]
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L daily max. [2]
Discharges from areas where production of asphalt paving and roofing emulsions occurs (SIC 2951, 2952)	TSS	--	23 mg/L, daily max. [3]
			15 mg/L 30- day avg. [3]
	Oil and Grease	--	15 mg/L daily max. [3]
			10 mg/L, 30-day avg. [3]
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L daily max. [3]
	pH	--	6.0 - 9.0 s.u. [3]

[1] Monitor once/quarter for the year 2 and year 4 monitoring years (See Part 5.4.2 for possible year 4 waiver).
[2] Monitor once per year for each monitoring year in which benchmark monitoring occurs.
[3] Monitor once per calendar year during each year of the term of the permit.

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

6.E.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Part 6.E apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector E in Table 1 of Part 1.

6.E.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector E

The SIC codes covered under Sector E are:

3211, 3221, 3229, 3231, 3241, 3251-3259, 3261-3269, 3271-3275, 3281, and 3291-3299

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

6.E.2.1 flat, pressed, or blown glass or glass containers;

6.E.2.2 hydraulic cement;

6.E.2.3 clay products including tile and brick;

6.E.2.4 pottery and porcelain electrical supplies;

6.E.2.5 concrete products;

6.E.2.6 gypsum products;

6.E.2.7 minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treated;

6.E.2.8 non-clay refractories;

6.E.2.9 lime manufacturing;

6.E.2.10 cut stone and stone products;

6.E.2.11 asbestos products; and

6.E.2.12 mineral wool and mineral wool insulation products.

6.E.3 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements

Table E-1. SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP. If your SIC Code is not listed below then numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring do not apply except as otherwise noted below.***
4.2.2.3	**6.E.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** Identify locations of the following, as applicable: bag house or dust control device; recycle / sedimentation pond, clarifier or other device used for the treatment of process wastewater and the areas that drain to the treatment device.
4.2.7.2.1.1	**6.E.3.2 Good Housekeeping Control Measures.** With good housekeeping, prevent or minimize the discharge of: spilled cement, aggregate (including sand or gravel), kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust or other significant material in storm water from paved portions of the site that are exposed to storm water. Consider using regular sweeping or other equivalent measures to minimize the presence of these materials. Indicate in your SWPPP the frequency of sweeping or equivalent measures. Determine the frequency from the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and the frequency of precipitation, but it must be performed at least once a week if cement, aggregate, kiln dust, fly ash or settled dust are being handled / processed. You must also prevent the exposure of fine granular solids (cement, kiln dust, fly ash, etc.) to storm water where practicable, by storing these materials in enclosed silos / hoppers, buildings or under other covering.
4.2.7.2.1.5	**6.E.3.3 Inspections.** Perform inspections while the facility is in operation and include all of the following areas exposed to storm water: material handling areas, above ground storage tanks, hoppers or silos, dust collection / containment systems, truck wash down and equipment cleaning areas.
4.4.1	**6.E.3.4 Certification.** For facilities producing ready-mix concrete, concrete block, brick or other products, include in the non-storm water discharge certification a description of measures that insure that process waste water that results from truck washing, mixers, transport buckets, forms or other equipment are discharged in accordance with LPDES requirements or are recycled.

6.E.4 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Table E-2. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Sector of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP. If your SIC Code is not listed below then numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring do not apply except as otherwise noted below.*			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]**	**Numeric Limitation**
Clay Product Manufacturers (SIC 3251-3259, 3262-3269)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	0.75 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max. [2]
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max. [2]
Concrete and Gypsum Product Manufacturers (SIC 3271-3275)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max. [2]
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max. [2]
Cement Manufacturing Facility, Material Storage Runoff: Any discharge composed of runoff that derives from the storage of materials including raw materials, intermediate products, finished products, and waste materials that are used in or derived from the manufacture of cement.	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	--	50 mg/L, daily max. [3]
	pH	--	6.0 - 9.0 S.U. [3]
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max. [3]
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max. [3]

[1] Monitor once/quarter for the year 2 and year 4 monitoring years (See Part 5.4.2 for possible year 4 waiver).
[2] Monitor once per year for each monitoring year in which benchmark monitoring occurs.
[3] Monitor once per calendar year during each year of the term of the permit.

6.F Sector F. Primary Metals

6.F.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Part 6.F apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Primary Metals facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector F in Table 1 of Part 1.

6.F.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector F

The SIC codes covered under Sector F are:

3312-3317, 3321-3325, 3331-3339, 3341, 3351-3357, 3363-3369, 3398, and 3399

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

6.F.2.1 steel works, blast furnaces, and rolling and finishing mills including: steel wire drawing and steel nails and spikes; cold-rolled steel sheet, strip, and bars; and steel pipes and tubes;

6.F.2.2 iron and steel foundries, including: gray and ductile iron, malleable iron, steel investment, and steel foundries not elsewhere classified;

6.F.2.3 primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals, including: primary smelting and refining of copper, and primary production of aluminum;

6.F.2.4 secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals;

6.F.2.5 rolling, drawing, and extruding of nonferrous metals, including: rolling, drawing, and extruding of copper; rolling, drawing and extruding of nonferrous metals except copper and aluminum; and drawing and insulating of nonferrous wire;

6.F.2.6 nonferrous foundries (castings), including: aluminum die-casting, nonferrous die-casting, except aluminum, aluminum foundries, copper foundries, and nonferrous foundries, except copper and aluminum;

6.F.2.7 miscellaneous primary metal products, not elsewhere classified, including: metal heat treating, and primary metal products, not elsewhere classified; and

6.F.2.8 activities covered include but are not limited to storm water discharges associated with coking operations, sintering plants, blast furnaces, smelting operations, rolling mills, casting operations, heat treating, extruding, drawing, or forging all types of ferrous and nonferrous metals, scrap, and ore.

6.F.3 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements

Table F-1. SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.*
4.2.2.3	**6.F.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** Also identify where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents or baths, sand slag or dross, liquid storage tanks or drums, processing areas include pollution control equipment such as baghouses and storage areas of raw material such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form. The map should also indicate areas where accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter from operations such as furnace or oven emissions or losses from coal / coke handling operations, etc., is likely, and could result in a discharge of pollutants to waters of the State.
4.2.4	**6.F.3.2 Inventory of Exposed Material.** Inventory of the types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation / runoff should also include areas with the potential for deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or loses during material handling activities.
4.2.7.2.1.1	**6.F.3.3 Good Housekeeping Control Measures.** Controls must include: 1) Establish a cleaning or maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust or debris may accumulate, particularly in areas of material loading / unloading, material storage and handling, and processing; 2) Paved areas of vehicle traffic or material storage where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practicable. Institute sweeping programs in these areas as well; 3) For unstabilized areas of the facility where sweeping is not practicable, storm water management devices such as sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection or other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment should be considered.
4.2.7.2.1.5	**6.F.3.4 Inspections.** Inspections must be conducted on a quarterly basis and address, at a minimum, the following areas where applicable: 1) Air pollution control equipment such as baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, and cyclones should be inspected on a routine basis for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion or improper operation) that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions. Consider monitoring air flow at inlets / outlets (or use equivalent measures) to check for leaks (e.g., particulate deposition) or blockage in ducts; 2) All process or material handling equipment such as conveyors, cranes, and vehicles should be inspected for leaks, drips, etc. or for the potential loss of material; 3) Material storage areas such as piles, bins, or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap, or slag, as well as chemical stored in tanks or drums, should be examined for signs of material losses due to wind or storm water runoff.

6.F.4 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Table F-2. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING

Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements

Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP. If your SIC Code is not listed below then numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring do not apply except as otherwise noted below.

Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]	Numeric Limitation[2]
Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills (SIC 3312-3317)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	0.75 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Zinc	0.117 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max.
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max.
Iron and Steel Foundries (SIC 3321-3325)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	0.75 mg/L	--
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Copper	0.0636 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Zinc	0.117 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max.
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max.

Table F-2. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP. If your SIC Code is not listed below then numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring do not apply except as otherwise noted below.*			
Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]**	**Numeric Limitation[2]**
Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Non-Ferrous Metals (SIC 3351-3357)	Total Recoverable Copper	0.0636 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Zinc	0.117 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max.
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max.
Non-Ferrous Foundries (SIC 3363-3369)	Total Recoverable Copper	0.0636 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Zinc	0.117 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max.
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max.

[1] Monitor once/quarter for the year 2 and year 4 Monitoring Years (See Part 5.4.2 for possible year 4 waiver).
[2] Monitor once/year for each monitoring year in which benchmark monitoring occurs.

6.G Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)

6.G.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Part 6.G apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Mineral Mining and Dressing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector G in Table 1 of Part 1. Coverage is required for storm water discharges contaminated by contact or that have come into contact with any overburden, raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by product, or waste product located on the site of operation.

The SIC codes covered under Sector G are:

1011, 1021, 1031, 1041, 1044, 1061, 1081, 1094, and 1099

6.G.1.1 Covered Discharges from Inactive Facilities: All storm water discharges.

6.G.1.2 Covered Discharges from Active and Temporarily Inactive Facilities

Only discharges from the following areas are covered:

6.G.1.2.1	waste rock / overburden piles if composed entirely of storm water and not combined with mine drainage
6.G.1.2.2	topsoil piles
6.G.1.2.3	offsite haul / access roads
6.G.1.2.4	onsite haul roads constructed of waste rock / overburden / spent ore if composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage
6.G.1.2.5	onsite haul roads not constructed of waste rock / overburden / spent ore if mine drainage is used for dust control
6.G.1.2.6	runoff from tailings dams / dikes not constructed of waste rock / tailings if no process fluids are present
6.G.1.2.7	runoff from dams / dikes constructed of waste rock / tailings if no process fluids are present, and not combining with mine drainage
6.G.1.2.8	concentration building, if no contact with material piles
6.G.1.2.9	mill site, if no contact with material piles
6.G.1.2.10	office / administrative building and housing if mixed with storm water from industrial area
6.G.1.2.11	chemical storage piles

6.G.1.2.12 docking facility, if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage

6.G.1.2.13 explosive storage

6.G.1.2.14 fuel storage

6.G.1.2.15 vehicle / equipment maintenance area / building

6.G.1.2.16 parking areas (if necessary)

6.G.1.2.17 power plant

6.G.1.2.18 truck wash areas if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage

6.G.1.2.19 unreclaimed disturbed areas outside of active mining area

6.G.1.2.20 reclaimed areas released from reclamation bonds prior to December 17, 1990

6.G.1.2.21 partially / inadequately reclaimed areas

6.G.1.2.22 areas not released from reclamation bonds

6.G.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector G

Note: "metal mining" will connote all the separate activities listed in this Part.

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

6.G.2.1 exploring for metallic minerals (ores), developing mines and the mining of ores; and

6.G.2.2 ore dressing and beneficiating, whether performed at co-located, dedicated mills or separate (i.e., custom) mills.

6.G.3 Limitations on Coverage

6.G.3.1 Prohibition of Storm Water Discharges

The following storm water discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized under this permit: discharges from active metal mining facilities which are subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category (LAC 33:IX.4903 - 40 CFR Part 440).

Note: discharges from areas related to overburden / waste rock are subject to LAC 33:IX.4903 (40 CFR Part 440) provided the discharges drain naturally (or are intentionally diverted) to a point source, and they combine with "mine drainage" that is otherwise regulated under the LAC 33:IX.4903 (40 CFR Part 440) regulations. The discharges from overburden / waste rock can be covered under this permit if they are composed entirely of storm water, do not combine with sources of mine drainage that are subject to LAC 33:IX.4903 - 40 CFR Part 440, and meet other eligibility criteria contained in Part 1.2.2.1.

6.G.3.2 Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges

The following non-storm water discharges are not authorized under this permit: adit drainage, contaminated springs or seeps (see also the standard Limitations on Coverage in Part 1.2.3).

6.G.3.2.1 Storm water discharges associated with an industrial activity that the Agency has determined to be, or may reasonably be expected to be, contributing to a violation of a water quality standard.

6.G.4 General Definitions

6.G.4.1 *Mining operation:* typically consists of three-phases, any one of which individually qualifies as a "mining activity." The phases are the exploration and construction phase; the active phase; and the reclamation phase.

6.G.4.2 *Exploration and construction phase:* entails exploration and land disturbance activities to determine the financial viability of a site. Construction includes the building of site access roads and removal of overburden and waste rock to expose minable minerals.

6.G.4.3 *Active phase:* activities including each step from extraction through production of a salable product.

6.G.4.4 *Reclamation phase:* activities undertaken following the cessation of the mining intended land use in order to meet applicable mine land reclamation requirements.

The following definitions are not intended to supercede the definitions of active and inactive mining facilities established by LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.a-k.

6.G.4.5 *Active Metal Mining Facility:* is a place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal, or recovery of metal ore is being conducted. With respect to surface mines, an "active metal mining facility" does not include any area of land on or in which grading has been completed to return the earth to a desired contour and reclamation work has begun.

6.G.4.6 *Inactive Metal Mining Facility*: means a site or portion of a site where metal mining and / or milling activities occurred in the past but is not an active metal mining facility, as defined in this permit and that portion of the facility does not have an active mining permit issued by this Office.

6.G.4.7 *Temporarily Inactive Metal Mining Facility*: means a site or portion of a site where metal mining and / or milling activities occurred in the past, but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility has an active mining permit issued by this Office that authorizes mining at the site.

6.G.5 Clearing, Grading and Excavation Activities

Clearing, grading and excavation activities being conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase of a mining operation cannot be covered under this permit if these activities will disturb one or more acre of land. Instead, coverage for these activities must be under the appropriate version of the LDEQ General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities (the "Construction General Permit"-CGP), or an individual construction permit. If the area of disturbance during the initial phase is less than one acre, you must comply with the requirements of the reissued LDEQ MSGP.

6.G.5.1 *Requirements for Earth Disturbances of One or More Acre*: If the one-acre limit as defined above is reached, coverage for these activities must be authorized under the appropriate LDEQ storm water general permit for storm water discharges from construction activities. You must obtain and comply with the permit's requirements before submitting the separate CGP Notice of Intent (NOI) [LDEQ form CSW-G (09-99)] to obtain coverage. Following the completion of construction activities, coverage under Sector G must be obtained and maintained during the operational phase of the mine.

6.G.5.2 *Cessation of Earth Disturbing Activities.* If exploration phase clearing, grading and excavation activities are completed and no further mining activities will occur at the site, you must comply with the requirements for terminating the CGP (i.e., stabilize the disturbed land, submit a Notice of Termination, etc.). If further mining activities will occur, you may opt for either of the following: maintain coverage under the CGP (i.e., maintain necessary BMPs, perform inspections, etc.) and apply for coverage under the MSGP for those discharges associated with mineral mining and dressing activities that will occur under the active and reclamation phases; or terminate coverage under the CGP and apply for coverage under the MSGP for all discharges from the site.

6.G.6 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements

Table G.6.1 - SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS FOR ACTIVE AND TEMPORARILY INACTIVE METAL MINING FACILITIES	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.*
4.2.2.1	**6.G.6.1.1 Nature of Industrial Activities.** Briefly describe the mining and associated activities that can potentially affect the storm water discharges covered by this permit, including: the total acreage within the mine site; the estimated acreage of disturbed land; the estimated acreage of land proposed to be disturbed throughout the life of the mine; and a general description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities.
4.2.2.3	**6.G.6.1.2 Site Map.** Also identify the locations of the following (as appropriate): mining / milling site boundaries; access and haul roads; outline of the drainage areas of each storm water outfall within the facility and indicate the types of discharges from the drainage areas; equipment storage, fueling and maintenance areas; materials handling areas; outdoor manufacturing, storage or material disposal areas; chemicals and explosives storage areas; overburden, materials, soils or waste storage areas; location of mine drainage (where water leaves mine) or other process water; tailings piles / ponds (including proposed ones); heap leach pads; off-site points of discharge for mine drainage / process water; and boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines.
4.2.4	**6.G.6.1.3 Potential Pollutant Sources.** For each area of the mine / mill site where storm water discharges associated with industrial activities occur, identify the types of pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, sediment) likely to be present in significant amounts. Include flows likely to cause erosion. Consider these factors: the mineralogy of the ore and waste rock (e.g., acid forming); toxicity and quantity of chemicals used, produced or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water; vegetation of site (if any); history of significant leaks / spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Also include a summary of any existing ore or waste rock / overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock. If any new data is acquired due to changes in ore type being mined, incorporate this information in an updated SWPPP.
4.2.7.2.1.5	**6.G.6.1.4 Site Inspections.** Inspect active mining sites at least monthly; and inspect temporarily inactive sites at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible.
4.2.7.2.1.6	**6.G.6.1.5 Employee Training.** Conduct employee training at least annually at active mining and temporarily inactive sites.
4.2.7	**6.G.6.1.6 Controls.** Consider each of the following BMPs. The potential pollutants identified in Part 6.G.6.1.3 shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the BMPs selected. If you determine that one or more of these BMPs are not appropriate for your facility, explain why it is not appropriate. If BMPs are implemented or planned but not listed here (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), include descriptions of them in your SWPPP.

Table G.6.1 - SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS FOR ACTIVE AND TEMPORARILY INACTIVE METAL MINING FACILITIES	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
N/A	**6.G.6.1.6.1 Storm Water Diversions.** Consider diverting storm water away from potential pollutant sources. BMP options: interceptor / diversion controls (e.g., dikes, swales, curbs or berms); pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; conveyance systems (e.g., channels or gutters, open top box culverts and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector, and culverts); or their equivalents.
4.2.7.2.2.1	**6.G.6.1.6.2 Sediment and Erosion Control.** At active and temporarily inactive sites consider a range of erosion controls within the broad categories of: flow diversion (e.g., swales), stabilization (e.g., temporary or permanent seeding), and structural controls (e.g., sediment traps, dikes, silt fences).
4.2.7.2.2.2	**6.G.6.1.6.3 Management of Runoff.** Also consider the potential pollutant sources as described in Part 6.G.6.1.3 (Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources) when determining reasonable and appropriate measures for managing runoff.
N/A	**6.G.6.1.6.4 Capping.** When capping is necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in storm water, identify the source being capped and the material used to construct the cap.
N/A	**6.G.6.1.6.5 Treatment.** If treatment of storm water (such as chemical / physical systems, oil / water separators, artificial wetlands, etc.) from active and temporarily inactive sites is necessary to protect water quality, describe the type and location of treatment used.
4.4.1	**6.G.6.1.6.6 Certification of Discharge Testing.** In addition to testing / evaluating for the presence of non-storm water discharges, test or evaluate for the presence of specific mining-related discharges such as seeps or adit discharges or discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (e.g., LAC 33:IX.4903 - 40 CFR Part 440), such as mine drainage or process water. Alternatively, if applicable, you may certify in the SWPPP that a particular non-storm water discharge that mixes with storm water is covered under a separate LPDES permit, which subjects the non-storm water element to effluent limitations prior to any commingling. This certification shall identify the non-storm water discharges, the applicable LPDES permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-storm water discharge by the permit(s), and the points at which the limitations are applied.

6.G.6.2 Contents of SWPPP for Inactive Metal Mining Facilities.

Table G.6.2 - SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS FOR INACTIVE METAL MINING FACILITIES	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.*
4.2.2.1	**6.G.6.2.1 Nature of Industrial Activities.** Briefly describe the mining and associated activities that took place at the site that can potentially affect the storm water discharges covered by this permit. Include: approximate dates of operation; total acreage within the mine and / or processing site; estimate of acres of disturbed earth; activities currently occurring onsite (e.g., reclamation); a general description of site location with respect to transportation routes and communities.
4.2.2.3	**6.G.6.2.2 Site Map.** See Part 6.G.6.1.2 for requirements.
4.2.4	**6.G.6.2.3 Potential Pollutant Sources.** See Part 6.G.6.1.3 for requirements.
4.2.7	**6.G.6.2.4 Controls.** In addition to the general requirements at Part 4.2.7, consider each of the following BMPs. If you determine that one or more of these BMPs are not appropriate for your facility, explain why it is not appropriate. If BMPs are implemented or planned but are not listed here (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), include descriptions of them in this section of the SWPPP. The non-structural controls in the general requirements at Part 4.2.7.2.1 are not required for inactive facilities.
N/A	**6.G.6.2.4.1 Storm Water Diversions.** See Part 6.G.6.1.6.1 for requirements.
4.2.7.2.2.1	**6.G.6.2.4.2 Sediment and Erosion Control.** See Part 6.G.6.1.6.2 for requirements.
4.2.7.2.2.2	**6.G.6.2.4.3 Management of Runoff.** Also consider the potential pollutant sources as described in Part 6.G.6.2.3 (Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources) when determining reasonable and appropriate measures for managing runoff.
N/A	**6.G.6.2.4.4 Capping.** See Part 6.G.6.1.6.4 for requirements.
N/A	**6.G.6.2.4.5 Treatment.** See Part 6.G.6.1.6.5 for requirements.
4.9	**6.G.6.2.4.6 Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation.** Annual site compliance evaluations may be impractical for inactive mining sites due to remote location / inaccessibility of the site; in which case the evaluation must be conducted at least once every 3 years. You must also document in the SWPPP why annual compliance evaluations are not possible. If the evaluations will be conducted more often than every 3 years, specify the frequency of evaluations.

6.G.7 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

6.G.7.1 *Analytical Monitoring for Copper Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities.* In addition to the general requirements in Part 5, active copper ore mining and dressing facilities must sample and analyze storm water discharges for the pollutants listed in Table G-1.

Table G-1. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.***			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]**	**Numeric Limitation[2]**
Copper Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities SIC Code 1021	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L	--
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max.
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max.

[1] Monitor once/quarter for the year 2 and year 4 Monitoring Years See Part 5.4.2 for possible year 4 waiver).
[2] Monitor once/year for each monitoring year in which benchmark monitoring occurs.

6.G.7.2 *Analytic Monitoring Requirements for Discharges from Waste Rock and Overburden Piles.* For discharges from waste rock and overburden piles, perform analytical monitoring at least twice per year for the parameters listed in Table G-2. Sample once between January 1 and June 30 and once between July 1 and December 31, with at least 3 months separating the storm events. In addition, a parameter whose level is below the benchmark value in Table G-2 for the first monitoring period of the year does not have to be monitored for a second time that year. This Office may, however, notify you that you must perform additional monitoring to accurately characterize the quality and quantity of pollutants discharged from your waste rock / overburden piles. Monitoring requirements for discharges from waste rock and overburden piles are not eligible for the waivers in Part 5.5.

Table G-2. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING FOR DISCHARGES FROM WASTE ROCK AND OVERBURDEN PILES FROM ACTIVE ORE MINING OR DRESSING FACILITIES

Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements
Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.

Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]	Numeric Limitation[2]
Iron Ores; Copper Ores; Lead and Zinc Ores; Gold and Silver Ores; Ferroalloy Ores Except Vanadium; Miscellaneous Metal Ores (SIC Codes 1011, 1021, 1031, 1041, 1044, 1061, 1081, 1094, 1099)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	–
	Turbidity (NTUs)	5 NTUs above background	–
	PH	6.0 - 9.0 standard units	–
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max.
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max.
	Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	no benchmark value	–
See above, as applicable	Antimony, Total	0.636 mg/L	–
	Arsenic, Total	0.16854 mg/L	–
	Beryllium, Total	0.13 mg/L	–
	Cadmium, Total (hardness dependent)	0.0159 mg/L	–
	Copper, Total (hardness dependent)	0.0636 mg/L	–
	Iron, Total	1.0 mg/L	–
	Lead, Total (hardness dependent)	0.0816 mg/L	–
	Mercury, Total	0.0024 mg/L	–
	Nickel, Total (hardness dependent)	1.417 mg/L	–
	Selenium, Total	0.2385 mg/L	–
	Silver, Total (hardness dependent)	0.0318 mg/L	–

Table G-2. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING FOR DISCHARGES FROM WASTE ROCK AND OVERBURDEN PILES FROM ACTIVE ORE MINING OR DRESSING FACILITIES

Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements
Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.

Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]	Numeric Limitation[2]
	Zinc, Total (hardness dependent)	0.117 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max.
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max.

[1] Monitor once/quarter for the year 2 and year 4 Monitoring Years (See Part 5.4.2 for possible year 4 waiver).
[2] Monitor once/year for each monitoring year in which benchmark monitoring occurs.

6.G.7.2.1 Additional Analytic Monitoring Requirements for Discharges From Waste Rock and Overburden Piles

Table G-3 contains additional monitoring requirements for specific ore mine categories. Perform the monitoring twice per year using the schedule established in Part 6.G.7.2. The initial sampling event for a pollutant parameter required in Table G-2 satisfies the requirement for the first sample of any pollutant measurement in Table G-3. Compare with the benchmarks as given in Table G-2.

Table G-3. ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES FROM WASTE ROCK AND OVERBURDEN PILES FROM ACTIVE ORE MINING OR DRESSING FACILITIES

Supplemental Requirements
Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.

Type of Ore Mined	Pollutants of Concern		
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	**pH**	**Metals, Total**
Tungsten Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Nickel Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Aluminum Ore	X	X	Aluminum, Iron
Mercury Ore	X	X	Nickel (H), Mercury
Iron Ore	X	X	Iron (Dissolved)
Platinum Ore			Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Mercury, Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Titanium Ore	X	X	Iron, Nickel (H), Zinc (H)
Vanadium Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Copper, Lead, Zinc, Gold, Silver and Molybdenum	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Mercury, Zinc (H)
Uranium, Radium and Vanadium	X	X	Chemical Oxygen Demand, Arsenic, Radium (Dissolved and Total), Uranium, Zinc (H)

Note: (H) indicates that hardness must also be measured when this pollutant is measured.

6.G.7.2.2 *Reporting Requirements for Storm Water Discharges From Waste Rock And Overburden Piles From Active Ore Mining or Dressing Facilities.* From active ore mining and dressing facilities, submit monitoring results for each outfall discharging storm water from waste rock and overburden piles, or certifications in accordance with Part 7. Submit monitoring reports on discharge monitoring report (DMR) forms postmarked no later than March 31 of the next year after the samples were collected.

6.H Sector H. Coal Mines and Coal Mining Related Facilities

6.H.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Part 6.H apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Coal Mines and Coal Mining Related facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector H in Table 1 of Part 1.

6.H.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector H

The SIC codes covered under Sector H are:

1221-1241.

Storm water discharges from the following portions of coal mines may be eligible for this permit:

6.H.2.1 haul roads (nonpublic roads on which coal or coal refuse is conveyed);

6.H.2.2 access roads (nonpublic roads providing light vehicular traffic within the facility property and to public roadways);

6.H.2.3 railroad spurs, siding, and internal haulage lines (rail lines used for hauling coal within the facility property and to offsite commercial railroad lines or loading areas);

6.H.2.4 conveyor belts, chutes, and aerial tramway haulage areas (areas under and around coal or refuse conveyer areas, including transfer stations); and

6.H.2.5 equipment storage and maintenance yards, coal handling buildings and structures, and inactive coal mines and related areas (abandoned and other inactive mines, refuse disposal sites and other mining-related areas on private lands).

6.H.3 Coverage Under This Permit

Table H-1. SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 1 of the MSGP.*
1.2.3.4	**6.H.3.1 Limitations of Coverage.** Not authorized by this permit: storm water discharges subject to an existing effluent limitation guideline.
1.2.1.1.5	**6.H.3.2 Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.** Not covered by this permit: discharges from pollutant seeps or underground drainage from inactive coal mines and refuse disposal areas that do not occur as storm water discharges in response to precipitation events; and floor drains from maintenance buildings and other similar drains in mining and preparation plant areas.

6.H.4 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements

Table H-2. SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
N/A	**6.H.4.1 Other Applicable Regulations.** Most of the active coal mining-related areas (SIC Codes 1221-1241) are subject to sediment and erosion control regulations of the U.S. Office of Surface Mining (OSM) that enforces the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA). OSM has granted authority to most coal producing states to implement SMCRA through State SMCRA regulations. All SMCRA requirements regarding control of storm water – related pollutant discharges must be addressed in the SWPPP (directly or by reference).
4.2.2.3	**6.H.4.2 Drainage Area Site Map.** Identify locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: all applicable mining related areas described in Part 6.H.2; acidic spoil, refuse or unreclaimed disturbed areas, liquid storage tanks containing pollutants such as caustics, hydraulic fluids, and lubricants.
4.2.4	**6.H.4.3 Potential Pollutant Sources.** A narrative description should be provided of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: truck traffic on haul roads and resulting generation of sediment subject to runoff and dust generation; fuel or other liquid storage; pressure lines containing slurry, hydraulic fluid or other potential harmful liquids; and loading or temporary storage of acidic refuse or spoil.
4.2.7.2.1.1	**6.H.4.4 Good Housekeeping.** As part of your good housekeeping program, consider: sweepers, covered storage, and watering of haul road, to minimize dust generation; and conserving vegetation (where possible) to minimize erosion.
4.2.7.2.1.3	**6.H.4.5 Preventive Maintenance.** Preventive maintenance where applicable must include inspection of storage tanks and pressure lines for fuels, lubricants, hydraulic fluid or slurry to prevent leaks due to deterioration or faulty connections; or other equivalent measures.
4.2.7.2.1.5	**6.H.4.6 Inspections of Active Mining-Related Areas and Those Inactive Areas under SMCRA Bond Authority**: Perform quarterly inspections of areas covered by this permit, corresponding with the inspections, as performed by SMCRA. Also maintain the records of the SMCRA authority representative.
4.2.7.2.2.1	**6.H.4.7 Sediment and Erosion Control.** As indicated in Part 6.H.4.1 above, SMCRA requirements regarding sediment and erosion control measures are primary requirements of the pollution prevention plan for mining-related areas subject to SMCRA authority.

Table H-2 SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.9.2	**6.H.4.8 Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation.** Include visual inspections for pollutants entering the drainage system through activities associated with coal mining-related areas. Areas to be inspected should include: haul and access roads; railroad spurs, sliding, and internal hauling lines; conveyor belts, chutes and aerial tramways; equipment storage and maintenance yards; coal handling buildings and structures; and inactive mines and related areas.

6.H.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Table H-3 SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.***			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]**	**Numeric Limitation[2]**
Coal Mines and Related Areas (SIC 1221-1241)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	0.75 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L	--
	Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max

[1] Monitor once/quarter for the year 2 and year 4 Monitoring Years (See Part 5.4.2 for possible year 4 waiver).
[2] Monitor once/year for each monitoring year in which benchmark monitoring occurs.

6.I Sector I. Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining

6.I.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Part 6.I apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector I in Table 1 of Part 1 and which have had a release of a Reportable Quantity (RQ) of oil or a hazardous substance in storm water (as defined at 40 CFR 110) since November 16, 1987. Refer also to Part 2.1.6 for facilities which experience an initial RQ spill after the final permit issue date of this permit.

6.I.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector I

The SIC Codes covered by Sector I are:

1311, 1321, 1381-1389, and 2911

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

6.I.2.1 oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities; and

6.I.2.2 extraction and production of crude oil, natural gas, oil sands and shale; the production of hydrocarbon liquids and natural gas from coal; and associated oil field service, supply and repair industries.

6.I.3 Limitations On Coverage.

Table I-1. SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 1 of the MSGP.*
1.2.1.1.16	**6.I.3.1 Prohibition of Storm Water Discharges.** This permit does not authorize contaminated storm water discharges from petroleum refining or drilling operations that are subject to nationally established BAT or BPT guidelines found at 40 CFR Parts 419 and 435, respectively. Note: most contaminated discharges at petroleum refining and drilling facilities are subject to these effluent guidelines and are not eligible for coverage by this permit.
N/A	**6.I.3.2 Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.** Not authorized by this permit: discharges of vehicle and equipment washwater, including tank cleaning operations. Alternatively, washwater discharges must be authorized under a separate LPDES permit, or be discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.

6.I.4 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements

Table I-2. SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.2.3	**6.I.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map**. Identify locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: Reportable Quantity (RQ) releases; locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes, processing areas and storage areas, chemical mixing areas, construction and drilling areas; all areas subject to the effluent guidelines requirements of "No Discharge" in accordance with LAC 33:IX.708 and existing structural controls to achieve compliance with the "No Discharge" requirements.
4.2.4	**6.I.4.2 Potential Pollutant Sources**. A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following additional activities: chemical, cement, mud or gel mixing activities; drilling or mining activities; equipment cleaning and rehabilitation activities. The description must include information about the RQ release that triggered the permit application requirements; the nature of release (e.g., spill of oil from a drum storage area); the amount of oil or hazardous substance released; amount of substance recovered; date of the release; areas effected by release (i.e., land and water); procedure to clean up release; actions or procedures implemented to prevent or improve response to a release (taking into account human health risks, the control of drinking water intakes and the designated uses of the drinking water).
4.2.7.2.1.5	**6.I.4.3 Inspections.**
4.2.7.2.1.5	**6.I.4.3.1 Inspection Frequency**. Inspect all equipment and areas addressed in the SWPPP at a minimum of 6-month intervals. Routinely (but not less than quarterly) inspect equipment and vehicles which store, mix (including all on and offsite mixing tanks) or transport chemicals / hazardous materials (including those transporting supplies to oil field activities).
4.2.7.2.1.5	**6.I.4.3.2 Temporarily or Permanently Inactive Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining Facilities.** For these facilities that are remotely located and unstaffed, the inspections must be performed at least annually.
4.2.7.2.2.1	**6.I.4.4 Sediment and Erosion Control.** Unless covered by the General Permit for Construction Activity, the additional sediment and erosion control requirement for well drilling oil, sand, and shale mining areas are as follows in 6.I.4.4.1 and 6.I.4.4.2:
4.2.2	**6.I.4.4.1 Site Description.** Also include: 1) description of nature of exploration activity; 2) estimates of the total area of site and disturbed area due to exploration activity; 3) an estimate of runoff coefficient of the site; 4) site drainage map; 5) name of receiving waters. All sediment and erosion control measures must be inspected once every seven days.

	Table I-2. SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.7.2.2.1	**6.1.4.4.2 Vegetative Controls.** Describe and implement vegetative practices designed to preserve existing vegetation where attainable and re-vegetate open areas as soon as practicable after grade drilling. Consider the following (or equivalent measures): temporary or permanent seeding, mulching, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, tree protection practices. Begin implementing appropriate vegetative practices on all disturbed areas within 14 days following the last activity in that area.
4.2.7.2.1.1	**6.1.4.5 Good Housekeeping Measures**
4.2.7.2.1	**6.1.4.5.1 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning and Maintenance Areas.** Confine vehicles / equipment awaiting or having undergone maintenance to designated areas (as marked on site map). Describe and implement measures to minimize contaminants from these areas (e.g., drip pans under equipment, indoor storage, use of berms or dikes, or other equivalent measures).
4.2.7.2.1	**6.1.4.5.2 Material and Chemical Storage Areas.** These areas must be maintained in good conditions so as to prevent contamination of storm water. Hazardous material must be plainly labeled.
N/A	**6.1.4.6 Chemical Mixing Areas.** You must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from chemical mixing areas.

6.1.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Table I-3. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.*			
Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration**	**Numeric Limitation[1]**
Industrial Activity SIC Codes 1311, 1321, 1381-1389, and 2911	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	--	100 mg/L, daily max.
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable[2] Lead	0.082 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable[3] Nickel	0.47 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable[4] Zinc	0.12 mg/L	--
	Ammonia Nitrogen	19 mg/L	--
	Nitrate+Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max.
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max.

[1] The discharge from this permitted outfall shall not exceed a Daily Maximum of 50 mg/L Total Organic Carbon (TOC), 100mg/L Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), or 15 mg/L Oil and Grease. **Analytical sampling and analysis of these parameters on a regular basis is not required**. However, monitoring of each outfall subject to this sector shall be conducted in accordance with Part 5 of this permit.

[2] The benchmark value of lead is determined as a function of hardness (in units of mg/L) in the water column. The value given in Table I-1 (i.e. 0.082 mg/L) corresponds to a hardness of 100 mg/L and should be used if you either did not analyze water hardness, other hardness data are not available, or the water hardness is less than 100 mg/L. If a laboratory analysis indicates that the water hardness is below 100 mg/L, then you should use the benchmark for 100 mg/L. If a laboratory analysis indicates that the water hardness is greater than 100 mg/L, then the following equation may be used to determine the benchmark value for lead:

$$\text{Benchmark} = (e^{[(1.273)(\ln hardness)-1.460]})/1000$$

Example: Laboratory analysis of your water sample indicates the hardness is 175 mg/L.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Benchmark} &= (e^{[(1.273)(\ln 175)-1.460]})/1000\\ &= (e^{5.1148})/1000\\ &= 166.46/1000\\ &= 0.17 \text{ mg/L}\end{aligned}$$

The following are example benchmark values for lead:

Hardness (mg/L)	Benchmark Value (mg/L)
100	0.082
125	0.11
150	0.14
175	0.17
200	0.20
225	0.23
250	0.26

[3] The benchmark value of nickel is determined as a function of hardness (in units of mg/L) in the water column. The value given in Table I-1 (i.e. 0.47 mg/L) corresponds to a hardness of 100 mg/L and should be used if you either did not analyze water hardness, other hardness data are not available, or the water hardness is less than 100 mg/L. If a laboratory analysis indicates that the water hardness is below 100 mg/L, then you should use the benchmark for 100 mg/L. If a laboratory analysis indicates that the water hardness is greater than 100 mg/L, then the following equation may be used to determine the benchmark value for nickel:

$$\text{Benchmark} = (e^{[(0.8460)(\ln hardness)+2.255]})/1000$$

Example: Laboratory analysis of your water sample indicates the hardness is 175 mg/L.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Benchmark} &= (e^{[(0.8460)(\ln 175)+2.255]})/1000\\ &= (e^{6.624})/1000\\ &= 753.26/1000\\ &= 0.75 \text{ mg/L}\end{aligned}$$

The following are example benchmark values for nickel:

Hardness (mg/L)	Benchmark Value (mg/L)
100	0.047
125	0.57
150	0.66
175	0.75
200	0.84
225	0.93
250	1.02

[4] The benchmark value of zinc is determined as a function of hardness (in units of mg/L) in the water column. The value given in Table I-1 (i.e. 0.12 mg/L) corresponds to a hardness of 100 mg/L and should be used if you either did not analyze water hardness, other hardness data are not available, or the water hardness is less than 100 mg/L. If a laboratory analysis indicates that the water hardness is below 100 mg/L, then you should use the benchmark for 100 mg/L. If a laboratory analysis indicates that the water hardness is greater than 100 mg/L, then the following equation may be used to determine the benchmark value for zinc:

$$\text{Benchmark} = (e^{[(0.8473)(\ln hardness)+0.884]})/1000$$

Example: Laboratory analysis of your water sample indicates the hardness is 175 mg/L.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Benchmark} &= (e^{[(0.8473)(\ln 175)=0.884]})/1000\\ &= (e^{5.26})/1000\\ &= 192.51/1000\\ &= 0.19 \text{ mg/L}\end{aligned}$$

The following are example benchmark values for zinc:

Hardness (mg/L)	Benchmark Value (mg/L)
100	0.12
125	0.14
150	0.17
175	0.19
200	0.22
225	0.24
250	0.26

For Oil and Gas Exploration and Production Facilities, the following also applies.

Chlorides:

(a) Maximum chloride concentration of the discharge shall not exceed two times the ambient concentration of the receiving water in brackish marsh areas.
(b) Maximum chloride concentration of the discharge shall not exceed 500 mg/l in freshwater or intermediate marsh areas and upland areas.

6.J Sector J. Mineral Mining and Dressing

6.J.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Part 6.J apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Mineral Mining and Dressing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector J in Table 1 of Part 1.

6.J.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector J

The SIC Codes covered under Sector J are:

1411, 1422-1429, 1442, 1446, 1455, 1459, 1474-1479, 1481, and 1499

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

6.J.2.1 exploring for minerals (e.g., stone, clay, sand, chemical and fertilizer minerals, non-metallic minerals, etc.), developing mines and the mining of minerals; and

6.J.2.2 mineral dressing and non-metallic mineral services

6.J.3 Limitations on Coverage

The following storm water discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized under this permit:

6.J.3.1 facilities that are subject to an existing effluent limitation guideline (LAC 33:IX.4903).

6.J.4 General Definitions

6.J.4.1 *Mining operation:* typically consists of three-phases, any one of which individually qualifies as a "mining activity." The phases are the exploration and construction phase; the active phase; and the reclamation phase.

6.J.4.2 *Exploration and construction phase:* entails exploration and land disturbance activities to determine the financial viability of a site. Construction includes the building of site access roads and removal of overburden and waste rock to expose minable minerals.

6.J.4.3 *Active phase:* activities including each step from extraction through production of a salable product.

6.J.4.4 *Reclamation phase:* activities undertaken following the cessation of the mining intended land use in order to meet applicable mine land reclamation requirements.

The following definitions are not intended to supercede the definitions of active and inactive mining facilities established by LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.a-k.

6.J.4.5 *Active Mineral Mining Facility:* is a place where work or other related activity to the extraction, removal, or recovery of metal ore is being conducted. With respect to surface mines, an "active metal mining facility" does not include any area of land on or in which grading has been completed to return the earth to a desired contour and reclamation work has begun.

6.J.4.6 *Inactive Mineral Mining Facility*: means a site or portion of a site where mineral mining and / or dressing occurred in the past but is not an active facility, as defined in this permit and that portion of the facility does not have an active mining permit issued by this Office.

6.J.4.7 *Temporarily Inactive Mineral Mining Facility*: means a site or portion of a site where mineral mining and / or dressing occurred in the past, but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility has an active mining permit issued by this Office.

6.J.5 Clearing, Grading and Excavation Activities

Clearing, grading and excavation activities being conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase of a mining operation cannot be covered under this permit if these activities will disturb one or more acre of land. Instead, coverage for these activities must be under the appropriate version of the LDEQ General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities (the "Construction General Permit"-CGP), or an individual construction permit. If the area of disturbance during the initial phase is less than one acre, you must comply with the requirements of the reissued LDEQ MSGP.

6.J.5.1 *Requirements for Earth Disturbances of One or More Acre*: If the one-acre limit as defined above is reached, coverage for these activities must be authorized under the appropriate LDEQ storm water general permit for storm water discharges from construction activities. You must obtain and comply with the permit's requirements before submitting the separate CGP Notice of Intent (NOI) [LDEQ form CSW-G (09-99)] to obtain coverage. Following the completion of construction activities, coverage under Sector J must be obtained and maintained during the operational phase of the mine.

6.J.5.2 *Cessation of Earth Disturbing Activities:* If exploration phase clearing, grading and excavation activities are completed and no further mining activities will occur at the site, you must comply with the requirements for terminating the CGP (i.e., stabilize the disturbed land, submit a Notice of Termination, etc.). If further mining activities will occur, you may opt for either of the following: maintain coverage under the CGP (i.e., maintain necessary BMPs, perform inspections, etc.) and apply for coverage under the MSGP for those discharges associated with mineral mining and dressing activities that will occur under the active and reclamation phases; or terminate coverage under the CGP and apply for coverage under the MSGP for all discharges from the site.

6.J.6 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements

Table J-1. SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.7.2.1.5	6.J.6.1 Inspections. Inspections at active mining facilities require quarterly visual inspections of all BMPs. Temporarily and permanently inactive operations are required to perform annual inspections. Include the following in your inspection program: assessment of the integrity of storm water discharge diversions, conveyance systems, sediment control and collection systems, and containment structures; visual inspections of vegetative BMPs, serrated slopes, and benched slopes to determine if soil erosion has occurred; visual inspection of material handling and storage areas; other potential sources of pollution for evidence of actual or potential pollutant discharges of contaminated storm water.

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

Table J-2. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP. If your SIC Code is not listed below then numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring do not apply except as otherwise noted below.*			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]**	**Numeric Limitation**
Mine Dewatering Activities at Construction Sand and Gravel; Industrial Sand; and Crushed Stone Mining Facilities (SIC 1422-1429, 1442, 1446)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)		45 mg/L, daily max [3]
	pH		6.0 - 9.0 S.U. [3]
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max [3]
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max [3]
Sand and Gravel Mining (SIC 1442, 1446)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L	
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max [2]
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max [2]
Dimension and Crushed Stone and Nonmetallic Minerals (except fuels) (SIC 1411, 1422-1429, 1481, 1499)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max [2]
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max [2]

[1] Monitor once/quarter for the year 2 and year 4 Monitoring Years (See Part 5.4.2 for possible year 4 waiver).
[2] Monitor once/year for each monitoring year in which benchmark monitoring occurs.
[3] Monitor once per calendar year during each year of the term of the permit.

6.K Sector K. Non-Commercial Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities

6.K.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Part 6.K apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified in Table 1 of Part 1 of this MSGP for Sector K facilities.

6.K.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector K

This permit authorizes storm water discharges for facilities subject to Sector K associated with:

6.K.2.1 industrial activity from facilities that treat, store or dispose of hazardous wastes, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA.

6.K.3 Limitations on Coverage

Coverage is limited to Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage or Disposal Facilities (TSDF's) that are self-generating or handle residential wastes and to those facilities that only store hazardous wastes and do not treat or dispose. Prohibited from coverage under this sector are those commercial hazardous wastes disposal and treatment facilities that dispose and treat on a commercial basis any produced hazardous wastes (not their own) as a service to generators. Coverage under this permit is not available to commercial hazardous waste disposal / treatment facilities located in Louisiana that dispose and treat on a commercial basis any produced hazardous wastes (not their own) as a service to generators.

6.K.3.1 *Prohibition of Storm Water Discharges:* Not authorized under this permit: cell dewatering wastewaters from active, uncapped cells at Hazardous Waste TSDF's. (Note: runoff from capped and closed cells is authorized.)

6.K.3.2 *Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges:* (See also Part 1.2.1.1.9) Not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory-derived wastewater and contact washwater from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas which have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

6.K.4 Definitions

6.K.4.1 *Contaminated storm water* - storm water which comes in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in Part 6.K.4.5. Some specific areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated storm water include (but are not limited to): the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment or machinery that have been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

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

6.K.4.3 *Land treatment facility* - a facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface; such facilities are disposal facilities if the waste will remain after closure.

6.K.4.4 *Landfill* – an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, that is not a land application or a land treatment unit, surface impoundment, underground injection well, waste pile, a salt dome formation, a salt bed formation, an underground mine or a cave as these terms are defined in 40 CFR 257.2, 258.2 and 260.10.

6.K.4.5 *Landfill process wastewater* - all wastewaters associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated storm water, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewaters include, but are not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated storm water and contact washwater from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas which have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

6.K.4.6 *Leachate* - liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

6.K.4.7 *Non-contaminated storm water* - storm water which does not come into direct contact with landfill waste, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in Part 6.K.4.5. Non-contaminated storm water includes storm water which flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and / or final cover of the landfill.

6.K.4.8 *Pile* - any non-containerized accumulation of solid, nonflowing hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage and that is not a containment building.

6.K.4.9 *Surface impoundment* - a facility or part of a facility which is a natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials), which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids, and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons.

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

Table K-1. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.*			
Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration**[1]	**Numeric Limitation**
ALL – Industrial Activity Code "HZ"	Ammonia	19 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Magnesium	0.0636 mg/L	--
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Arsenic	0.16854 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Cadmium	0.0159 mg/L	--
	Total Cyanide	0.0636 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Lead	0.0816 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Mercury	0.0024 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Selenium	0.2385 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Silver	0.0318 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50.0 mg/L, daily max. [2]
	Oil & Grease	--	15.0 mg/L, daily max. [2]

Table K-1. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.*			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]**	**Numeric Limitation**
ALL – Industrial Activity Code "HZ" Subject to the Provisions of LAC 33:IX.4903 (40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A)	BOD_5	--	220 mg/l, daily max.[3]
			56 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum[3]
	TSS	--	89 mg/l, daily max [3]
			27 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum [3]
	Ammonia	--	10 mg/l, daily max [3]
			4.9 mg/l, monthly avg. [3]
	Chromium (Total)	--	1.1 mg/l, daily max [3]
			0.45 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum [3]
	Zinc (Total)	--	0.535 mg/l, daily max [3]
			0.296 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum [3]

Table K-1. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.*			
Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]**	**Numeric Limitation**
ALL – Industrial Activity Code "HZ" Subject to the Provisions of LAC 33:IX.4903 (40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A)	Alpha Terpineol	--	0.042 mg/l, daily max [3]
			0.019 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum [3]
	Analine	--	0.024 mg/l, daily max [3]
			0.015 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum [3]
	Benzoic Acid	--	0.119 mg/l, daily max [3]
			0.073 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum [3]
	Naphthalene	--	0.059 mg/l, daily max [3]
			0.022 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum [3]
	P-Cresol	--	0.024 mg/l, daily max [3]
			0.015 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum [3]

Table K-1. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.*			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]**	**Numeric Limitation**
ALL – Industrial Activity Code "HZ" Subject to the Provisions of LAC 33:IX.4903 (40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A)	Phenol	--	0.048 mg/l, daily max [3]
			0.029 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum [3]
	Pyridine	--	0.072 mg/l, daily max [3]
			0.025 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum [3]
	Arsenic (Total)	--	1.1 mg/l, daily max [3]
			0.54 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum [3]
	pH	--	Within the range of 6-9 pH units [3]
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max. [3]
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max. [3]

[1] These benchmark monitoring cutoff concentrations apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity other than contaminated storm water discharges from landfills as defined above in Part 6.K.4.1.4. Monitor once/quarter for the year 2 and year 4 monitoring years (See part 5.4.2 for possible year 4 waiver).

[2] Monitor once/year for each monitoring year in which benchmark monitoring occurs.

[3] As set forth at LAC 33:IX.4903 (40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A), these numeric limitations apply to contaminated storm water discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to the provisions of RCRA Subtitle C at 40 CFR Parts 264 (Subpart N) and 265 (Subpart N) **except for any of the facilities described below**. Monitoring for the specified parameters is required once per calendar year during each year of the term of the permit.

(a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation which is directly associated with the landfill;

(b) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill both: i) receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and ii) also receives other wastes provided that **either** these other wastes are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in LAC 33:IX.4903 (40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter N) as the associated industrial or commercial operation, **or** the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the associated industrial or commercial operation;

(c) landfills operated in conjunction with Centralized Waste Treatment (CWT) facilities subject to LAC 33:IX.4903 (40 CFR Part 437) if the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for disch
arge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to the January 19, 2000, final effluent limitations guidelines (ELGs) for "contaminated storm water discharges" from new and existing hazardous landfill facilities if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; and

(d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill also receives wastes from public service activities if the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

6.L Sector L. Landfills and Land Application Sites

6.L.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Part 6.L apply to storm water discharges from industrial activity from Landfills and Land Application Sites and Open Dumps as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector L in Table 1 of Part 1.

6.L.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector L

This permit may authorize storm water discharges for Sector L facilities associated with:

6.L.2.1 waste disposal at landfills, land application sites and open dumps that receive or have received industrial waste, including sites subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA.

6.L.3 Limitations on Coverage

6.L.3.1 *Prohibition of Storm Water Discharges:* Not authorized under this permit: cell dewatering wastewaters from active, uncapped cells. (Note: runoff from capped and closed cells is authorized.)

6.L.3.2 *Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.* (See also Part 1.2.1.1.9) Not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory wastewater, and contact washwater from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas which have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

6.L.4 Definitions

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

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

6.L.4.3 *Landfill process wastewater* - all wastewaters associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated storm water, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill process wastewaters include, but are not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated storm water and contact wash water from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas which have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

6.L.4.4 *Leachate* - liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

6.L.4.5 *Non-contaminated storm water* - means storm water which does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Non-contaminated storm water includes storm water which flows off the cap, cover, daily cover, and / or final cover of the landfill.

6.L.5 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements

Table L-1. SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS

Part of Permit Affected	Supplemental Requirements ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.2.3	**6.L.5.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** Identify locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation / runoff: active and closed landfill cells or trenches, active and closed land application areas, locations where open dumping is occurring or has occurred, locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with runoff, leachate collection and handling systems.
4.2.4	**6.L.5.2 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.** A narrative description of the potential pollutant associated with any of the following: fertilizer, herbicide and pesticide application; earth/soil moving; waste hauling and loading/unloading; outdoor storage of significant materials including daily, interim and final cover material stockpiles as well as temporary waste storage areas; exposure of active and inactive landfill and land application areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems.
4.2.7.2.1.1	**6.L.5.3 Good Housekeeping Measures.** As part of your good housekeeping program, consider providing protected materials storage areas for pesticides, herbicides, fertilizer, and other significant materials.
4.2.7.2.1.3	**6.L.5.4 Preventative Maintenance Program.** This program must also maintain: 1) containers used for outdoor chemical and significant materials storage to prevent leaking or rupture; 2) all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems to prevent commingling of leachate with storm water; 3) the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking and erosion).

Table L-1. SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.*
	6.L.5.5 Inspections
4.2.7.2.1.5	**6.L.5.5.1 Inspections of Active Sites:** for operating landfills, open dumps, and land application sites, inspections must be conducted at least once every 7 days. Qualified personnel must inspect areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized, active land application areas, areas used for storage of material / wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization and structural control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site. Ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly. For stabilized sites and areas where land application has been completed, conduct inspections at least once every month.
4.2.7.2.1.5	**6.L.5.5.2 Inspections of Inactive Sites:** for inactive landfills, open dumps, and land application sites, inspections must be conducted at least quarterly, and qualified personnel must inspect: landfill (or open dump) stabilization and structural erosion control measures and leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed land application areas.
N/A	**6.L.5.6 Record Keeping and Internal Reporting**: Implement a tracking system for the types of wastes disposed of in each cell or trench of a landfill or open dump. Land application site operators must track the types and quantities of wastes applied in specific areas.
4.4	**6.L.5.7 Non-Storm Water Discharge Test Certification**: The discharge test and certification must also be conducted for the presence of leachate and vehicle washwater.
4.2.7.2.2.1	**6.L.5.8 Sediment and Erosion Control Plan**: Provide temporary stabilization (e.g., consider temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of stockpiles): for materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate and final cover; inactive areas of the landfill or open dump; any landfill or open dump area that has received a final cover until vegetation has established itself; and where waste application has been completed at land application sites but final vegetation has not yet been established.
4.9	**6.L.5.9 Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation**: Evaluate areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activities at landfill, open dump, and land application sites; these must be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for pollutants entering the drainage system.

6.L.6 Numeric Limitations, Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (See also Part 5)

Table L-2. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.*			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]**	**Numeric Limitation**
All Landfill and Land Application Sites (Industrial Activity Code "LF")	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max [2]
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max [2]
All Landfill and Land Application Sites, Except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.60 (Industrial Activity Code "LF")	Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max [2]
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max [2]
All Landfills Which are Subject to the requirements of LAC 33:IX.4903 - 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B (Industrial Activity Code "LF")	BOD_5	--	140 mg/l, daily max [3]
			37 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum [3]
	TSS	--	88 mg/l, daily max [3]
			27 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum [3]

Table L-2. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.***			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]**	**Numeric Limitation**
All Landfills Which are Subject to the requirements of LAC 33:IX.4903 - 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B (Industrial Activity Code "LF")	Ammonia	--	10 mg/l, daily max [3]
			4.9 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum [3]
	Zinc (Total)	--	0.20 mg/l, daily max [3]
			0.11 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum [3]
	Alpha Terpineol	--	0.033 mg/l, daily max [3]
			0.016 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum [3]
	Benzoic Acid	--	0.12 mg/l, daily max [3]
			0.071 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum [3]
	P-Cresol	--	0.025 mg/l, daily max [3]
			0.014 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum [3]

Table L-2. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.*			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]**	**Numeric Limitation**
All Landfills Which are Subject to the requirements of LAC 33:IX.4903 - 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B (Industrial Activity Code "LF")	Phenol	--	0.026 mg/l, daily max [3]
			0.015 mg/l, monthly avg. maximum [3]
	pH	--	Within the range of 6-9 pH units [3]
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max [3]
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max [3]

[1] These benchmark monitoring cutoff concentrations apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity other than contaminated storm water discharges from landfills subject to the numeric effluent limitations set forth in Table L-2. Monitor once/quarter for the year 2 and year 4 monitoring years (See Part 5.4.2 for possible year 4 waiver).
[2] Monitor once/year for each monitoring year in which benchmark monitoring occurs.
[3] As set forth at LAC 33:IX.4903 (40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B), these numeric limitations apply to contaminated storm water discharges from MSWLFs which have not been closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60, and contaminated storm water discharges from those landfills which are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 257 **except for discharges from any facilities described in (a) through (d) below**. Monitoring for the specified parameters is required once/year during each year of the term of the permit.

(a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations if the landfill only receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;

(b) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations **if** the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill **and also** receives other wastes –

i) provided the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in LAC 33:IX.4903 (40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter N) as the industrial or commercial operation or

ii) the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;

(c) landfills operated in conjunction with Centralized Waste Treatment (CWT) facilities subject to LAC 33:IX.4903 (40 CFR Part 437) if the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or

(d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities if the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

6.M Sector M. Automobile Salvage Yards

6.M.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Part 6.M apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Automobile Salvage Yards as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector M in Table 1 of Part 1.

6.M.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector M

The SIC Code covered by Sector M is:

5015

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

6.M.2.1 dismantling or wrecking used motor vehicles for parts recycling or resale and for scrap.

6.M.3 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements

Table M-1. SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS

Part of Permit Affected	Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.*
4.2.2.3	**6M.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** Indicate the location of each monitoring point, and estimate the total acres used for industrial activity including, but not limited to, dismantling, storage, and maintenance of used motor vehicle parts. The drainage area site map must also identify locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: dismantling areas; parts (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers) storage areas; liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids.
4.2.4	**6.M.3.2 Potential Pollutant Sources:** Assess the potential for the following to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges: vehicle storage areas; dismantling areas; parts storage areas (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods and mufflers); fueling stations.
4.2.7.2.1.4	**6.M.3.3 Spill and Leak Prevention Procedures:** controls for all vehicles that are intended to be dismantled must be properly drained of all fluids upon arrival at the site, or as soon as feasible thereafter, or other equivalent means must be taken to prevent leaks or spills.

Table M-1. SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.7.2.1.5	**6.M.3.4 Inspections:** Upon arrival at the site, or as soon as possible thereafter, vehicles must be inspected for leaks. Any equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, mercury switches or any other types of fluids should be inspected quarterly for signs of leakage. Any outdoor storage of fluids including, but not limited to, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water, and antifreeze, must be inspected quarterly for leaks.
4.2.7.2.1.6	**6.M.3.5 Employee Training:** If applicable to your facility, address the following areas (at a minimum) in your employee training program: proper handling (collection, storage, and disposal) of oil, used mineral spirits, anti-freeze, mercury switches, and solvents.
4.2.7.2.2.2	**6.M.3.6 Management of Runoff:** Consider the following management practices: berms or drainage ditches on the property line (to help prevent run-on from neighboring properties); berms for uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks, and above ground liquid storage; installation of detention ponds; and the installation of filtering devices and oil / water separators.

6.M.4 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Table M-2. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS AND BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Sector of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.*			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]**	**Numeric Limitation[2]**
Automobile Salvage Yards (SIC 5015)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100.0 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Aluminum	0.75 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Lead	0.0816 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max

[1] Monitor once/quarter for the year 2 and year 4 monitoring years (see Part 5.4.2 for possible year 4 waiver).
[2] Monitor once per year for each monitoring year in which benchmark monitoring occurs.

6.N Sector N. Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities

6.N.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Part N apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector N in Table 1 of Part 1.

6.N.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector N

The SIC Code covered by Sector N is:

5093

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

6.N.2.1 processing, reclaiming and wholesale distribution of scrap and waste materials such as ferrous and nonferrous metals, paper, plastic, cardboard, glass, animal hides;

6.N.2.2 reclaiming and recycling liquid wastes such as used oil, antifreeze, mineral spirits and industrial solvents.

6.N.3 Coverage Under This Permit

Separate permit requirements have been established for specific types of recycling facilities including those that only receive source-separated recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources (i.e., common consumer products including paper, newspaper, glass, cardboard, plastic containers, aluminum and tin cans). This includes recycling facilities commonly referred to as material recovery facilities (MRF).

Table N-1. SECTOR-SPECIFIC COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

Part of Permit Affected	Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 1 of the MSGP.*
1.2.1.1.10	**6.N.3.1 Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.** Not covered by this permit: non-storm water discharges from turnings containment areas. Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate LPDES permit.

6.N.4 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements.

Table N-2 contains a requirement that applies to all recycling facilities and is followed by Tables N-3 to N-6, which have requirements for specific types of recycling facilities. Implement and describe in your SWPPP a program to address the items in the tables, as applicable. Included are lists of BMP options which, along with any functional equivalents, should be considered for implementation. Selection or deselection of a particular BMP or approach is up to the best professional judgement of the operator, as long as the objective of the requirement is met.

Table N-2. SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.2.3	**6.N.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map:** Identify the locations of any of the following activities which may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: scrap and waste material storage, outdoor scrap and waste processing equipment, and containment areas for turnings exposed to cutting fluids.

6.N.4.2 Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (Non-Source Separated, Non-Liquid Recyclable Materials)

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

Table N-3. SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS SCRAP AND WASTE RECYCLING FACILITIES (NON-SOURCE SEPARATED, NON-LIQUID RECYCLABLE MATERIALS)	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.*
N/A	**6.N.4.2.1 Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control Program.** Minimize the chance of accepting materials that could be significant sources of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound recyclables and waste materials. BMP options: a) provide information / education to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on draining and properly disposing of residual fluids (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators and transmissions, oil filled transformers and individual containers or drums) and removal of mercury switches prior to delivery to your facility; b) procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation / runoff; c) procedures for accepting scrap lead-acid batteries (additional requirements for the handling, storage and disposal or recycling of batteries are contained in the scrap lead-acid battery program provisions in 6.N.4.2.6); d) training targeted for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials. In addition, e) liquid wastes, including used oil, must be stored in materially compatible and non-leaking containers and disposed or recycled in accordance with RCRA.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.N.4.2.2 Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles/Storage (Outdoor).** Minimize contact of storm water runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials and non-recyclable wastes. BMP options: a) permanent or semi-permanent covers; b) to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants: sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters and sand filters; c) divert runoff away from storage areas via dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts and surface grading; d) silt fencing; e) oil/water separators, sumps and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automobile engine storage areas).

Table N-3. SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS SCRAP AND WASTE RECYCLING FACILITIES (NON-SOURCE SEPARATED, NON-LIQUID RECYCLABLE MATERIALS)	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.*
4.2.7.2.1	**6.N.4.2.3 Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids (Outdoor).** Minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids. BMP options (use singularly or in combination): a) store all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover. Storm water discharges from these areas are permitted provided the runoff is first treated by an oil / water separator or its equivalent. Identify procedures to collect, handle and dispose / recycle residual fluids which may be present; b) establish dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids. Storm water runoff from these areas can be discharged provided: the containment areas are constructed of either concrete, asphalt or other equivalent types of impermeable material; there is a barrier around the perimeter of the containment areas (e.g., berms, curbing, elevated pads, etc.) to prevent contact with storm water run-on; there is a drainage collection system for runoff generated from containment areas; you have a schedule to maintain the oil/water separator (or its equivalent); and you identify procedures for properly disposing or recycling collected residual fluids.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.N.4.2.4 Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles/Storage (Covered or Indoor Storage).** Minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover with surface runoff. BMP options: a) good housekeeping measures including the use of dry absorbent or wet vacuuming to contain or dispose / recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, or mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; b) not allowing washwater from tipping floors or other processing areas to discharge to the storm sewer system; c) disconnect or seal off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.

Table N-3. SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS SCRAP AND WASTE RECYCLING FACILITIES (NON-SOURCE SEPARATED, NON-LIQUID RECYCLABLE MATERIALS)	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.*
4.2.7.2.1	**6.N.4.2.5 Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas.** Minimize surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. Pay attention to operations that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding) to minimize the contact of accumulated particulate matter and residual fluids with runoff (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, etc.). BMP options: a) regularly inspect equipment for spills / leaks, and malfunctioning / worn / corroded parts or equipment; b) a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment; c) use of dry absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and dispose / recycle spilled / leaking fluids; d) remove mercury switches from the hood and trunk lighting units, and remove anti-lock brake system units containing mercury switches; e) on unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity, install such protection devices as low-level alarms or other equivalent devices, or, alternatively, secondary containment that can hold the entire volume of the reservoir; f) containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, grading to minimize contact of storm water runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials; g) oil / water separators or sumps; h) permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease; i) retention / detention ponds or basins; sediment traps, vegetated swales or strips (for pollutant settling / filtration); j) catch basin filters or sand filters.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.N.4.2.6 Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program.** Properly handle, store and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries. BMP options: a) segregate scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials; b) proper handling, storage and disposal of cracked or broken batteries; c) collect and dispose leaking lead-acid battery fluid; d) minimize / eliminate (if possible) exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; e) employee training for the management of scrap batteries.

Table N-3. SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS SCRAP AND WASTE RECYCLING FACILITIES (NON-SOURCE SEPARATED, NON-LIQUID RECYCLABLE MATERIALS)	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.*
4.2.7.2.1.4	**6.N.4.2.7 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.** Minimize storm water contamination at loading / unloading areas, and from equipment or container failures. BMP options: a) prevention and response measures for areas that are potential sources of fluid leaks / spills; b) immediate containment and cleanup of spills / leaks. If malfunctioning equipment is responsible for the spill / leak, repairs should also be conducted as soon as possible; c) cleanup measures including the use of dry absorbents. If this method is employed, there should be an adequate supply of dry absorbent materials kept onsite and used absorbent must be properly disposed of; d) store drums containing liquids — especially oil and lubricants — either: indoors, in a bermed area, in overpack containers or spill pallets, or in other containment devices; e) install overfill prevention devices on fuel pumps or tanks; f) place drip pans or equivalent measures under leaking stationary equipment until the leak is repaired. The drip pans should be inspected for leaks and potential overflow and all liquids must be properly disposed of (as per RCRA); g) install alarms and / or pump shut off systems on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in the event of a line break. Alternatively, a secondary containment system capable of holding the entire contents of the reservoir plus room for precipitation can be used. Use a mercury spill kit for any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas.
4.2.7.2.1.5	**6.N.4.2.8 Quarterly Inspection Program.** Inspect quarterly all designated areas of the facility and equipment identified in the plan quarterly.
N/A	**6.N.4.2.9 Supplier Notification Program.** As appropriate, notify major suppliers which scrap materials will not be accepted at the facility or are only accepted under certain conditions.

6.N.4.3 Waste Recycling Facilities (Liquid Recyclable Materials)

Table N-4. SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS WASTE RECYCLING FACILITIES (LIQUID RECYCLABLE MATERIALS)	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.*
4.2.7.2.1	**6.N.4.3.1 Waste Material Storage (Indoor).** Minimize / eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and surface runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans such as SPCC plans required under LAC 33:IX.900-907. BMP options: a) procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking); b) clean up spills / leaks with dry absorbent materials, a wet vacuum system, or a mercury spill kit (never vacuum spilled or leaking mercury); c) appropriate containment structures (trenching, curbing, gutters, etc.); d) a drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, manually operated valves), to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas. Drainage should be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility, sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly. These discharges may require coverage under a separate LPDES wastewater permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.N.4.3.2 Waste Material Storage (Outdoor).** Minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans such as SPCC plans required under LAC 33:IX.900-907. Discharges of precipitation from containment areas containing used oil must also be in accordance with applicable sections of LAC 33:IX.900-907. BMP options: a) appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the volume of the largest tank with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation; b) drainage control and other diversionary structures; c) for storage tanks, provide corrosion protection and / or leak detection systems; d) use dry absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.N.4.3.3 Trucks and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas.** Minimize pollutants in discharges from truck and rail car loading / unloading areas. Include measures to clean up minor spills / leaks resulting from the transfer of liquid wastes. BMP options: a) containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or runoff; b) use dry-cleanup methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, or runoff controls.
4.2.7.2.1.5	**6.N.4.3.4 Quarterly Inspections.** At a minimum, the inspections must also include all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated or disposed and that are exposed to either precipitation or storm water runoff.

6.N.4.4 Recycling Facilities (Source Separated Materials).

The following table contains special conditions for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources.

Table N-5. SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS RECYCLING FACILITIES (SOURCE SEPARATED MATERIALS)	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.*
N/A	**6.N.4.4.1 Inbound Recyclable Material Control.** Minimize the chance of accepting non-recyclables (e.g., hazardous materials) which could be a significant source of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound materials. BMP options: a) information / education measures to inform suppliers of recyclables which materials are acceptable and which are not; b) training drivers responsible for pickup of recycled material; c) clearly marking public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted; d) reject non-recyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source; e) procedures for handling and disposal of non-recyclable material.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.N.4.4.2 Outdoor Storage.** Minimize exposure of recyclables to precipitation and runoff. Use good housekeeping measures to prevent accumulations of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas. Other BMP options: a) provide totally-enclosed drop-off containers for the public; b) install a sump / pump with each container pit and treat or discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system; c) provide dikes and curbs for secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable waste paper); d) divert surface water runoff away from outside material storage areas; e) provide covers over containment bins, dumpsters, roll-off boxes; f) store the equivalent to one day's volume of recyclable material indoors.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.N.4.4.3 Indoor Storage and Material Processing.** Minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas. BMP options: a) schedule routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas; b) prohibit tipping floor washwater from draining to the storm sewer system; c) provide employee training on pollution prevention practices.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.N.4.4.4 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance.** BMP options for those areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance are occurring outdoors: a) prohibit vehicle and equipment washwater from discharging to the storm sewer system; b) minimize or eliminate outdoor maintenance areas whenever possible; c) establish spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas; d) avoid topping off fuel tanks; e) divert runoff from fueling areas; f) store lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors; g) provide employee training on proper handling and storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

6.N.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Table N-6. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.*			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]**	**Numeric Limitation[2]**
Scrap Recycling Facility (SIC 5093)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L	--
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Aluminum	0.75 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Copper	0.0636 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Lead	0.0816 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Zinc	0.117 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max

[1] Monitor once/quarter for the year 2 and year 4 Monitoring Years (See Part 5.4.2 for possible year 4 waiver).
[2] Monitor once/year for each monitoring year in which benchmark monitoring occurs.

6.O Sector O. Steam Electric Generating Facilities

6.O.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Part 6.O apply to storm water discharges from Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector O in Table 1 of Part 1.

6.O.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector O

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

6.O.2.1 steam electric power generating, including coal handling areas;

6.O.2.2 coal pile runoff, including effluent limitations established by LAC 33:IX.4903 (40 CFR Part 423); and

6.O.2.3 dual fuel co-generation facilities.

6.O.3 Limitations on Coverage

Non-storm water discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines are not covered by this permit.

6.O.3.1 *Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.* Not covered by this permit: non-storm water discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines.

6.O.3.2 *Prohibition of Storm Water Discharges.* Not covered by this permit: storm water discharges from ancillary facilities (e.g., fleet centers, gas turbine stations and substations) that are not contiguous to a steam electric power generating facility; and heat capture co-generation facilities.

6.O.4 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements

Table O-1. SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.2.3.1	**6.O.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** Identify locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: storage tanks, scrap yards, general refuse areas; short and long term storage of general materials (including but not limited to: supplies, construction materials, paint equipment, oils, fuels, used and unused solvents, cleaning materials, paint, water treatment chemicals, fertilizer, and pesticides); landfills, construction sites; stock piles areas (such as coal or limestone piles).
4.2.7.2.1.1	**6.O.4.2 Good Housekeeping Measures**
4.2.7	**6.O.4.2.1 Fugitive Dust Emissions.** Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas. The permittee must consider establishing procedures to minimize offsite tracking of coal dust. To prevent offsite tracking the facility may consider specially designed tires, or washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site, and controlling the wash water.
4.2.7	**6.O.4.2.2 Delivery Vehicles.** Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site. At a minimum the permittee should consider the following: a) develop procedures to inspect delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site, and ensure overall integrity of the body or container; b) develop procedures to deal with leakage or spillage from vehicles or containers.
4.2.7	**6.O.4.2.3 Fuel Oil Unloading Areas.** Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation / surface runoff from fuel oil unloading areas. At a minimum the facility operator must consider using the following measures: a) using containment curbs in unloading areas; b) during deliveries station personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures must be present to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up; c) use spill and overflow protection (drip pans, drip diapers, and/or other containment devices must be placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain any spillage that may occur during deliveries or due to leaks at such connectors).

Table O-1. SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.7	**6.O.4.2.4 Chemical Loading/Unloading.** Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation / surface runoff from chemical loading/unloading areas. At a minimum the facility permittee must consider using the following measures or equivalent: a) use containment curbs at chemical loading/unloading areas to contain spills; b) during deliveries station personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures must be present to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up; and load / unload in covered areas and store chemicals indoors.
4.2.7	**6.O.4.2.5 Miscellaneous Loading / Unloading Areas.** Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation / surface runoff from loading and unloading areas. Consider, at a minimum (or their equivalents): covering the loading area; grading, berming, or curbing the area around the loading area to divert run-on; or locating the loading / unloading equipment and vehicles so leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems.
4.2.7	**6.O.4.2.6 Liquid Storage Tanks.** Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of surface runoff from above ground liquid storage tanks. At a minimum the facility operator must consider using the following measures or an equivalent: a) use protective guard around tank; b) containment curb; c) spill and overflow protection; and d) use dry cleanup methods.
4.2.7	**6.O.4.2.7 Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks.** Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of surface runoff from large bulk fuel storage tanks. At a minimum the facility operator must consider using containment berms. You must also comply with applicable State and Federal laws, including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC).
4.2.7	**6.O.4.2.8 Spill Reduction Measures.** Describe and implement measures to reduce the potential for an oil spill, or a chemical spill, or reference the appropriate part of their SPCC plan. At a minimum, visually inspect on a weekly basis, the structural integrity of all above ground tanks, pipelines, pumps and other related equipment, and effect any necessary repairs immediately.
4.2.7	**6.O.4.2.9 Oil Bearing Equipment in Switchyards.** Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from oil bearing equipment in switchyard areas. Consider using level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills or collecting runoff in perimeter ditches.

Table O-1. SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.7	**6.O.4.2.10 Residue Hauling Vehicles.** All residue hauling vehicles must be inspected for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing and overall integrity of the body of container. Vehicles without load covering or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds must be repaired as soon as practicable.
4.2.7	**6.O.4.2.11 Ash Loading Area.** Describe and implement procedures to reduce or control the tracking of ash or residue from ash loading areas. Where practicable, clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris and excess water before departure of each loaded vehicle.
4.2.7	**6.O.4.2.12 Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills.** Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of surface runoff from areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills. The facility must develop procedures to: a) reduce ash residue that may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue trucks or residue handling vehicles; b) reduce ash residue on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling areas.
4.2.7	**6.O.4.2.13 Landfills, Scrap yards, Surface Impoundments, Open Dumps, General Refuse Sites.** Address these areas in your SWPPP and include appropriate BMP's as referred to in Part 4.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.O.4.2.14 Vehicle Maintenance Activities.** For vehicle maintenance activities performed on the plant site, the permittee must use the applicable BMPs outlined in Part 6.P of the permit.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.O.4.2.15 Material Storage Areas.** Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from material storage areas (including areas used for temporary storage of miscellaneous products, and construction materials stored in lay-down areas). Consider using (or their equivalents): flat yard grades, runoff collection in graded swales or ditches, erosion protection measures at steep outfall sites (e.g., concrete chutes, riprap, stilling basins); covering lay-down areas, storing the materials indoors, covering the material with a temporary covering made of polyethylene, polyurethane, polypropylene, or hypalon. Storm water runon may be minimized by constructing an enclosure or building a berm around the area.
4.9	**6.O.4.3 Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation.** As part of your evaluation, inspect the following areas on a monthly basis: coal handling areas, loading / unloading areas, switchyard, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, areas adjacent to disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and long term and short term material storage areas.

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

Table O-2. SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.*			
Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]**	**Numeric Limitation[2]**
Steam Electric Generating Facilities (Industrial Activity Code "SE")	Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L, daily max
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100mg/L	--
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L, daily max

[1] Monitor once/quarter for the year 2 and year 4 Monitoring Years (See Part 5.4.2 for possible year 4 waiver).
[2] Monitor once/year for each monitoring year in which benchmark monitoring occurs.

See Part 5.1.1.1 for additional requirements for coal pile runoffs.

6.P Sector P. Land Transportation and Warehousing

6.P.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in 6.P apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Land Transportation and Warehousing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Table 1 of Part 1 of this MSGP for Sector P facilities.

6.P.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector P

The SIC codes covered by Sector P are:

4011, 4013, 4111-4173, 4212-4231, 4311, 5171

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

6.P.2.1 vehicle and equipment maintenance shops (vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication); and/or

6.P.2.2 equipment cleaning operations.

6.P.3 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

Table P.1 – SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.7.2.1.1	**Good Housekeeping Measures**
4.2.7.2.1	**6.P.3.1 Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas.** The storage of vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance with actual or potential fluid leaks must be confined to designated areas. The facility must consider the use of drip pans under vehicles and equipment, indoor storage of vehicles and equipment, installation of berming and diking of this area, use of absorbents, roofing or covering storage areas, cleaning pavement surface to remove oil and grease, or other equivalent methods.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.P.3.2 Fueling Areas.** The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from fueling areas. The facility must consider covering up the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection and cleanup equipment, minimizing runon/runoff of storm water to the fueling area, using dry cleanup methods, collecting storm water runoff and providing treatment or recycling or other equivalent measures.

Table P.1 – SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.7.2.1	**6.P.3.3 Material Storage Areas.** Storage units of all materials (e.g., used oil, used oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) must be maintained in good condition, so as to prevent contamination of storm water and plainly labeled (e.g., "used oil," "spent solvents," etc.). The facility must consider indoor storage of the materials, installation of berming and diking of the areas, minimizing runon/runoff of storm water to the areas, using dry cleanup methods, collecting storm water runoff and providing treatment or recycling or other equivalent methods.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.P.3.4 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas.** The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle and equipment cleaning. The facility must consider performing all cleaning operations indoors, covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all washwater drains to the intended collection system (i.e., not the storm water drainage system unless LPDES permitted), collecting the storm water runoff from the cleaning area and providing treatment or recycling, or other equivalent measures. The discharge of vehicle and equipment wash waters, including tank cleaning operations, is not authorized by this permit and must be covered under a separate LPDES permit or discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.P.3.5 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas.** The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle and equipment maintenance. The facility must consider performing all maintenance activities indoors, using drip pans, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting wet cleanup practices where the practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to storm water drainage systems, using dry cleanup methods, collecting the storm water runoff from the maintenance areas and providing treatment or recycling, minimizing runon/runoff of storm water areas or equivalent measures.
4.2.7.2.1.2	**6.P.3.6 Locomotive Sanding (loading sand for traction) Areas.** The facility must consider covering sanding areas, minimizing storm water runon/runoff, appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by storm water, or other equivalent measures.
4.4	**6.P.3.7 Other LPDES Permits.** A copy of the LPDES permit issued for vehicle and equipment washwaters or, if an LPDES permit has not been issued, a copy of the pending application must be attached to or reference the plan. For facilities that discharge vehicle and equipment washwaters to the sanitary system, the operator of the sanitary system and associated treatment plant must be notified. In such cases, a copy of the notification letter must be attached to the plan. If an industrial user permit is issued under a pretreatment program, a copy of the permit must be attached in the plan.

Table P.1 – SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.7.2.1.5	**6.P.3.8 Inspections.** The following areas shall be included in all inspections: storage areas for vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment maintenance areas (both indoors and outdoors), material storage areas, vehicle and equipment cleaning areas, and loading and unloading areas.
4.2.7.2.1.6	**6.P.3.9 Employee Training.** Train personnel at least once a year and address the following: used oil and spent solvent management; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting procedures and used battery management.
4.2.2.3	**6.P.3.10 Drainage Site Map.** Identify the locations of any of the following activities or sources: fueling stations; vehicle/equipment maintenance or cleaning areas; storage areas for vehicle/equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks; loading/unloading areas; areas where treatment, storage or disposal of wastes occur; liquid storage tanks; processing areas; storage areas; and all monitoring areas.
4.2.4	**6.P.3.11 Potential Pollutant Sources.** Describe and assess the potential for the following to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges: onsite waste storage or disposal; dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance; illicit plumbing connections between shop floor drains and the storm water conveyance system(s); and fueling areas.

6.P.4 Additional Monitoring

Table P.2 – SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.*			
Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one Sector / Subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration**	**Numeric Limitation[1]**
Railroad Transportation (4011, 4013); Local Highway Passenger Transportation (4111-4173); Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing (4212-4231); United States Postal Service (4311); Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (5171)	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L

[1] The discharge from this permitted outfall shall not exceed a Daily Maximum of 50 mg/L Total Organic Carbon (TOC) or 15 mg/L Oil and Grease. **Analytical sampling and analysis of these parameters on a regular basis is not required.** However, non-analytical monitoring of each outfall subject to this sector such as quarterly visual examination shall be conducted in accordance with Part 5 of this permit.

6.Q Sector Q. Water Transportation

6.Q.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in 6.Q apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Water Transportation facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Table 1 of Part 1 of this MSGP for Sector Q facilities.

6.Q.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector Q

The SIC codes covered under Sector Q are:

4412-4499

The requirements listed under this Part apply to storm water discharges associated with the following activities:

6.Q.2.1 water transportation facilities classified in SIC Code major group 44 that have vehicle (vessel) maintenance shops and/or equipment cleaning operations;

6.Q.2.2 water transportation industry includes facilities engaged in foreign or domestic transport of freight or passengers in deep sea or inland waters;

6.Q.2.3 marine cargo handling operations;

6.Q.2.4 ferry operations;

6.Q.2.5 towing and tugboat services; and

6.Q.2.6 marinas.

6.Q.3 Coverage Under This Permit

Table Q.1 – SECTOR-SPECIFIC COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 1 of the MSGP.***
1.2.3.1	**6.Q.3.1 Discharges Mixed With Non-Storm Water.** Discharges of bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels are not authorized by this permit.

6.Q.4 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

Table Q.2 – SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.2.3	**6.Q.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** Identify locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling, engine maintenance and repair, vessel maintenance and repair, pressure washing, painting, sanding, blasting, welding, metal fabrication, loading/unloading areas, locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks, liquid storage areas (i.e., paint, solvents, resins), and material storage areas (i.e., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).
4.2.4	**6.Q.4.2 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.** Describe the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (i.e., welding, metal fabricating); significant dust or particulate generating processes (i.e., abrasive blasting, sanding, painting)
4.2.7.2.1.1	**6.Q.4.3 Good Housekeeping Measures**
4.2.7.2.1	**6.Q.4.3.1 Pressure Washing Area.** When pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessel, the discharge water must be permitted by an LPDES permit. The pollution prevention plan must describe the measures to collect or contain the discharges from the pressure washing area, detail the method for the removal of the visible solids, describe the methods of disposal of the collected solids, and identify where the discharge will be released.
4.2.7.2.2	**6.Q.4.3.2 Blasting and Painting Area.** The facility must consider containing all blasting and painting activities to prevent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray from reaching the receiving water or the storm sewer systems. The plan must also describe measures taken at the facility to prevent or minimize the discharge of spent abrasive, paint chips, and paint into the receiving waterbody and storm sewer system. The facility may consider hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris. Where required, a schedule for cleaning storm water conveyance to remove deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips should be addressed in the plan. Detail in the SWPPP any standard operating practices relating to blasting/painting (e.g., prohibiting uncontained blasting/painting over open water, or prohibiting blasting/painting during windy conditions which can render containment ineffective).

Table Q.2 – SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.7.2.1	**6.Q.4.3.3 Material Storage Areas.** All stored and containerized materials (fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) must be stored in a protected, secure location away from drains and plainly labeled. Implement and describe measures to prevent or minimize the contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from the storage areas. Specify which materials are stored indoors and consider containment or enclosure for those stored outdoors. Those facilities where abrasive blasting is performed must specifically include a discussion on the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Consider implementing an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.Q.4.3.4 Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas.** The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the precipitation/storm water runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. The facility may consider performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the storm water runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.Q.4.3.5 Material Handling Area.** The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from material handling operations and areas (i.e., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). The facility may consider covering fueling areas; using spill and overflow protection; mixing paints and solvents in a designated area, preferably indoors or under a shed; and minimize runon of storm water to material handling areas or other equivalent measures.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.Q.4.3.6 Drydock Activities.** The plan must describe the procedures for cleaning the accessible area of the drydock prior to flooding and final cleanup after the vessel is removed and the dock is raised. Cleanup procedures for oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring on the drydock must also be included within the plan. The facility should consider items such as sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to contain and clean up any spills or equivalent measures.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.Q.4.3.7 General Yard Area.** The plan must include a schedule for routine yard maintenance and cleanup. Scrap metal, wood, plastic, miscellaneous trash, paper, glass, industrial scrap, insulation, welding rods, packaging, etc., must be routinely removed from the general yard area.

Table Q.2 – SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.7.2.1.3	**6.Q.4.4 Preventive Maintenance.** A preventative maintenance program must involve timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system) as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.
4.2.7.2.1.5	**6.Q.4.5 Inspections.** Include the following areas in all monthly inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.
4.2.7.2.1.6	**6.Q.4.6 Employee Training.** Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: used oil management; spent solvent management; proper disposal of spent abrasives; proper disposal of vessel wastewaters; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting and blasting procedures; and used battery management.
4.9	**6.Q.4.7 Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation.** Your comprehensive site compliance evaluation must provide: areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity area, (pressure washing area, blasting and sanding areas, painting areas, material storage areas, engine maintenance and repair areas, material handling areas, and drydock area) must be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

6.Q.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Table Q.3 – SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.*			
Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]**	**Numeric Limitation[2]**
Water Transportation Facilities (SIC 4412-4499)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	0.75 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Lead	0.0816 mg/L	--
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Zinc	0.117 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L

[1] Monitor once/quarter for the year 2 and year 4 Monitoring Years (see 5.4.2 for possible year 4 waiver).
[2] Monitor once/year for each Monitoring Year in which benchmark monitoring occurs.

6.R Sector R. Ship and Boat Building or Repair Yards

6.R.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in 6.R apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Ship and Boat Building or Repair Yards as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Table 1 of Part 1 of this MSGP for Sector R facilities.

6.R.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector R

The SIC codes covered under Sector R are:

3731, 3732

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

6.R.2.1 ship building and repairing and boat building and repairing[1]

6.R.3 Coverage Under This Permit

Table R.1 – SECTOR-SPECIFIC COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 1 of the MSGP.*
1.2.3.1	**6.R.3.1 Discharges Mixed with Non-Storm Water.** Discharges of bilge and ballast water, pressure wash water, sanitary wastes, and cooling water originating from vessels are not authorized by this permit.

6.R.4 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

Table R.2 – SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.*
4.2.2.3	**6.R.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** The drainage area site map must also identify locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling, engine maintenance and repair, vessel maintenance and repair, pressure washing, painting, sanding, blasting, welding, metal fabrication, loading/unloading areas, locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks, liquid storage areas (i.e., paint, solvents, resins), and material storage areas (i.e., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

[1] According to the U.S. Coast Guard, a vessel 65 feet or greater in length is referred to as a ship, and a vessel smaller than 65 feet is a boat.

Table R.2 – SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.4	**6.R.4.2 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.** A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following additional activities if applicable: outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (i.e., welding, metal fabricating); significant dust or particulate generating processes (i.e., abrasive blasting , sanding, painting).
4.2.7.2.1.1	**6.R.4.3 Good Housekeeping Measures**
N/A	**6.R.4.3.1 Pressure Washing Area.** When pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water must be permitted as a process wastewater by an LPDES permit.
4.2.7.2.2	**6.R.4.3.2 Blasting and Painting Area.** The facility must consider containing all blasting and painting activities to prevent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray from reaching the receiving water or the storm sewer systems. The plan must also describe measures taken at the facility to prevent or minimize the discharge of spent abrasive, paint chips, and paint into the receiving waterbody and storm sewer system. The facility may consider hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris. Where required, a scheduled for cleaning storm water conveyance to remove deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips should be addressed in the plan. Detail in the SWPPP any standard operating practices relating to blasting/painting (e.g., prohibiting uncontained blasting/painting over open water, or prohibiting blasting/painting during windy conditions which can render containment ineffective).
4.2.7.2.1	**6.R.4.3.3 Material Storage Areas.** All stored and containerized materials (fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) must be stored in a protected, secure location away from drains and plainly labeled. Implement and describe measures to prevent or minimize the contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from the storage areas. Specify which materials are stored indoors and consider containment or enclosure for those stored outdoors. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Consider implementing an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.R.4.3.4 Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas.** The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. The facility may consider performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting wet cleanup practice where the practice would result in the exposure of pollutants to storm water, using dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the storm water runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.

Table R.2 – SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.7.2.1	**6.R.4.3.5 Material Handling Area.** The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from material handling operations and areas (i.e., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). The facility may consider covering fueling areas; using spill and overflow protection; mixing paints and solvents in a designated area, preferably indoors or under a shed; and minimize runon of storm water to material handling areas.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.R.4.3.6 Drydock Activities.** The plan must describe the procedures for cleaning the accessible area of the drydock prior to flooding and final cleanup after the vessel is removed and the dock is raised. Cleanup procedures for oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring on the drydock must be included within the plan. The facility should consider items such as sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to contain and clean up any spill.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.R.4.3.7 General Yard Area.** The plan must include a schedule for routine yard maintenance and cleanup. Scrap metal, wood, plastic, miscellaneous trash, paper, glass, industrial scrap, insulation, welding rods, packaging, etc., must be routinely removed from the general yard area.
4.2.7.2.1.3	**6.R.4.4 Preventative Maintenance.** A preventative maintenance program must involve timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system) as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.
4.2.7.2.1.5	**6.R.4.5 Inspections.** The following areas must be included in all monthly inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.
4.2.7.2.1.6	**6.R.4.6 Employee Training.** Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: used oil management; spent solvent management; proper disposal of spent abrasives; proper disposal of vessel wastewater; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting and blasting procedures; and used battery management.

Table R.2 – SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.9	**6.R.4.7 Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation.** Conduct regularly scheduled evaluations at least once a year and address those areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity (e.g., pressure washing area, blasting and sanding areas, painting areas, material storage areas, engine maintenance and repair areas, material handling areas, and drydock area). They must be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

6.R.5 Additional Monitoring

Table R.3 – SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.***			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one Sector / Subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration**	**Numeric Limitation[1]**
Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards (3731, 3732)	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L

[1] The discharge from this permitted outfall shall not exceed a Daily Maximum of 50 mg/L Total Organic Carbon (TOC) or 15 mg/L Oil and Grease. **Analytical sampling and analysis of these parameters on a regular basis is not required.** However, monitoring of each outfall subject to this sector shall be conducted in accordance with Part 5 of this permit.

6.S. Sector S. Air Transportation

6.S.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in 6.S apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Air Transportation Facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Table 1 of Part 1 of this MSGP for Sector S facilities.

6.S.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector S

The SIC codes covered under Sector S are:

4512-4581

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

6.S.2.1 Air Transportation, Scheduled, and Air Courier;

6.S.2.2 Air Transportation, Nonscheduled;

6.S.2.3 Airports, Flying Fields (except those maintained by aviation clubs), and Airport Terminal Services including: air traffic control, except government; aircraft storage at airports; aircraft upholstery repair; airfreight handling at airports; airport hangar rental; airport leasing, if operating airport; airport terminal services; and hangar operation

6.S.2.4 Airport and aircraft service and maintenance including: aircraft cleaning and janitorial service; aircraft servicing/repairing, except on a factory basis; vehicle maintenance shops; material handling facilities; equipment clearing operations; and airport and aircraft deicing/anti-icing.

Note: "deicing" will generally be used to imply both deicing (removing frost, snow or ice) and anti-icing (preventing accumulation of frost, snow or ice) activities, unless specific mention is made regarding anti-icing and/or deicing activities.

6.S.3 Coverage Under This Permit

Table S.1 – SECTOR-SPECIFIC COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 1 of the MSGP.*
1.2.2.1	**6.S.3.1 Limitations of Coverage.** Only those portions of the facility that are involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations or deicing operations are addressed in Part 6.S.
1.2.3.1	**6.S.3.2 Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.** Discharges of aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment washwaters, and dry weather discharges of deicing/anti-icing chemicals are not authorized by this permit.

6.S.4 Special Conditions

Table S.2 – SPECIAL CONDITIONS UNDER THIS PERMIT	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 3 of the MSGP.*
3.1	**6.S.4.1 Hazardous Substances or Oil.** Each individual permittee is required to report spills equal to or exceeding the reportable quantity (RQ) levels specified at 40 CFR 110, 117, and 302 as described at Part 3.2. If an airport authority is the sole permittee, then the sum total of all spills at the airport must be assessed against the RQ. If the airport authority is a co-permittee with other deicing/anti-deicing operators at the airport, such as numerous different airlines, the assessed amount must be the summation of spills by each copermittee. If separate, distinct individual permittees exist at the airport, then the amount spilled by each separate permittee must be the assessed amount for the RQ determination.

6.S.5 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

Table S.3 – SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.1	**6.S.5.1 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.** Storm water pollution prevention plans developed for areas of the facility occupied by tenants of the airport shall be integrated with the plan for the entire airport. For the purposes of this permit, tenants of the airport facility include air passenger or cargo companies, fixed based operators and other parties which have contracts with the airport authority to conduct business operations on airport property which result in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity as described in 6.S.2.1.
4.2.2.3	**6.S.5.2 Drainage Area Site Map.** The drainage area site map must also identify locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: aircraft and runway deicing/anti-icing operations; fueling stations; aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas; and storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance.
4.2.4	**6.S.5.3 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.** Include in your inventory of exposed materials a description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; aircraft and runway deicing/anti-icing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing/anti-icing stations, runways, taxiways and ramps). Facilities which conduct deicing/anti-icing operations shall maintain a record of the types (including the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)) and monthly quantities, either as measured or, in the absence of metering, as estimated to the best of your knowledge. This includes all deicing chemicals, not just glycols and urea (e.g., potassium acetate), because large quantities of these other chemicals can still have an adverse impact on receiving waters. Tenants and fixed-base operators who conduct deicing/anti-icing operations shall provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion in the SWPPP for the entire facility.

Table S.3 – SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.7.2.1.1	**6.S.5.4 Good Housekeeping**
N/A	**6.S.5.4.1 Source Reduction.** Consider alternatives to the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used and / or lessen the environmental impact. Chemical options to replace ethylene glycol, propylene glycol and urea include: potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; anhydrous sodium acetate. 1) Runway Deicing Operation: Regarding runway deicing, evaluate, at a minimum: whether over-application of deicing chemicals occurs by analyzing present application rates, and adjusting as necessary. Also consider these BMP options (or their equivalents): metered application of chemicals; pre-wetting dry chemical constituents prior to application; installing a runway ice detection system; implementing anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup. 2) Aircraft Deicing Operations: Determine if excessive application of deicing chemicals occurs and adjust as necessary. Also consider these BMP options (or their equivalents): pretreating aircraft with hot water prior to the application of deicing chemical; infra-red treatment; hot air treatment; and sonic treatment. Other deicing options: deicing aircraft in a dedicated area or pad, with a runoff collection / recovery system; and using a deicer gantry that delivers controlled amounts of chemical to specific areas of the aircraft.
4.2.7.2.2.2	**6.S.5.4.2 Management of Runoff.** Operators that conduct aircraft and/or runway deicing/anti-icing operations shall also provide a narrative consideration of management practices to control or manage contaminated runoff from areas where deicing/anti-icing operations occur to reduce the amount of pollutants being discharged from the site. Describe the controls used for collecting or containing contaminated melt water from collection areas used for disposal of contaminated snow. Consider these BMP options (or their equivalents): a dedicated deicing facility with a runoff collection/recovery system; using vacuum/collection trucks; storing contaminated storm water/deicing fluids in tanks and releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works; collecting contaminated runoff in a wet pond for biochemical decomposition (be aware of attracting wildlife that may prove hazardous to flight operations); and directing runoff into vegetative swales or other infiltration measures. Structural controls such as deicing facility, and/or collection of contaminated runoff for treatment or recycling should be considered. The plan should consider the recovery of deicing, anti-icing materials when these materials are applied during non-precipitation events to prevent these materials from later becoming a source of storm water contamination.

Table S.3 – SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.7.2.1	**6.S.5.4.3 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas.** The storage of aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance must be confined to designated areas. Management practices such as indoor storage of aircraft and ground vehicles, the use of drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks, and perimeter drains, dike or berms surrounding storage areas should be considered.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.S.5.4.4 Material Storage Areas.** Maintain the vessels of stored materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) in good condition, to prevent or minimize contamination of storm water. Also plainly label the vessels (e.g., "used oil," "Contaminated Jet A," etc.). Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation / runoff from these areas. Consider the following BMPs (or their equivalents): storing materials indoors; storing waste materials in a centralized location; and installing berms / dikes around storage areas.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.S.5.4.5 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas.** Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of storm water runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangers). Consider the following practices (or their equivalents): performing maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of material used in the maintenance areas; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; preventing the practice of hosing down the apron or hanger floor; using dry cleanup methods; and collecting the storm water runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.S.5.4.6 Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas.** The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize the discharge of fuels to the storm sewer resulting from fuel servicing activities or other operations conducted in support of the airport fuel system. Where the discharge of fuels into the storm sewer cannot be prevented, the plan shall indicate measures that will be employed to prevent or minimize the discharge of the contaminated runoff into receiving surface waters. Management practices or equivalent measures such as implementing spill and overflow practices, using dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the storm water runoff should be considered.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.S.5.4.7 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas.** Clean equipment only in the areas identified in the SWPPP and site map and clearly demarcate these areas on the ground. Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of storm water runoff from cleaning areas.
4.2.7.2.1.5	**6.S.5.5 Inspections.** The inspection frequency shall be specified in the plan, but at a minimum be conducted once per week during deicing/anti-icing application periods for areas where deicing/anti-icing operations are being conducted.

Table S.3 – SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.*
4.9	**6.S.5.6 Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation.** Qualified personnel shall conduct site compliance evaluations during periods of deicing/anti-icing operations at appropriate intervals specified in the plan, but in no case less than once a year.

6.S.6 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Table S.4 - SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.*			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]**	**Numeric Limitation[2]**
Airports that use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing/anti-icing chemicals and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis: monitor ONLY those outfalls from the airport facility that collect runoff from areas where deicing/anti-icing activities occur (SIC 45XX)	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	30 mg/L	--
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L	--
	Ammonia	19 mg/L	--
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	pH	6.0 to 9.0 s.u.	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L

[1] Monitor once/quarter for the year 2 and year 4 Monitoring Years (see 5.4.2 for possible year 4 waiver).

[2] Monitor once/year for each Monitoring Year in which benchmark monitoring occurs.

6.T Sector T. Treatment Works

6.T.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in 6.T apply to storm water discharges from treatment works as identified by the Activity Code specified in Table 1 of Part 1 of this MSGP for Sector T facilities.

6.T.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector T

The requirements listed under this Part apply to all existing point source storm water discharges associated with the following activities:

6.T.2.1 domestic sewage treatment works with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or more;

6.T.2.2 any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, that are located within the confines of the facility with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or more; or

6.T.2.3 lands dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or more; or

6.T.2.4 facilities required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403.

6.T.3 Coverage Under This Permit

Table T.1 – SECTOR-SPECIFIC COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 1 of the MSGP.***
1.2.3.1	**6.T.3.1 Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.** Prohibited non-storm water discharges including sanitary and industrial wastewater, and equipment and vehicle washwaters are not authorized by this permit.

6.T.4 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

Table T.2 – SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.*
4.2.2.3	**6.T.4.1 Site Map.** The locations of the following areas, where such areas are exposed to precipitation, shall also be included on the site map: grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage and/or hauled waste receiving station; and storage areas for process chemicals, petroleum products, solvents, fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides.
4.2.7.2.1.6	**6.T.4.2 Employee Training.** At a minimum, must address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and controls; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper procedures for using fertilizer, herbicides and pesticides.
4.2.4	**6.T.4.3 Potential Pollutant Sources.** The summary of potential pollutant sources must also list the activities and pollutants from the following areas: grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage and/or hauled waste receiving station; and access roads/rail lines.
4.2.7.2	**6.T.4.4 Description of BMPs to be Used.** In addition to the other BMPs considered, the facility must consider routing storm water into treatment works, or covering exposed materials from the following exposed areas: grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage and/or hauled waste receiving station.
4.2.7.2.1.5	**6.T.4.5 Inspections.** The following areas must be included in all monthly inspections: access roads/rail lines; grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage and/or hauled waste receiving station areas.
4.4	**6.T.4.6 Wastewater and Washwater Requirements.** A copy of all the current LPDES permits issued for wastewater, industrial, vehicle and equipment washwater discharges or, if an LPDES permit has not yet been issued, a copy of the pending application must be attached to the plan. In all cases, any permit conditions must be considered in the plan. If the washwaters are handled in another manner, the disposal method must be described and all pertinent documentation must be attached to the plan.

6.T.5 Additional Monitoring

Table T.3 – SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.*			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one Sector / Subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration**	**Numeric Limitation[1]**
Treatment Works	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L

[1] The discharge from this permitted outfall shall not exceed a Daily Maximum of 50 mg/L Total Organic Carbon (TOC) or 15 mg/L Oil and Grease. **Analytical sampling and analysis of these parameters on a regular basis is not required.** However, monitoring of each outfall subject to this sector shall be conducted in accordance with Part 5 of this permit.

6.U Sector U. Food and Kindred Products

6.U.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Part U apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Food and Kindred Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Table 1 of Part 1 of this MSGP for Sector U facilities.

6.U.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector U

The SIC codes covered under Sector U are:

2011-2015, 2021-2026, 2032-2038, 2041-2048, 2051-2053, 2061-2068, 2074-2079, 2082-2087, 2091-2099, 2111-2141

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

6.U.2.1 meat products;

6.U.2.2 dairy products;

6.U.2.3 canned, frozen and preserved fruits, vegetables, and food specialties;

6.U.2.4 grain mill products;

6.U.2.5 bakery products;

6.U.2.6 sugar and confectionery products;

6.U.2.7 fats and oils;

6.U.2.8 beverages;

6.U.2.9 miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products and tobacco products manufacturing.

6.U.3 Limitations on Coverage

Not covered by this permit: storm water discharges identified under Part 1.2.3 from industrial plant yards, material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for application or disposal of process wastewaters; sites used for storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residential wastewater treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; and storage areas for raw material and intermediate and finished products. This includes areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain. "Material handling activities" include the storage, loading / unloading, transportation or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product.

6.U.4 Coverage Under This Permit

Table U.1 – SECTOR-SPECIFIC COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 1 of the MSGP.*
1.2.3.1	**6.U.4.1 Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.** Discharges containing boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging and vehicle washing/clean-out operations are not covered by this permit.

6.U.5 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

Table U.2 - SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.*
4.2.2.3	**6.U.5.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** Identify the locations of the following activities if they are exposed to precipitation / runoff: vents and stacks from cooking, drying and similar operations, dry product vacuum transfer lines; animal holding pens; spoiled product and broken product container storage areas.
4.2.4	**6.U.5.2 Potential Pollutant Sources.** Describe, in addition to food and kindred products processing-related industrial activities, application and storage of pest control chemicals (e.g., rodenticides, insecticides, fungicides, etc.) used on plant grounds.
4.2.7.2.1.5	**6.U.5.3 Inspections.** Inspect on a regular basis, at a minimum, the following areas where the potential for exposure to storm water exists: loading and unloading areas for all significant materials; storage areas including associated containment areas; waste management units; vents and stacks emanating from industrial activities; spoiled product and broken product container holding areas; animal holding pens; staging areas; and air pollution control equipment.
4.2.7.2.1.6	**6.U.5.4 Employee Training.** Address pest control in the training program.

6.U.6 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Table U.3 – SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP. If your SIC code is not listed below, then numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring do not apply except as otherwise noted below.***			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one Sector / Subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]**	**Numeric Limitation[2]**
Grain Mill Products (SIC 2041-2048)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L
Fats and Oils Products (SIC 2074-2079)	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	30 mg/L	--
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L	--
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L	--
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L

[1] Monitor once/quarter for the year 2 and year 4 Monitoring Years (see 5.4.2 for possible year 4 waiver).
[2] Monitor once/year for each Monitoring Year in which benchmark monitoring occurs.

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

6.V.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in 6.V apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing, Leather and Leather Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Table 1 of Part 1 of this MSGP for Sector V facilities.

6.V.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector V

The SIC codes covered under Sector V are:

2211-2299, 2311-2399, 3131-3199 (except 3111)

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

6.V.2.1 Textile Mill Products, of and regarding facilities and establishments engaged in the preparation of fiber and subsequent manufacturing of yarn, thread, braids, twine, and cordage, the manufacturing of broadwoven fabrics, narrow woven fabrics, knit fabrics, and carpets and rugs from yarn;

6.V.2.2 processes involved in the dyeing and finishing of fibers, yarn fabrics, and knit apparel;

6.V.2.3 the integrated manufacturing of knit apparel and other finished articles of yarn; and

6.V.2.4 the manufacturing of felt goods (wool), lace goods, non-woven fabrics, miscellaneous textiles, and other apparel products.

6.V.3 Coverage Under This Permit

Table V.1 - SECTOR-SPECIFIC COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 1 of the MSGP.***
1.2.3.1	**6.V.3.1 Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.** Discharges of wastewaters resulting from any processes relating to the production process, reused or recycled water, and waters used in cooling towers, are not authorized by this permit.

6.V.4 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

Table V.2 - SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.*
4.2.4	**6.V.4.1 Potential Pollutant Sources.** Describe the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: industrial-specific significant materials and industrial activities (e.g., backwinding, beaming, bleaching, backing bonding, carbonizing, carding, cut and sew operations, desizing , drawing, dyeing locking, fulling, knitting, mercerizing, opening, packing, plying, scouring, slashing, spinning, synthetic-felt processing, textile waste processing, tufting, turning, weaving, web forming, winging, yarn spinning, and yarn texturing).
4.2.7.2.1.1	**6.V.4.2 Good Housekeeping Measures**
4.2.7.2.1	**6.V.4.2.1 Material Storage Area.** All stored and containerized materials (fuels, petroleum products, solvents, dyes, etc.,) must be stored in a protected area, away from drains and clearly labeled. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas, including a description of the containment area or enclosure for those materials stored outdoors. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances. For storing empty chemical drums and containers, ensure the drums and containers are clean (consider triple-rinsing) and there is no contact of residuals with precipitation and runoff. Collect and dispose of washwater from these cleanings properly.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.V.4.2.2 Material Handling Area.** The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from material handling operations and areas. The facility may consider the use of spill and overflow protection; covering fueling areas; covering and enclosing areas where the transfer of material may occur. Where applicable, the plan must address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.V.4.2.3 Fueling Areas.** The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from fueling areas. The facility may consider covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing runon of storm water to the fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the storm water runoff and providing treatment or recycling

Table V.2 - SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.*
4.2.7.2.1	**6.V.4.2.4 Above Ground Storage Tank Area.** The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from above ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. The facility may consider regular clean up of these areas, preparation of the spill prevention control and countermeasure program, provide spill and overflow protection, minimizing runon of storm water from adjacent areas, restrict access to the area, insertion of filters in adjacent catch basins, provide absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas, use of dry cleanup methods, and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.
4.2.7.2.1.5	**6.V.4.3 Inspections.** Inspections must include, but not be limited to, the following areas: transfer and transmission lines, spill prevention, good housekeeping practices, management of process waste products, all structural and non structural management practices.
4.2.7.2.1.6	**6.V.4.4 Employee Training.** Must at a minimum address the following areas when applicable to a facility: use of reused/recycling waters; solvents management; proper disposal of dyes; proper disposal of petroleum products and spent lubricants; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; and general good housekeeping practices.
4.9	**6.V.4.5 Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation.** Conduct regularly scheduled evaluations at least once a year and address those areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Inspect, at a minimum, as appropriate: storage tank areas; waste disposal and storage areas; dumpsters and open containers stored outside; materials storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handing areas and loading dock areas.

6.V.5 Additional Monitoring

Table V.3 – SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.*			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one Sector / Subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration**	**Numeric Limitation[1]**
Textile Mill Products (2211-2299); Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials (2311-2399); Leather and Leather Products, except Leather Tanning and Finishing (3131-3199 (except 3111))	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L

[1] The discharge from this permitted outfall shall not exceed a Daily Maximum of 50 mg/L Total Organic Carbon (TOC) or 15 mg/L Oil and Grease. **Analytical sampling and analysis of these parameters on a regular basis is not required.** However, monitoring of each outfall subject to this sector shall be conducted in accordance with Part 5 of this permit.

6.W Sector W. Furniture and Fixtures

6.W.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in 6.W apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Furniture and Fixtures facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Table 1 of Part 1 of this MSGP for Sector W facilities.

6.W.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector W

The SIC codes covered under Sector W are:

2511-2599, 2434

The types of activities that permittees under Sector W are primarily engaged in the manufacturing of:

6.W.2.1 wood kitchen cabinets;

6.W.2.2 household furniture;

6.W.2.3 office furniture;

6.W.2.4 public buildings and related furniture;

6.W.2.5 partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures; and

6.W.2.6 miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.

6.W.3 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

Table W.1 - SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.2.3	**6.W.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** The drainage area site map must also identify locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: material storage (including tanks or other vessels used for liquid or waste storage) areas; outdoor material processing areas; areas where wastes are treated, stored, or disposed; access roads; and rail spurs.

6.W.4 Additional Monitoring

Table W.2 – SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.***			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one Sector / Subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration**	**Numeric Limitation[1]**
Furniture and Fixtures (2511-2599); Wood Kitchen Cabinets (2434)	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L

[1] The discharge from this permitted outfall shall not exceed a Daily Maximum of 50 mg/L Total Organic Carbon (TOC) or 15 mg/L Oil and Grease. **Analytical sampling and analysis of these parameters on a regular basis is not required.** However, monitoring of each outfall subject to this sector shall be conducted in accordance with Part 5 of this permit.

6.X Sector X. Printing and Publishing

6.X.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in 6.X apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Printing and Publishing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Table 1 of Part 1 of this MSGP for Sector X facilities.

6.X.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector X

The SIC codes covered under Sector X are:

2711-2796

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

6.X.2.1 book printing;

6.X.2.2 commercial printing and lithographics;

6.X.2.3 commercial printing, gravure;

6.X.2.4 platemaking and related services; and

6.X.2.5 commercial printing not elsewhere classified

6.X.3 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

Table X.1 – SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.*
4.2.2.3	**6.X.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** Identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation: above ground storage tanks, drums, and barrels permanently stored outside.
4.2.4	**6.X.3.2 Potential Pollutant Sources.** A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities associated with printing, publishing and allied facilities: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and onsite waste disposal practices (i.e., blanket wash). The description must specifically list any significant potential source of pollutants at the site and for each potential source, the pollutant or pollutant parameter (e.g., oil and grease, scrap metal, etc.) of concern must be identified.

Table X.1 – SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.7.2.1.1	**6.X.3.3 Good Housekeeping Measures**
4.2.7.2.1	**6.X.3.3.1 Material Storage Areas.** All stored and containerized material (skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, and hazardous waste, empty drums, portable/mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, fuel oil, etc.) should be stored in a protected area, away from drains and properly labeled. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas, including a description of the containment area or enclosure for those materials stored outdoors. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent purchasing of potentially hazardous substances.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.X.3.3.2 Material Handling Areas.** The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from material handling operations and areas (i.e., blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading/unloading materials). The facility may consider the use of spill and overflow protection; covering fuel areas; covering and enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. Where applicable, the plan must address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that may carry chemicals, or wastewater.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.X.3.3.3 Fueling Areas.** The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from fueling areas. The facility may consider covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing runon of storm water to the fueling area, using dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the storm water runoff and providing treatment or recycling.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.X.3.3.4 Above Ground Storage Tank Areas.** The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from above ground storage tanks and their associated piping and valves. The facility may consider regular clean up of theses areas, preparation of a spill prevention control and countermeasure program, provide spill and overflow protection, minimizing runon of storm water from adjacent areas, restrict access to the areas, insertion of filters in adjacent catch basins, provide absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas, use of dry cleanup methods, and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.
4.2.7.2.1.6	**6.X.3.4 Employee Training.** At a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: spent solvent management; spill prevention and control; used oil management; fueling procedures; and general good housekeeping practices.

6.X.4 Additional Monitoring

Table X.2 – SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.*			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one Sector / Subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration**	**Numeric Limitation[1]**
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries (2711-2796)	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L

[1] The discharge from this permitted outfall shall not exceed a Daily Maximum of 50 mg/L Total Organic Carbon (TOC) or 15 mg/L Oil and Grease. **Analytical sampling and analysis of these parameters on a regular basis is not required.** However, monitoring of each outfall subject to this sector shall be conducted in accordance with Part 5 of this permit.

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

6.Y.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in 6.Y apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Table 1 of Part 1 of this MSGP for Sector Y facilities.

6.Y.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector Y

The SIC codes covered under Sector Y are:

3011, 3021, 3052, 3053, 3061, 3069, 3081-3089, 3931, 3942-3949, 3951-3955 (except 3952 facilities as specified in Sector C), 3961, 3965, 3991-3999

6.Y.3 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

Table Y.1 - SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.4	**6.Y.3.1 Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.** All rubber manufacturers must in particular review the use of zinc at their facilities and the possible pathways through which zinc may be discharged in storm water runoff.

Table Y.1 - SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.7	**6.Y.3.2 Controls for Rubber Manufacturers.** All rubber products manufacturing facilities must include specific measures and controls to minimize the discharge of zinc in their storm water discharges. The following possible sources of zinc must be reviewed and the accompanying BMPs must be included as appropriate in the SWPPP: 1) inadequate housekeeping: all permittees must review the handling and storage of zinc bags at their facilities and consider the following BMPs for the pollution prevention plan: employee training regarding the handling and storage of zinc bags, indoor storage of zinc bags, thorough cleanup of zinc spills without washing the zinc into the storm drain, and the use of 2,500-pound sacks of zinc rather than 50- to 100-pound sacks; 2) zinc in dumpsters: the following BMPs or equivalent measures must be considered to reduce discharges of zinc from dumpsters: providing a cover for the dumpster; move the dumpster to an indoor location; or provide a lining for the dumpster; 3) malfunctioning dust collectors or baghouses: permittees must review dust collectors and baghouses as possible sources of zinc in storm water runoff. Improperly operating dust collectors or baghouses must be replaced or repaired as appropriate; 4) grinding operations: permittees must review dust generation from rubber grinding operations at their facility and as appropriate, install a dust collection system; 5) zinc stearate coating operations: permittees must include in pollution prevention plan appropriate measures to prevent and/or clean up drips or spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain. Alternate compounds to zinc stearate must also be considered. All rubber products manufacturers must also consider the following BMPs: 1) consider the use of chemicals which are purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags; 2) consider the use of containers which can be sealed for materials which are in use; also consider ensuring an airspace between the container and the cover to minimize "puffing" losses when the container is opened; 3) consider the use of automatic dispensing and weighing equipment.
4.2.7	**6.Y.3.3 Controls for Plastic Products Manufacturers.** All plastic products manufacturers must minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in storm water discharges. To comply with this requirement, all plastic products manufacturers must consider (at a minimum) and include in their SWPPPs, as appropriate, the following BMPs to minimize discharges of plastic resin pellets: spill minimization, prompt and thorough clean up of spills, employee education, thorough sweeping, pellet capture and disposal precautions.

6.Y.4 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Table Y.2 – SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP. If your SIC code is not listed below, then numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring do not apply except as otherwise noted below.***			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]**	**Numeric Limitation[2]**
Tires and Inner Tubes; Rubber Footwear; Gaskets, Packing and Sealing Devices; Rubber Hose and Belting; and Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified (SIC 3011-3069, rubber manufacturing only)	Total Recoverable Zinc[3]	0.117 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead[4]	0.082 mg/L	--
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L

[1]Monitor once/quarter for the year 2 and year 4 Monitoring Years (see 5.4.2 for possible year 4 waiver).
[2]Monitor once/year for each Monitoring Year in which benchmark monitoring occurs.
[3]The benchmark value of zinc is determined as a function of hardness (in units of mg/L) in the water column. The value given in Table Y-1 (i.e. 0.12 mg/L) corresponds to a hardness of 100 mg/L and should be used if you either did not analyze water hardness, other hardness data are not available, or the water hardness is less than 100 mg/L. If a laboratory analysis indicates that the water hardness is below 100 mg/L, then you should use the benchmark for 100 mg/L. If a laboratory analysis indicates that the water hardness is greater than 100 mg/L, then the following equation may be used to determine the benchmark value for zinc:

$$\text{Benchmark} = (e^{[(0.8473)(\ln hardness)+0.884]})/1000$$

Example: Laboratory analysis of your water sample indicates the hardness is 175 mg/L.

$$\text{Benchmark} = (e^{[(0.8473)(\ln 175)=0.884]})/1000$$
$$= (e^{5.26})/1000$$
$$= 192.51/1000$$
$$= 0.19 \text{ mg/L}$$

The following are example benchmark values for zinc:

Hardness (mg/L)	Benchmark Value (mg/L)
100	0.12
125	0.14
150	0.17
175	0.19
200	0.22
225	0.24
250	0.26

[4]The benchmark value of lead is determined as a function of hardness (in units of mg/L) in the water column. The value given in Table Y-1 (i.e. 0.082 mg/L) corresponds to a hardness of 100 mg/L and should be used if you either did not analyze water hardness, other hardness data are not available, or the water hardness is less than 100 mg/L. If a laboratory analysis indicates that the water hardness is below 100 mg/L, then you should use the benchmark for 100 mg/L. If a laboratory analysis indicates that the water hardness is greater than 100 mg/L, then the following equation may be used to determine the benchmark value for lead:

$$\text{Benchmark} = (e^{[(1.273)(\ln hardness)-1.460]})/1000$$

Example: Laboratory analysis of your water sample indicates the hardness is 175 mg/L.

$$\text{Benchmark} = (e^{[(1.273)(\ln 175)-1.460]})/1000$$
$$= (e^{5.1148})/1000$$
$$= 166.46/1000$$
$$= 0.17 \text{ mg/L}$$

The following are example benchmark values for lead:

Hardness (mg/L)	Benchmark Value (mg/L)
100	0.082
125	0.11
150	0.14
175	0.17
200	0.20
225	0.23
250	0.26

6.Z Sector Z. Leather Tanning and Finishing

6.Z.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in 6.Z apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Leather Tanning and Finishing facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified in Table 1 of Part 1 of this MSGP for Sector Z facilities.

6.Z.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector Z

The SIC code covered under Sector Z is:

3111

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

6.Z.2.1 leather tanning, curry and finishing

6.Z.3 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

Table Z.1 – SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.*
4.2.2.3	**6.Z.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** Identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: processing and storage areas for activities associated with beamhouse, tanyard, retan-wet finishing and dry finishing operations, and haul roads, access roads and rail spurs.
4.2.4	**6.Z.3.2 Potential Pollutant Sources.** At a minimum, describe the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (as appropriate): temporary or permanent storage of fresh and brine cured hides, chemical drums, bags, containers and above ground tanks, leather dust, scraps, trimmings and shavings, spent solvents, extraneous hide substances and hair, and empty chemical containers and bags; floor sweeping sand washings; refuse and waste piles and sludge; and significant dust and particulate processes (e.g., buffing).

Table Z.1 – SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.7.2.1.1	**6.Z.3.3 Good Housekeeping Measures**
4.2.7.2.1	**6.Z.3.3.1 Storage areas for Raw, Semiprocessed, or Finished Tannery Byproducts.** Pallets and/or bales or raw, semiprocessed or finished tannery byproducts (e.g., splits, trimmings, shavings, etc.) should be stored indoors or protected by polyethylene wrapping, tarpaulins, roofed storage area or other suitable means. Consider placing materials on an impermeable surface, and enclosing or putting berms (or equivalent measures) around the area to prevent storm water runon and runoff.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.Z.3.3.2 Material Storage Areas.** Label storage units of all materials (e.g., specific chemicals, hazardous materials, spent solvents, waste materials). Describe and implement measures that prevent and minimize contact with storm water.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.Z.3.3.3 Buffing/Shaving Areas.** The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff with leather dust from buffing/shaving areas. The facility may consider dust collection enclosures, preventive inspection/maintenance programs or other appropriate preventive measures.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.Z.3.3.4 Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas.** The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. Exposed receiving, unloading and storage areas for hides and chemical supplies should be protected by a suitable cover, diversion of drainage to the process sewer, grade berming or curbing area to prevent runon of storm water or other appropriate preventive measures.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.Z.3.3.5 Outdoor Storage of Contaminated Equipment.** The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contact of storm water with contaminated equipment. Equipment should be protected by suitable cover, diversion of drainage to the process sewer, and cleaning thoroughly prior to storage.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.Z.3.3.6 Waste Management.** The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from waste storage areas. The facility may consider inspection and/or maintenance programs or other equivalent measures for leaking containers or spills, covering dumpsters, moving waste management activities indoors, covering waste piles with temporary covering material such as tarpaulins or polyethylene, and minimizing storm water runon by enclosing the area or building berms around the area.

Table Z.1 – SECTOR SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.7.2.1.5	**6.Z.3.4 Inspections.** The following areas shall be included in all inspections: leather processing areas, storage areas for chemicals, including but not limited to above ground tanks, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment maintenance areas, material storage areas, loading and unloading areas, waste management areas and other potential sources of pollution for evidence of actual or potential discharges of contaminated storm water

6.Z.4 Additional Monitoring

Table Z.2 – SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.***			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one Sector / Subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration**	**Numeric Limitation[1]**
Leather Tanning and Finishing (3111)	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L

[1] The discharge from this permitted outfall shall not exceed a Daily Maximum of 50 mg/L Total Organic Carbon (TOC) or 15 mg/L Oil and Grease. **Analytical sampling and analysis of these parameters on a regular basis is not required.** However, monitoring of each outfall subject to this sector shall be conducted in accordance with Part 5 of this permit.

6.AA Sector AA. Fabricated Metal Products

6.AA.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in 6.AA apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Fabricated Metal Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Table 1 of Part 1 of this MSGP for Sector AA facilities.

6.AA.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector AA

The SIC codes covered under Sector AA are:

3411-3499, 3911-3915

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

6.AA.2.1 fabricated metal products; except for electrical related industries;

6.AA.2.2 fabricated metal products; except machinery and transportation equipment; and

6.AA.2.3 jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.

6.AA.3 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

Table AA.1-SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.*
4.2.2.3	**6.AA.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** Identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: raw metal storage areas, finished metal storage areas, scrap disposal collection sites, equipment storage areas, retention and detention basins, temporary diversion dikes or berms, permanent diversion dikes or berms, right-of-way or perimeter diversion devices, any sediment traps or barriers, processing areas including outside painting areas, wood preparation, recycling and raw material storage.
4.2.5	**6.AA.3.2 Spills and Leaks.** Significant spills that should be considered for the fabricated metals industry include, but are not limited to chromium, toluene, pickle liquor, sulfuric acid, zinc and other water priority chemicals and hazardous chemicals and wastes.

Table AA.1-SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.4	**6.AA.3.3 Potential Pollutant Sources.** Describe the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: loading and unloading operations for paints, chemicals and raw materials; outdoor storage activities for raw materials, paints, empty containers, corn cob, chemicals, scrap metals; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities such as grinding, cutting, degreasing, buffing, brazing, etc; onsite waste disposal practices for spent solvents, sludge, pickling baths, shavings, ingots pieces, refuse and waste piles.
4.2.7.2.1.1	**6.AA.3.4 Good Housekeeping Measures**
4.2.7.2.1	**6.AA.3.4.1 Raw Steel Handling Storage.** Describe and implement measures controlling or recovering scrap metals, fines, and iron dust. Include measures for containing materials within storage handling areas.
4.2.7.2.1	**6.AA.3.4.2 Paints and Painting Equipment.** Describe and implement measures to prevent or minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment from exposure to storm water.

Table AA.1-SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.***
4.2.7.2.1.4	**6.AA.3.5 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.** The necessary equipment to implement a cleanup should be available to personnel. The following areas should be addressed: 1) Metal Fabricating Areas: include measures for maintaining clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Use of dry clean-up techniques should be considered in the plan; 2) Storage Areas for Raw Metal: include measures to keep these areas free of conditions that could cause spills or leakage of materials. Consider the following (or their equivalents): maintaining storage areas such that there is easy access in the event of a spill; and labeling stored materials to aid in identifying spill contents; 3) Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas: include measures to prevent spills and leaks; plan for quick remedial cleanup and instruct employees on clean-up techniques and procedures; 4) Storage of Equipment: include measures for preparing equipment for storage and the proper method to store equipment including protecting with covers, storing indoors, and cleaning potential pollutants from equipment to be stored outdoors; 5) Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas: include measures that identify controls particularly for storage of metal working fluids; 6) Cleaning and Rinse Water: the plan should include measures to control and clean up spills of solvent and other liquid cleansers; control sand buildup and disbursement from sand-blasting operation, prevent exposure of recyclable wastes; and employ substitute environmentally-benign cleaners when possible; 7) Lubricating Oil and Hydraulic Fluid Operations: consider using devices or monitoring equipment to detect and control leaks and overflows, including the installation of perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or other equivalent measures; 8) Chemical Storage Areas: describe and implement proper storage methods that prevent storm water contamination and accidental spillage. Include a program to inspect containers and identify proper disposal methods.
4.2.7.2.1.5	**6.AA.3.6 Inspections.** Metal fabricators must at a minimum include the following areas for inspection: raw metal storage areas, finished product storage areas, material and chemical storage areas, recycling areas, loading and unloading areas, equipment storage areas, paint areas, fueling and maintenance areas.
4.9.2	**6.AA.3.7 Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation.** Inspection must address areas associated with the storage of raw metals, storage of spent solvents and chemicals, outdoor paint areas, drainage from roof. Potential pollutants include chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel, and other related materials.

6.AA.4 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Table AA.2 SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements ***Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP. If your SIC code is not listed below, then numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring do not apply except as otherwise noted below.***			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration[1]**	**Numeric Limitation[2]**
Fabricated Metal Products Except Coating (SIC 3411-3471, 3482-3499, 3911-3915)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	0.75 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L	--
	Total Recoverable Zinc	0.117 mg/L	--
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L
Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving (SIC 3479)	Total Recoverable Zinc	0.117 mg/L	--
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.068 mg/L	--
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L

[1] Monitor once/quarter for the year 2 and year 4 Monitoring Years (see 5.4.2 for possible year 4 waiver).
[2] Monitor once per year for each Monitoring Year in which benchmark monitoring occurs.

6.AB. *Sector AB. Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery*

6.AB.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in 6.AB apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Table 1 of Part 1 of this MSGP for Sector AB facilities.

6.AB.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector AB

The SIC codes covered under Sector AB are:

3511-3599 (except 3571-3579), 3711-3799 (except 3731, 3732)

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

6.AB.2.1 industrial plant yards;

6.AB.2.2 material handling sites;

6.AB.2.3 refuse sites;

6.AB.2.4 sites used for application or disposal of process wastewaters;

6.AB.2.5 sites used for storage and maintenance of material handling equipment;

6.AB.2.6 sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal;

6.AB.2.7 shipping and receiving areas;

6.AB.2.8 manufacturing buildings;

6.AB.2.9 storage areas for raw material and intermediate and finished products; and

6.AB.2.10 areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water.

6.AB.3 Storm Water Pollution Plan Requirements

Table AB.1-SECTOR-SPECIFIC SWPPP REQUIREMENTS	
Part of Permit Affected	**Supplemental Requirements** *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 4 of the MSGP.*
4.2.2.3	**6.AB.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** Identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations and significant dust or particulate generating areas.
4.4	**6.AB.3.2 Non-storm Water Discharges.** If a facility discharges wastewater, other than storm water, via an existing LPDES permit, a copy of the LPDES permit authorizing the discharge must be attached to the plan. If a facility submitted an application for an LPDES permit for non-storm water discharges, but has not yet received the permit, a copy of the permit application must be attached. Upon issuance or reissuance of an LPDES permit, the facility must modify its plan to include a copy of that permit. For facilities that discharge wastewater, other than solely domestic wastewater, to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), the facility must notify the POTW of its discharge. Proof of this notification should be attached to the plan in the form of either a copy of the permit issued by the treatment plant to the facility or a copy of the letter to the POTW.

6.AB.4 Additional Monitoring

Table AB.2 – SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP. If your SIC code is not listed below, then numeric limitations and benchmark monitoring do not apply except as otherwise noted below.*			
Subsector **(Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one Sector / Subsector)**	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration**	**Numeric Limitation[1]**
Industrial and Commercial Machinery (3511-3599, except 3571-3579)	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	--
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L

The discharge from this permitted outfall shall not exceed a Daily Maximum of 50 mg/L Total Organic Carbon (TOC) or 15 mg/L Oil and Grease. **Analytical sampling and analysis of these parameters on a regular basis is not required.** However, monitoring of each outfall subject to this sector shall be conducted in accordance with Part 5 of this permit.

6.AC. Sector AC. Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods

6.AC.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in 6.AC apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that manufacture Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Table 1 of Part 1 of this MSGP for Sector AC facilities.

6.AC.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector AC

The SIC codes covered under Sector AC are:

3612-3699, 3812-3873, 3571-3579

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

6.AC.2.1 measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments;

6.AC.2.2 photographic, medical and optical goods;

6.AC.2.3 watches and clocks;

6.AC.2.4 computer and office equipment; and

6.AC.2.5 electrical and electronic equipment and components.

6.AC.3 Additional Monitoring

Table AC.1 – SECTOR-SPECIFIC NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and BENCHMARK MONITORING			
Part of Permit Affected/Supplemental Requirements *Note: In addition to the following requirements, you must also comply with the requirements listed in Part 5 of the MSGP.*			
Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one Sector / Subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration**	**Numeric Limitation[1]**
Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components (3612-3699), Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instrument; Photographic and Optical Goods (3812); Computer and Office Equipment (3571-3579)	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	--	50 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead[2]	0.082 mg/L	--
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100m/L	--
	Total Recoverable Copper[3]	0.014 mg/L	--
	Oil & Grease	--	15 mg/L

[1] The discharge from this permitted outfall shall not exceed a Daily Maximum of 50 mg/L Total Organic Carbon (TOC) or 15 mg/L Oil and Grease. **Analytical sampling and analysis of these parameters on a regular basis is not required.** However, monitoring of each outfall subject to this sector shall be conducted in accordance with Part 5 of this permit.

[2] The benchmark value of lead is determined as a function of hardness (in units of mg/L) in the water column. The value given in Table AC-1 (i.e. 0.082 mg/L) corresponds to a hardness of 100 mg/L and should be used if you either did not analyze water hardness, other hardness data are not available, or the water hardness is less than 100 mg/L. If a laboratory analysis indicates that the water hardness is below 100 mg/L, then you should use the benchmark for 100 mg/L. If a laboratory analysis indicates that the water hardness is greater than 100 mg/L, then the following equation may be used to determine the benchmark value for lead:

$$\text{Benchmark} = (e^{[(1.273)(\ln hardness)-1.460]})/1000$$

Example: Laboratory analysis of your water sample indicates the hardness is 175 mg/L.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Benchmark} &= (e^{[(1.273)(\ln 175)-1.460]})/1000\\ &= (e^{5.1148})/1000\\ &= 166.46/1000\\ &= 0.17 \text{ mg/L}\end{aligned}$$

The following are example benchmark values for lead:

Hardness (mg/L)	Benchmark Value (mg/L)
100	0.082
125	0.11
150	0.14
175	0.17
200	0.20
225	0.23
250	0.26

[3] The benchmark value of copper is determined as a function of hardness (in units of mg/L) in the water column. The value given in Table AC-1 (i.e. 0.014 mg/L) corresponds to a hardness of 100 mg/L and should be used if you either did not analyze water hardness, other hardness data are not available, or the water hardness is less than 100 mg/L. If a laboratory analysis indicates that the water hardness is below 100 mg/L, then you should use the benchmark for 100 mg/L. If a laboratory analysis indicates that the water hardness is greater than 100 mg/L, then the following equation may be used to determine the benchmark value for copper:

$$\text{Benchmark} = (e^{[(0.9422)(\ln \textit{hardness})-1.700]})/1000$$

Example: Laboratory analysis of your water sample indicates the hardness is 175 mg/L.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Benchmark} &= (e^{[(0.9422)(\ln 175)-1.700]})/1000 \\ &= (e^{3.166})/1000 \\ &= 23.72/1000 \\ &= 0.024 \text{ mg/L}\end{aligned}$$

The following are example benchmark values for copper:

Hardness (mg/L)	Benchmark Value (mg/L)
100	0.014
125	0.017
150	0.021
175	0.024
200	0.027
225	0.030
250	0.033

7. REPORTING

7.1 Reporting Results of Monitoring

Depending on the types of monitoring required for your facility, you may have to submit the results of your monitoring or you may only have to keep the results with your pollution prevention plan. You must follow the reporting requirements and deadlines in Table 6 that apply to the types of monitoring that apply to your facility.

TABLE 6 - DMR/ALTERNATIVE CERTIFICATION SUBMITTAL DEADLINES		
Monitoring Class		**Reporting Deadline (Postmark)**
Monitoring for Numeric Limitations		Submit results (**average of all data points**) by the 28th day of the month following the monitoring period.
Benchmark Monitoring	Year 2 Monitoring (Year 2 monitoring runs from January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007)	Save and submit all results (**each data point**) for year in one package by January 28, 2008.
	Year 4 Monitoring (Year 4 monitoring runs from January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009)	Save and submit all results (**each data point**) for year in one package by January 28, 2010.
Visual Monitoring		Retain results with SWPPP - do not submit unless requested to do so by the Agency

If required to do benchmark or numeric limitation sampling and analysis, you must submit analytical monitoring results obtained from each outfall associated with industrial activity (or a certification as per 5.4.2, and/or 5.5.) on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (EPA No. 3320-1 or an approved substitute). An example of a form is found in the *Guidance Manual for the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements of the NPDES Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit* (see Part 5.3.3.1). A copy of the DMR form is attached to this permit as Addendum D, and is also available on the internet at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/enforcement/blk-dmr.doc. The signed DMR must be sent to the Enforcement Division of the Office of Environmental Compliance and the appropriate regional office for the parish in which the discharge is located, at the address listed on the Current Address List Addendum C.

7.2 Additional Reporting for Dischargers to a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

If you have at least one storm water discharge associated with industrial activity that discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system as defined in Part 12 below, you must also submit signed copies of your discharge monitoring reports to the operator of the municipal separate storm sewer system in accordance with the dates provided above in Table 6.

7.3 Miscellaneous Reports

You must submit any other reports required by this permit to the Office of Environmental Compliance at the address listed on the Current Address List in Addendum C.

8. RETENTION OF RECORDS

8.1 Documents. You must retain copies of SWPPP, any reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the Notice of Intent to be covered by this permit, for a period of at least three years from the date that the facility's coverage under this permit expires or is terminated. In accordance with Part 9.16.2.1, records of all monitoring information shall be retained for at least three years from the date of the sample or measurement. These periods may be extended by request of the Agency at any time.

8.2 Accessibility. You must retain a copy of the SWPPP required by this permit (including a copy of the permit language) at the facility (or other local location accessible to the Agency; local government officials; or the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharges from the site) from the date of permit coverage to the date permit coverage ceases.

8.3 Addresses. Except for the submittal of monitoring results (see Part 7 above), all written correspondence concerning discharges in Louisiana from any facility covered under this permit, including the submittal of individual permit applications, shall be identified by permit number, if one is assigned, and sent to Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality Office of Environmental Services at the address in the Current Address List attached as Addendum C.

9. STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

9.1 Duty to Comply

9.1.1 The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

9.1.2 Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions: LA. R.S. 30:2025 provides for civil penalties for violations of these regulations and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act. LA. R.S. 30:2076.2 provides for criminal penalties for violation of any provisions of the LPDES or any order or any permit condition or limitation issued under said program or implementing any provisions of the LPDES program.

9.1.2.1 Criminal Penalties.

9.1.2.1.1 Negligent Violations The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA. R.S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who negligently violates any provision of the LPDES, or any order issued by the Secretary under the LPDES, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such provision in a permit issued under the LPDES by the Secretary, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the LPDES is subject to a fine of not less that $2,500 nor more than $25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than two years, or both.

9.1.2.1.2 Knowing Violations The Louisiana Revised Statues LA. R.S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly violates any provision of the LPDES, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such provisions in a permit issued under the LPDES, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the LPDES is subject to a fine of not less than $5,000 nor more than $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six years, or both.

9.1.2.1.3 Knowing Endangerment The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA. R.S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly violates any provision of the LPDES, or any order issued by the Secretary under the LPDES, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such provisions in a permit issued under the LPDES by the Secretary, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 15 years, or both. A person which is an organization shall, upon conviction of violating this Paragraph, be subject to a fine of not more than one million dollars. If a conviction of

a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this Paragraph, the maximum punishment shall be doubled with respect to both fine and imprisonment.

9.1.2.1.4 False Statement The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA. R.S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under the LPDES or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the LPDES, shall upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.

9.1.2.2 Civil Penalties The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA.R.S. 30:2025 provides that any person found to be in violation of any requirement of this Subtitle may be liable for a civil penalty, to be assessed by the Secretary, and Assistant Secretary, or the court, of not more than the cost to the state of any response action made necessary by such violation which is not voluntarily paid by the violator, and a penalty of not more than $32,500 for each day of violation. However, when any such violation is done intentionally, willfully, or knowingly, or results in a discharge or disposal which causes irreparable or severe damage to the environment or if the substance discharged is one which endangers human life or health, such person may be liable for an additional penalty of not more than one million dollars.

9.2 Continuation of the Expired General Permit

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

9.2.1 Reissuance or replacement of this permit, at which time you must comply with the requirements for obtaining coverage under the new permit to maintain authorization to discharge; or

9.2.2 your submittal of a Notice of Termination; or

9.2.3 issuance of an individual permit for your discharges; or

9.2.4 a formal permit decision by the Secretary not to reissue this general permit, at which time you must seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit.

9.3 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

9.4 Duty to Mitigate

The permittee must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. The permittee shall also take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with the permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

9.5 Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Agency, within a reasonable time, any information which the Agency may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Agency, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

9.6 Other Information

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

9.7 Signatory Requirements

In accordance with LAC 33:IX.2503, all Notices of Intent, Notices of Termination, SWPPPs, reports, certifications or information either submitted to the Agency or the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer system, or that this permit requires be maintained by the permittee, must be signed as follows:

9.7.1 All Notices of Intent must be signed:

9.7.1.1 for a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this Part, a responsible corporate officer means: **a)** a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or **b)** the manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operating facilities, provided: the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to ensure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary

systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and the authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

NOTE: LDEQ does not require specific assignments or delegations of authority to responsible corporate officers identified in Part 9.7.1.1.a. The Agency will presume that these *responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign permit applications* unless the corporation has notified the Agency to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions under Part 9.7.1.1.b rather than to specific individuals.

9.7.1.2 for a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

9.7.1.3 for a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes (1) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (2) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Base Commander for a military base).

9.7.2 All reports required by this permit and other information requested by the Agency or authorized representative must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

9.7.2.1 the authorization is made in writing by a person described above,

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

9.7.2.3 the written authorization is submitted to the Agency.

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

9.7.4 Certification. Any person signing documents under Part 7 must make the following certification:

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

9.8 Penalties for Falsification of Reports

State statute LA. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both.

9.9 Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

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

9.10 Property Rights

Authorization to discharge pursuant to the conditions of this permit does not relieve the permittee of any liability for damages to state waters or private property. For discharges to private land this permit does not relieve the permittee from obtaining approval from the landowner for appropriate easements and rights of way.

9.11 Severability

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

9.12 Requiring an Individual Permit or an Alternative General Permit

9.12.1 Eligibility for this permit does not confer a vested right to coverage under the permit. The Agency may require any person authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain either an individual LPDES permit or an alternative LPDES general permit. Any interested person may petition the Agency to take action under this Part. Where the Agency requires a permittee authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual LPDES permit, the Agency will notify you in

writing that a permit application is required. This notification will include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a deadline for you to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of issuance or denial of the individual LPDES permit or the alternative general permit as it applies to the individual permittee, coverage under this general permit will automatically terminate. Applications must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division, at the address indicated in the Current Addresses List in Addendum C of this permit. The Agency may grant additional time to submit the application upon request of the applicant. If a permittee fails to submit in a timely manner an individual LPDES permit application as required by the Agency under this Part, then the applicability of this permit to the individual LPDES permittee is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified by the Agency for application submittal.

9.12.2 Any discharger authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this permit by applying for an individual permit. In such cases, the permittee shall submit an individual application in accordance with the requirements of LAC 33:IX.2501, with reasons supporting the request, to the Agency at the address indicated in Part 8.3 of this permit. The request may be granted by issuance of an individual permit or an alternative general permit if the reasons cited by the permittee are adequate to support the request.

9.12.3 When an individual LPDES permit is issued to a discharger otherwise subject to this permit, or the discharger is authorized to discharge under an alternative LPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to the individual LPDES permittee is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of authorization of coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be. When an individual LPDES permit is denied to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is denied coverage under an alternative LPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to the individual LPDES permittee is automatically terminated on the date of such denial, unless otherwise specified by the Agency.

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

9.13 State Environmental Laws

9.13.1 Nothing in this permit will be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve you from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation.

9.13.2 No condition of this permit shall release the permittee from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations.

9.14 Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

9.15 The Secretary or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Secretary), or, in the case of a construction site which discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer, an authorized representative of the municipal owner/operator or the separate storm sewer receiving the discharge, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, shall be allowed to:

9.15.1 Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit. Most inspections will be unannounced and should be allowed to begin immediately, but in no case shall begin more than thirty (30) minutes after the time the inspector presents his/her credentials and announces the purpose(s) of the inspection. Delay in excess of thirty (30) minutes shall constitute a violation of these regulations. However, additional time can be granted if the inspector or the Secretary determines that the circumstances warrant such action;

9.15.2 Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit. For records maintained in either a central or private office that is open only during normal office hours and is closed at the time of inspection, the records shall be made available as soon as the office is open, but in no case later than the close of business the next working day;

9.15.3 Inspect at reasonable times any facilities or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

9.15.4 Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act or the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

9.16 Monitoring and Records

9.16.1 Representative Samples/Measurements. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the monitored activity.

9.16.2 Retention of Records.

9.16.2.1 You must retain records of all monitoring information for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of sample, or measurement. This period may be extended by request of the Agency at any time. Permittees must submit any such records to the Agency upon request.
[Note: In accordance with 8.1 above, copies of SWPPPs, any reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the Notice of Intent to be covered by this permit shall be retained for at least three years following the date the facility's coverage under this permit expires or is terminated.]

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

9.16.3 Records Contents. Records of monitoring information must include:

9.16.3.1 The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;

9.16.3.2 The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

9.16.3.3 The date(s) analyses were performed;

9.16.3.4 The time(s) analyses were initiated;

9.16.3.5 The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the analyses;

9.16.3.6 References and written procedures, when available, for the analytical techniques or methods used; and

9.16.3.7 The results of such analyses, including the bench sheets, instrument readouts, computer disks or tapes, etc., used to determine these results.

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

9.17 Permit Actions

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

9.18 Prohibition for Tampering: Penalties

9.18.1 No person shall falsify, tamper with, or knowingly render inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit.

9.18.2 Any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be subject to penalties in accordance with the state statues LA.R.S. 30:2076.2

9.19 Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901), or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.

9.20 Averaging of Measurements

Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Agency in the permit.

9.21 Availability of Reports

All recorded information (completed permit application forms, fact sheets, draft permits, or any public document) not classified as confidential information under R.S. 30:2030(A) and 30:2074(D) and designated as such in accordance with these regulations (LAC 33:IX.2323 and LAC 33:IX.6503) shall be made available to the public for inspection and copying during normal working hours in accordance with the Public Records Act, R.S. 44:1 et seq.

Claims of confidentiality for the following will be denied:

9.21.1 The name and address of any permit applicant or permittee.

9.21.2 Permit applications, permits, and effluent data.

9.21.3 Information required by LPDES application forms provided by the Agency under LAC 33:IX.2501 may not be claimed confidential. This includes information submitted on the forms themselves and any attachments used to supply information required by the forms.

9.22 Dilution

A permittee shall not achieve any effluent concentration by dilution unless specifically authorized in the permit. A permittee shall not increase the use of process water or cooling water or otherwise attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve permit limitations or water quality.

9.23 Prohibition for Asphalt Plants

Neither hazardous or non-biodegradable asphalt releasers nor diesel fuel shall be used as an asphalt releaser in the bed of dump trucks or at the plant on moving parts unless the releaser or diesel fuel is captured and contained. At no time shall these releasing agents or diesel fuel be discharged to the ground, surface waters, or be allowed to come in contact with storm water runoff. The use of non-hazardous, biodegradable releasing agents shall be considered as an alternative to the hazardous, non-biodegradable releasers or diesel fuel.

9.24 Laboratory Accreditation

9.24.1 LAC 33:I.Subpart 3, Chapters 45-59 provide requirements for an accreditation program specifically applicable to commercial laboratories, wherever located, that provide chemical analyses, analytical results, or other test data to the department, by contract or by agreement, and the data is:

(1) Submitted on behalf of any facility, as defined in R.S.30:2004;
(2) Required as part of any permit application;
(3) Required by order of the department;
(4) Required to be included on any monitoring reports submitted to the department;
(5) Required to be submitted by contractor
(6) Otherwise required by department regulations.

9.24.2 The department laboratory accreditation program is designed to ensure the accuracy, precision, and reliability of the data generated, as well as the use of department-approved methodologies in generation of that data. Laboratory data generated by commercial environmental laboratories that are not accredited under these regulations will not be accepted by the department. Retesting of analysis will be required by an accredited commercial laboratory.

Where retesting of effluent is not possible (i.e. data reported on DMRs for prior month's sampling), the data generated will be considered invalid and in violation of the LPDES permit.

9.24.3 Regulations on the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program and a list of labs that have applied for accreditation, are available on the department website located at:

http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/laboratory/Accreditation.pdf.

10. REOPENER CLAUSE

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.

10.2 Procedures for Modification or Revocation

Permit modification or revocation will be conducted according to LAC 33:IX.2903, 2905, 2907 and 3105.

11. TRANSFER OR TERMINATION OF COVERAGE

11.1 Transfer of Permit Coverage

Except as provided in Part 1.3.1.3.2 for permittees covered by the Light Commercial General Permit, **transfers of permit coverage are not allowed for this general permit**.

11.1.1 Change of coverage from one operator to a different operator (e.g., facility sold to a new company): the new owner/operator must complete and file an NOI in accordance with Part 1.3 at least 2 days prior to taking over operational control of the facility. The old owner/operator shall file a Notice of Termination (NOT) following acceptance of operational control by the new owner/operator.

11.1.2 Simple name changes of the permittee (e.g., Company "A" changes name to "ABC, Inc.") may be done by submittal of a written request or by filing a name change form that can be found at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/136/Default.aspx referencing the facility's assigned permit number and requesting a simple name change. **This does not allow for change of ownership for facilities with MSGP coverage.**

11.2 Notice of Termination (NOT)

You must submit a completed NOT that is signed in accordance with Part 9.7 when one or more of the conditions contained in Part 1.4 (Terminating Coverage) have been met. The NOT form available at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/permits/lpdes/index.htm, or obtained from this Office by calling (225) 219-3181, will be used. The NOT must include the following information:

11.2.1 The LPDES permit authorization number for the storm water discharge identified by the NOT;

11.2.2 An indication of whether the storm water discharges associated with industrial activity have been eliminated (i.e., regulated discharges of storm water are being terminated); you

are no longer an operator of the facility; or you have obtained coverage under an alternative permit;

11.2.3 The name of the permittee submitting the NOT;

11.2.4 The name, street address (or a description of location if no street address is available) and telephone number of the facility for which the notification is submitted; and

11.2.5 The following certification, signed in accordance with Part 9.7 (signatory requirements) of this permit. For facilities with more than one permittee and/or operator, you need only make this certification for those portions of the facility where you were authorized under this permit and not for areas where you were not an operator

"I certify under penalty of law that all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the identified facility that are authorized by the MSGP have been eliminated, that I am no longer the operator of the facility, or that these discharges are now covered by another LPDES permit. I understand that by submitting this Notice of Termination, I am no longer authorized to discharge storm water associated with industrial activity under this general permit, and that discharging pollutants in storm water associated with industrial activity to waters of the state is unlawful under the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act where the discharge is not authorized by a LPDES permit. I also understand that the submittal of this Notice of Termination does not release an operator from liability for any violations of the permit or the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act."

11.2.1 Discharges After the NOT is Submitted

If you submit an NOT without meeting one or more of the conditions identified in Part 11.2, then your NOT is not valid and you must continue to comply with the requirements of this permit.

11.3 Addresses

All NOTs must be submitted using the form provided by the Agency (or a photocopy thereof) to the address specified on the NOT form.

11.4 Facilities Eligible for "No Exposure" Exemption for Storm Water Permitting

By filing a certification of "No Exposure" under LAC 33:IX.2511.G (Part 1.6 above), you are automatically removed from permit coverage and **an NOT to terminate permit coverage is not required.**

12. DEFINITIONS

"Agency" means the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality.

"Best Management Practices" ("BMPs") means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

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

"CWA" means the Clean Water Act or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

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

"Discharge of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity" as used in this permit, refers to a discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff from areas where soil disturbing activities (e.g., clearing, grading, or excavation), construction materials or equipment storage or maintenance (e.g., fill piles, borrow areas, concrete truck washout, fueling), or other industrial storm water directly related to the construction process (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants) are located. (See LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.j and LAC 33:IX.2511.B.15 for the two regulatory definitions on regulated storm water associated with construction sites).

"Discharge of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity" as defined at LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14, is the discharge from any conveyance which is used for collecting and conveying storm water and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the LPDES program under LAC 33:IX.Chapter 23.Subchapter A-D. For the categories of industries identified in LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.a-j, the term includes, but is not limited to, storm water discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process wastewaters (as defined at 40 CFR part 401); sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and finished products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water. For the categories of industries identified in LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.k, the term includes only storm water discharges from all the areas (except access roads and rail lines) that are listed in the previous sentence where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water. For the purposes of this Paragraph, material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial

activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with storm water drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities (including industrial facilities that are federally, state, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.a-k) include those facilities designated under the provisions of LAC 33:IX.2511.A.1.e. The following categories of facilities are considered to be engaging in industrial activity for purposes of this Subsection:

a. facilities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR subpart N (See LAC 33:IX.2533) (except facilities with toxic pollutant effluent standards which are exempted under the category in LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.k);

b. facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 24 (except 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283), 29, 31, 32 (except 323), 33, 344, 373;

c. facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 10-14 (mineral industry) including active or inactive mining operations (except for areas of coal mining operations no longer meeting the definition of a reclamation area under 40 CRF 434.11(1) because the performance bond issued to the facility by the appropriate SMCRA authority has been released, or except for areas of non-coal mining operations which have been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990) and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge 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 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);

d. hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA;

e. 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;

f. 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;

g. steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites;

h. 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 LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.a-g or i-k are associated with industrial activity;

i. 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 LAC 33:IX.Chapter 23.Subchapter T. 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;

j. 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;

k. facilities under Standard Industrial Classifications 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 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 in LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.b-j);

"Dry weather discharge" as used in this permit, refers to a discharge generated by processes other than those included in the definition of storm water.

"Environmental Affairs Act" was enacted to maintain a "healthful and safe environment in Louisiana." It created the Office of Environmental Affairs within the Department of Natural Resources as well as the Environmental Control Commission to carry out its purposes. In 1983, the Act was renamed the Environmental Quality Act.

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

"Industrial Activity" as used in this permit refers to the eleven categories of industrial activities included in the definition of "discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity".

"Industrial Storm Water" as used in this permit refers to storm water runoff associated with the definition of "discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity".

"Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System" a separate storm sewer that is defined as large, medium, or small municipal separate storm sewer system in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2511.B.4, 7, and 16.

"Municipal Separate Storm Sewer" is a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

1. Owned or operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under state law

such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to water of the state;

2. Designed or used for collection or conveying storm water;

3. Which is not a combined sewer; and

4. Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at LAC 33:IX.2313.

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

"NOT" means Notice of Termination (see Part 11.2 of this permit).

"Office" means the Office of Environmental Services of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality.

"Outfall" means the point at which wastewater or storm water from a facility is monitored prior to mixing with other waters. An outfall can be identified either at the point that effluent or storm water discharges by pipe from a treatment plant or treatment system **or** the point at which effluent or storm water discharges into a drainage ditch on the property, into a roadside ditch, into a storm drain, or directly into a receiving water body such as a creek, coulee, bayou, canal, or river.

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

"Point Source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.

"Pollutant" means for the purposes of the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, as defined in the act, dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, 42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq., as amended, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. For the purposes of the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, as defined in the act, Pollutant does not mean:

1. water, gas, waste, or other material that is injected into a well for disposal in accordance with a permit approved by the Department of Natural Resources or the Department of Environmental Quality; or

2. water, gas, or other material which is injected into a well to facilitate production of oil or gas, or water derived in association with oil and gas production and disposed of in a well, if the well used either to facilitate production or for disposal purposes is approved by authority of the state

in which the well is located, and if the state determines that the injection or disposal will not result in the degradation of ground or surface water resources.

"Reportable Quantity (RQ)" is the amount of oil that violates applicable water quality standards or causes a film or sheen upon or a discoloration of the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines or causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines.

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

"Secretary" means the Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality.

"Special Aquatic Sites," as defined at 40 CFR 230.3(q-1), means those sites identified in 40 CFR 230 Subpart E. They are geographic areas, large or small, possessing special ecological characteristics of productivity, habitat, wildlife protection, or other important and easily disrupted ecological values. These areas are generally recognized as significantly influencing or positively contributing to the general overall environmental health or vitality of the entire ecosystem of a region. (See 40 CFR 230.10(a)(3)).

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

"Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity" refers to storm water, that if allowed to discharge, would constitute a "discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity" as defined at LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14.

"Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)" means a plan that describes a process whereby a facility thoroughly evaluates potential pollutant sources at a site and selects and implements appropriate measures designed to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff

"Waters of the State" means all surface waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide, lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, natural ponds, impoundments of waters within the state of Louisiana otherwise defined as "waters of the United States" in 40 CFR 122.2 and tributaries of all such waters. "Waters of the state" does not include waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq.

"You" and "Your" as used in this permit is intended to refer to the permittee, the operator, or the discharger as the context indicates and that party's facility or responsibilities. The use of "you" and "your" refers to a particular facility and not to all facilities operated by a particular entity. For example, "you must submit" means the permittee must submit something for that particular facility. Likewise, "all your discharges" would refer only to discharges at that one facility.

ADDENDUM A

ENDANGERED SPECIES GUIDANCE

ENDANGERED SPECIES GUIDANCE- MSGP

I. INSTRUCTIONS

A list of endangered and threatened species that EPA has determined, and LDEQ concurs, may be affected by the activities covered by the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) is available under **http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/243/Default.aspx**. These species are listed by parish. In order to get MSGP coverage, applicants must:

- Indicate in the box provided on the Notice of Intent (NOI) whether any species listed in this Guidance or critical habitat are in proximity to the facility, and

- Certify pursuant to Part 1.2.3.6 that they have followed the procedures found in this Guidance to protect listed endangered and threatened species and designated critical habitat and that the storm water discharges and BMPs to control storm water run off covered under this permit meet the eligibility requirements of Part 1.2.3.6 of this permit. Signature and submittal of the NOI is deemed to constitute the applicant's certification of eligibility for permit coverage.

To do this, please follow steps 1 through 6 below when completing the NOI and developing the pollution prevention plan.

NOTE: At any step in the determination, applicants may contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) for guidance. That request should be in writing and should include a description of the facility and a topographic map depicting the location of the facility and the associated storm water discharges.

Fish and Wildlife Service
646 Cajundome Blvd.
Suite 400
Lafayette, LA 70506
(337) 291-3108

STEP 1: DETERMINE IF THE INDUSTRIAL SITE IS FOUND WITHIN DESIGNATED CRITICAL HABITAT FOR LISTED SPECIES.

Some (but not all) listed species have designated critical habitat. Exact locations of such habitats are provided in the Service regulations at 50 CFR part 17 and part 226. To determine if their industrial activity occurs within (also known as "in proximity to") critical habitat, applicants should either review those regulations or contact the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Office.

If the industrial site is not located in designated critical habitat, then the applicant need not consider impacts to critical habitat when following steps 2 through 6. If the applicant's site is located within (i.e. in proximity to) critical habitat then the applicant must look at impacts to critical habitat when following steps 2 through 6.

(It is noted that many measures imposed to protect listed species under steps 2 through 6 will also protect critical habitat. However, obligations to ensure that an action is not likely to result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat are separate from those of ensuring that an action is not likely to jeopardize the existence of threatened and endangered species. Thus, meeting the eligibility requirements of this permit may require measures to protect critical habitat that are separate and distinct from those to protect listed species).

STEP 2: REVIEW THE PARISH SPECIES LIST TO DETERMINE IF ANY SPECIES ARE LOCATED IN THE PARISH WHERE THE INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES OCCUR.

If no species are listed in a facility's parish or if a facility's parish is not found on the list, an applicant is eligible for MSGP coverage and may indicate in the NOI that no species are found in proximity and certify that it is eligible for MSGP coverage under Part 1.2.3.6 of the permit by marking "No" on the NOI. Where a facility is located in more than one parish, the lists for all parishes should be reviewed. *If species are located in the parish, follow step 3 below.*

STEP 3: DETERMINE IF ANY SPECIES MAY BE FOUND "IN PROXIMITY" TO THE INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY'S STORM WATER DISCHARGES.

A species is in proximity to an industrial activity's storm water discharge when the species is:

- Located in the path or immediate area through which or over which contaminated point source storm water flows from the facility to the point of discharge into the receiving water; or

- Located in the immediate vicinity of, or nearby, the point of discharge into receiving waters; or

- Located in the area of a site where storm water BMPs are planned or are to be constructed.

The area in proximity to be searched/surveyed for listed species will vary with the size and structure of the facility, the nature and quantity of the storm water discharges, and the type of receiving waters. Given the number of industrial activities potentially covered by the MSGP, no specific method to determine whether species are in proximity is required for permit coverage under the MSGP. Instead, applicants should use the method or methods which best allow them to determine to the best of their knowledge whether species are in proximity to their particular industrial activities. These methods may include:

- Conducting visual inspections. This method may be particularly suitable for facilities that are smaller in size or located in non-natural settings such as highly urbanized areas or industrial parks where there is little or no natural habitat, or for industrial activities that discharge directly into municipal storm water collection systems.

- Contacting the nearest State Wildlife Agency or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). Many endangered and threatened species are found in well-defined areas or habitats. That information is frequently known to State or Federal wildlife agencies.

- Contacting local/regional conservation groups. These groups inventory species and their locations and maintain lists of sightings and habitats.

- Conducting a formal biological survey. Larger facilities with extensive storm water discharges may choose to conduct biological surveys as the most effective way to assess whether species are located in proximity and whether there are likely adverse effects.

- Conducting an Environmental Assessment Under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Some industrial activities may require environmental assessments under NEPA. Such assessments may indicate if listed species are in proximity. (MSGP coverage does not trigger NEPA because it does not regulate any dischargers subject to New Source Performance Standards under Section 306 of the Clean Water Act. See CWA § 511(c). However, some industrial activities might require review under NEPA because of Federal funding or other Federal nexus.)

If no species are in proximity, an applicant is eligible for MSGP coverage under Part 1.2.3.6 of the permit.

If listed species are found in proximity to a facility, applicants must indicate the location and nature of this presence in the storm water pollution prevention plan and follow step 4 below.

STEP 4: DETERMINE IF SPECIES OR CRITICAL HABITAT COULD BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY THE INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY'S STORM WATER DISCHARGES OR BY BMPs TO CONTROL THOSE DISCHARGES.

Scope of Adverse Effects: Potential adverse effects from storm water include:

- Hydrological. Storm water may cause siltation, sedimentation or induce other changes in the receiving waters such as temperature, salinity or pH. These effects will vary with the amount of storm water discharged and the volume and condition

of the receiving water. Where a storm water discharge constitutes a minute portion of the total volume of the receiving water, adverse hydrological effects are less likely.

- Habitat. Storm water may drain or inundate listed species habitat.

- Toxicity. In some cases, pollutants in storm water may have toxic effects on listed species.

The scope of effects to consider will vary with each site. Applicants must also consider the likelihood of adverse effects on species from any BMPs to control storm water. Most adverse impacts from BMPs are likely to occur from the FACILITY activities. However, it is possible that the operation of some BMPs (for example, larger storm water retention ponds) may affect endangered and threatened species.

If adverse effects are determined to be not likely, then the applicant is eligible for MSGP coverage under Part 1.2.3.6 of the permit.

If adverse effects are likely, applicants should follow step 5 below.

STEP 5: DETERMINE IF MEASURES CAN BE IMPLEMENTED TO AVOID ANY ADVERSE EFFECTS.

If an applicant determines that adverse effects cannot be ruled out or are likely, it can receive coverage if appropriate measures are undertaken to avoid or eliminate any actual or potential adverse effects prior to applying for permit coverage. These measures may involve relatively simple changes to the facility activities such as re-routing a storm water discharge to bypass an area where species are located, relocating BMPs, or limiting the size of the industrial activity that will be subject to storm water discharge controls.

At this stage, applicants should contact the FWS (or the National Marine Fisheries Service, if referred to that agency by FWS) to see what appropriate measures might be suitable to avoid or eliminate adverse impacts to listed species and/or critical habitat. (See 50 CFR 402.13(b)). This can entail the initiation of informal consultation with the FWS (or NMFS, if appropriate) which is described in more detail below at step 6.

If applicants adopt measures to avoid or eliminate adverse effects, they must continue to abide by them during the course of permit coverage. These measures must be described in the storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and may be enforceable as permit conditions.

If appropriate measures to avoid the likelihood of adverse effects are not available to the applicant, the applicant should follow step 6 below.

STEP 6: DETERMINE IF THE ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS OF PART 1.2.3.6 CAN BE MET.

Where adverse effects are likely, the applicant must contact the FWS. Applicants may still be eligible for MSGP coverage if any likelihood of adverse effects are addressed through meeting the criteria of Part 1.2.3.6 of the permit if:

- 1.2.3.6.1.2. The applicant's activity has received previous authorization through an earlier consultation or issuance of an Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 10 permit (incidental taking permit) and that authorization addressed storm water discharges and/or BMPs to control storm water runoff (e.g., developer included impact of entire project in consultation over a wetlands dredge and fill permit under the ESA).

<u>or</u>

- 1.2.3.6.1.3. The applicant's activity was previously considered as part of a larger, more comprehensive assessment of impacts on endangered and threatened species and/or critical habitat under Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act that 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 a NEPA review is conducted which incorporates ESA procedures).

<u>or</u>

- 1.2.3.6.1.4. Consultation with the FWS (or NMFS, if appropriate) for the applicant's storm water discharges and BMPs to control storm water runoff results in either: 1) FWS/NMFS written concurrence with a finding of no likelihood of adverse effects (*see* 50 CFR 402.13) or 2) issuance of a biological opinion in which FWS and/or NMFS finds that the action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed endangered threatened species or result in the adverse modification or destruction of critical habitat (see 50 CFR 403.14(h)).

Any terms and conditions developed through consultations to protect listed species and critical habitat must be incorporated into the pollution prevention plan. Applicants may, if they wish, initiate consultation during step 4 above (upon becoming aware that endangered and threatened species are in proximity to the facility).

The determination of eligibility under the conditions of permit Part 1.2.3.6 shall be documented in the facility's SWPPP and copies of all applicable documents, such as FWS approval letters, included in the SWPPP.

The applicant must comply with any terms and conditions imposed under the eligibility requirements of permit Part 1.2.3.6 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 storm water pollution prevention plan.

If the eligibility requirements of Part 1.2.3.6 cannot be met then the applicant may not receive coverage under this permit. Applicants should then consider applying to LDEQ for an individual permit.

This permit does not authorize any "taking" (as defined under Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act) of endangered or threatened species unless such takes are authorized under Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act. Applicants who believe their facility's activities may result in takes of listed endangered and threatened species should be sure to get the necessary coverage for such takes through an individual consultation or Section 10 permit.

This permit does not authorize any storm water discharges or 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 designated critical habitat.

II. ENDANGERED SPECIES PARISH LIST

See http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/232/Default.aspx.

mydocs/wp61/generals/LAR05ESA.doc

ADDENDUM B

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

HISTORIC PROPERTIES GUIDANCE

Applicants must determine whether their facility's industrial storm water discharge, or construction of best management practices (BMPs) to control such discharge, have potential to affect a property that is either listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

For existing dischargers who do not need to construct BMPs for permit coverage, a simple visual inspection may be sufficient to determine whether historic properties are affected. However, for facilities which are new industrial storm water dischargers and for existing facilities which are planning to construct BMPs for permit eligibility, applicants should conduct further inquiry to determine whether historic properties may be affected by the storm water discharge or BMPs to control the discharge. In such instances, applicants should first determine whether there are any historic properties or places listed on the National Register or if any are eligible for listing on the register (e.g., they are ``eligible for listing'').

Due to the large number of entities seeking coverage under this permit and the limited number of personnel available to the State Historic Preservation Officer to respond to inquiries concerning the location of historic properties, it is suggested that applicants first access the ``National Register of Historic Places'' information listed on the National Park Service's web page at the address listed below. The address for the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer is also listed below. Applicants may also contact city, parish or other local historical societies for assistance, especially when determining if a place or property is eligible for listing on the register.

The following scenarios describe how applicants can meet the permit eligibility criteria for protection of historic properties under this permit:

(1) If historic properties are **not identified** in the path of a facility's industrial storm water discharge or where construction activities are planned to install BMPs to control such discharges (e.g., diversion channels or retention ponds), or

if historic properties **are identified** but it is determined that they will **not be affected** by the discharge or construction of BMPs to control the discharge

then the applicant has met the permit eligibility criteria under Part 1.2.3.7.1.1.

(2) If historic properties **are identified** in the path of a facility's industrial storm water discharge or where construction activities are planned to install BMPs to control such discharges, and it is determined that **there is the potential** to adversely affect the property, the applicant can still meet the permit eligibility criteria under Part 1.2.3.7.1.2 if he/she obtains and complies with a written agreement with the State Historic Preservation Officer which outlines measures the applicant will follow to mitigate or prevent those adverse effects. The contents of such a written agreement must be included in the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan.

In situations where an agreement cannot be reached between an applicant and the State Historic Preservation Officer, applicants should contact the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation listed below in this addendum for assistance.

The term ``adverse effects" includes but is not limited to damage, deterioration, alteration or destruction of the historic property or place. LDEQ encourages applicants to contact the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer as soon as possible in the event of a potential adverse effect to a historic property.

Applicants are reminded that they must comply with all applicable State and local laws concerning the protection of historic properties and places.

I. Internet Information on the National Register of Historic Places

An electronic listing of the ``National Register of Historic Places," as maintained by the National Park Service on its National Register Information System (NRIS), can be accessed on the Internet at http://www.crt.state.la.us/nhl2/default.htm. Remember to use small case letters when accessing Internet addresses.

II. Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)

Louisiana, SHPO, *Office of Cultural Development*, P.O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4247. For questions contact the Section 106 Review Coordinator, Telephone: (225) 342-8170.

III. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 12136 W. Bayaud Ave., Suite 330, Lakewood, CO 80228, Telephone (303) 969-5110, Fax: (303) 969-5115, Email: achp@achp.gov

ADDENDUM C

CURRENT ADDRESSES LIST

CURRENT ADDRESSES
Enforcement Division
Office of Environmental Compliance
Department of Environmental Quality
P. O. Box 4312
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4312

Mailing Addresses For Regional Offices	Jurisdictional Parishes For Each Regional Office
Acadiana Regional Office Surveillance Division Office of Environmental Compliance 111 New Center Drive Lafayette, Louisiana 70508 (337) 262-5584	Acadia, Evangeline, Iberia (west of the Atchafalaya River), Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin (west of the Atchafalaya River), St. Mary, Vermilion
Capital Regional Office Surveillance Division Office of Environmental Compliance P. O. Box 4312 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821 (225) 219-3600	Ascension, Assumption, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Iberia (East of the Atchafalaya River), Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, St. James, St. Martin (East of the Atchafalaya River), Tangipahoa, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana
Northeast Regional Office Surveillance Division Office of Environmental Compliance 1823 Highway 546 West Monroe, Louisiana 71292 (318) 362-5439	Avoyelles, Caldwell, Catahoula, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Grant, Jackson, La Salle, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Rapides, Richland, Tensas, Union, West Carroll, Winn
Northwest Regional Office Surveillance Division Office of Environmental Compliance 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Room 11 Shreveport, Louisiana 71130 (318) 676-7476	Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, De Soto, Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine, Webster
Southeast Regional Office Surveillance Division Office of Environmental Compliance 201 Evans Road, Bldg. 4, Suite 420 New Orleans, LA 70123-5230 (504) 736-7701	Jefferson, Lafourche, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. Tammany, Terrebonne, Washington
Southwest Regional Office Surveillance Division Office of Environmental Compliance 1301 Gadwall Street Lake Charles, Louisiana 70615-5176 (337) 491-2667	Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Jefferson Davis, Vernon

ADDENDUM D

DMR

PERMITTEE NAME/ADDRESS
(Include Facility Name/Location if different)

NAME
ADDRESS

FACILITY
LOCATION

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM *(NPDES)*
DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT *(DMR)*

PERMIT NUMBER *(2-16)*	DISCHARGE NUMBER *(17-19)*

Check Appropriate Box: ☐ Major Facility ☐ Minor Facility

☐ Check here if No Discharge

NOTE: Read instructions before completing this form.

MONITORING PERIOD						
	YEAR	MO	DAY		YEAR	MO	DAY
FROM				TO			
	(20-21)	*(22-23)*	*(24-25)*		*(26-27)*	*(28-29)*	*(30-31)*

PARAMETER *(32-37)*		*(3 Card Only)* QUANTITY OR LOADING			*(4 Card Only)* QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION				NO. EX	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS	SAMPLE TYPE
		(46-53)	*(54-61)*		*(38-45)*	*(46-53)*	*(54-61)*				
		AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	UNITS	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	UNITS	*(62-63)*	*(64-68)*	*(69-70)*
	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT										
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										
	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT										
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	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										

NAME/TITLE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER	I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THAT THIS DOCUMENT AND ALL ATTACHMENTS WERE PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECTION OR SUPERVISION IN ACCORDANCE WITH A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO ASSURE THAT QUALIFIED PERSONNEL PROPERLY GATHER AND EVALUATE THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED. BASED ON MY INQUIRY OF THE PERSON OR PERSONS WHO MANAGE THE SYSTEM, OR THOSE PERSONS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR GATHERING THE INFORMATION, THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IS, TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, TRUE, ACCURATE, AND COMPLETE. I AM AWARE THAT THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT PENALTIES FOR SUBMITTING FALSE INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT FOR KNOWING VIOLATIONS.		TELEPHONE		DATE		
TYPED OR PRINTED		SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT	AREA CODE	NUMBER	YEAR	MO	DAY

COMMENT AND EXPLANATION OF ANY VIOLATIONS *(Reference all attachments here)*

DMR Instructions

(from back of DMR)

PAPER WORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to vary from a range of 10 hours as an average per response for some minor facilities, to 110 hours as an average per response for some major facilities, with a weighted average for major and minor facilities of 18 hours per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Chief, Information Policy Branch, PM-223, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460; and to the Office of Information and

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. If form has been partially completed by preprinting, disregard instructions directed at entry of that information already pre-printed.
2. Enter "Permittee Name/Mailing Address (and facility name/ location, if different)," "Permit Number," and "Discharge" where indicated. (A separate form is required for each discharge.)
3. Enter dates beginning and ending "Monitoring Period" covered form where indicated.
4. Enter each "Parameter" as specified in monitoring requirements of permit.
5. Enter "Sample Measurement" data for each parameter under "Quantity" and "Quality" in units specified in permit. "Average" is normally arithmetic average (geometric average for bacterial parameters) of all sample measurements for each parameter obtained during "Monitoring Period"; "Maximum" and "Minimum" are normally extreme high and low measurements obtained during "Monitoring Period". (Note to municipals and secondary treatment requirement: Enter 30-day average of sample measurements under "Average", and enter maximum 7-day average of sample measurements obtained during monitoring period under "Maximum.")
6. Enter "Permit Requirement" for each parameter under "Quantity" and "Quality" as specified in permit.
7. Under "No Ex" enter number of sample measurements during monitoring period that exceeded maximum (and/or minimum or 7-day average as appropriate) permit requirement for each parameter. If none, enter "0".
8. Enter "Frequency of Analysis" both as "Sample Measurement" (actual frequency of sampling and analysis used during monitoring period) and as "Permit Requirement" specified in permit. (e.g. Enter "Cont," for continuous monitoring, "1/7" for one day per week, "1/30" for one day per month, "1/90" for one day per quarter, etc.)
9. Enter "Sample Type" both as "Sample Measurement" (actual sample type used during monitoring period) and as "Permit Requirement", (e.g. Enter "Grab" for individual sample, "24HC" for 24-hour composite, "CONT" for continuous monitoring, etc.)
10. Where violations of permit requirements are reported, attach a brief explanation to describe cause and corrective actions taken, and reference each violation by date.
11. If "No Discharge" occurs during monitoring period, check the box for "No Discharge", or if no box is present please write the words "NO DISCHARGE" across the DMR Form.
12. Enter "Name/Title of Principal Executive Officer" with "Signature of Principal Executive Officer or Authorized Agent", "Telephone Number", and "Date" at bottom of form.
13. Mail signed Report to Office(s) by date(s) specified in permit. Retain copy for your records.
14. More detailed instructions for use of this Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form may be obtained from Office(s) specified in permit.
15. Facilities using the digital form of the DMR must first obtain approval from the NPDES authority in their state. The parameters and data on the form must be mono-spaced (e.g. Courier) and have a size of 10 pitch (12 points). Approval for EPA Region 6 can be obtained by contacting Cathy Bius at (214)665-6456. Permitees holding a storm water general permit in New Mexico, Texas, or Oklahoma do not need approval if they use the correct type as specified above. THE FORM MAY NOT BE ALTERED IN ANY MANNER.

LEGAL NOTICE

This report is required by law (33 U.S.C. 1318; 40 C.F.R. 125.27). Failure to report or failure to report truthfully can result in civil penalties not to exceed $10,000 per day of violation; or in criminal penalties not to exceed $25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both.

FACT SHEET
FOR GENERAL PERMIT NO. LAR050000
STORM WATER MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT
FOR INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

FACT SHEET FOR THE DRAFT LOUISIANA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (LPDES) PERMIT TO DISCHARGE STORM WATER FROM INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES TO WATERS OF THE STATE.

Permit No.	*LAR050000*
Issuing Office:	State of Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality Office of Environmental Services *Permits Division*
Prepared By:	Aaron Cox Permits Division (225) 219-3092
Permit Action:	Reissuance of LPDES Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit issued May 1, 2001.
Date Prepared:	February 6, 2006

SUMMARY: The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality is today proposing to reissue the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit LAR050000, of May 1, 2001. This general permit was first issued by EPA on September 29, 1995 (60 FR 50804). Today's proposed permit is similar to the prior permit and will authorize the discharge of storm water from industrial facilities consistent with the terms of the permit.

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APPENDIX A

LDEQ 2001 MSGP Fact Sheet

APPENDIX B

Current Addresses List

I. Background

The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) is today proposing to reissue the LPDES Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP). The MSGP currently authorizes storm water discharges from specific defined facilities in the state of Louisiana.

The proposed reissuance permit and this fact sheet were adapted from, and closely correspond with the prior LPDES permit of May 1, 2001. For the reissuance, the industry-specific requirements of the 2001 MSGP, including monitoring requirements, have been reevaluated. Proposed changes are discussed in more detail in Section II of this fact sheet.

II. Summary of Proposed Changes

In addition to non-significant changes made to the permit for the purpose of clarification, the following major changes are made in today's proposed permit as compared to the 2001 MSGP.

1. Monitoring years were set for a calendar year beginning on January 1st and ending on December 31st (Part 5.3.1). Benchmark Monitoring years 2 and 4 are defined as January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007, and January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009, respectively (Part 5.4.1).

2. Added a specific section to clarify the requirement to take immediate corrective action when there is an exceedance of an effluent limitation, a water quality standard, or other limitation stipulated in Part 5; when inspections or evaluations identify inadequacies in storm water controls; or when the SWPPP review following a benchmark exceedance (average of 4 monitoring events) reveals inadequacies (Part 5.7)

3. Added follow-up monitoring requirements for pollutants with effluent limitation guidelines, coal pile runoff and wasteload allocations (pollutants for which only annual monitoring is otherwise required) when results indicate discharge exceeds the numeric effluent limitation, or when the discharge has been found to cause or contribute to a water quality standard exceedance, to verify that BMPs have been adequately modified to protect water quality (Part 5.8)

4. Added requirements for reporting results of follow-up monitoring exceedances (Part 5.8)

5. The Benchmark Monitoring Requirement for Total Suspended Solids (TSS) was added to each sector where it was not otherwise included in the MSGP 2001. It should be noted that monitoring for this parameter is required for the sectors and subsectors that did not have any benchmark monitoring requirements in the MSGP 2001 in addition to those sectors and subsectors that did have benchmark monitoring requirements in the MSGP

2001. These sectors and subsectors that previously did not have benchmark monitoring requirements are listed below.

I. Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining
P. Land Transportation and Warehousing
R. Ship and Boat Building and Repairing Yards
T. Treatment Works
V. Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing; Leather and Leather Products
W. Furniture and Fixtures
X. Printing and Publishing
Y. Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
Z. Leather Tanning and Finishing
AA. Fabricated Metal Products
AB. Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery
AC. Electronic, Electrical, Photographic, and Optical Goods

6. New benchmarks for chromium and phenols were added to the wood preserving (SIC 2491) Subsector of Sector A, Timber Products.

7. New benchmarks for ammonia, lead, nickel, zinc, and nitrate-nitrite nitrogen were added to Sector I, Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining.

8. A new benchmark for lead was added to the Rubber Manufacturing Subsectors of Sector Y, Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries: Tires and Inner Tubes; Rubber Footwear; Gaskets, Packing and Sealing Devices, and Rubber Hoses and Belting; and Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified (SIC 3011-3069, rubber manufacturing only).

9. New benchmarks for copper and lead were added to the Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components Except Computers (SIC 3612-3699) Subsector of Sector AC, Electronic, Electrical, Photographic, and Optical Goods.

10. For Sector G Metal Mining, total recoverable Manganese was removed as a benchmark parameter.

11. Added information to include inspection of areas where hazardous materials including mercury switches, and general automotive fluids are stored (Part 6.M.3.4)

12. Updated employee training to include proper handling of mercury-containing contact switches (Part 6.M.3.5)

13. Added suggestion for mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches as a good housekeeping measure for scrap and waste recycling facilities as part of the Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Covered or Indoor Storage)(Part 6.N.4.2.4)

14. Added suggestion for removal of mercury switches from anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas (Part 6.N.4.2.5)

15. Added suggestion for mercury spill kit and emphasis on not vacuuming spilled or leaking mercury to BMP options for waste recycling facilities as part of the Waste Material Storage (Indoor) (Part 6.N.4.3.1)

16. Updated text to include illicit plumbing connections between shop floor drains and the storm water conveyance system(s) (Part 6.P.3.11)

17. Requirement added for describing the controls used for collecting or containing contaminated melt water from collection areas used for disposal of contaminated snow (Part 6.S.5.4.2)

18. Added electrical and electronic equipment and components (Part 6.AC.2.5)

19. Sector AD was removed from the permit as not needed, not applicable, and not supported by the regulations.

20. A definition for "outfall" was added (Part 12).

III. Geographic Coverage of Proposed MSGP

This permit will authorize covered discharges within the geographic boundaries of the state of Louisiana, except Indian country lands.

IV. Categories of Facilities Covered by the Proposed MSGP

The reissued MSGP would authorize storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the categories of facilities shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1
Sector/Subsectors Covered by the Proposed MSGP

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
Sector A. Timber Products		
1*	2421	General Sawmills and Planing Mills
2	2491	Wood Preserving
3*	2411	Log Storage and Handling
4*	2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills
NA	2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified
NA	2431-2439, 2441 (except 2434)	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, Structural Wood, and Nailed and Lock Corner Wood Boxes and Shook
NA	2448, 2449	Wood Containers
NA	2451, 2452	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes
NA	2493	Reconstituted Wood Products
NA	2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
Sector B. Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing		
1	2611	Pulp Mills
2	2621	Paper Mills
3*	2631	Paperboard Mills
4	2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes
5	2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes
Sector C. Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing		
1*	2812-2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals
2*	2821-2824	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass
3	2833-2836	Medicinal chemicals and botanical products; pharmaceutical preparations; in vitro

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
		and in vivo diagnostic substances; biological products, except diagnostic substances
4*	2841-2844	Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations
5	2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products
6	2861-2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals
7*	2873-2879	Agricultural Chemicals, Including Facilities that Make Fertilizer Solely from Leather Scraps and Leather Dust
8	2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products
9	3952 (limited to list)	Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints and Artist's Watercolors
Sector D. Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturers		
1*	2951, 2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials
2	2992, 2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal
Sector E. Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing		
1	3211, 3281	Flat Glass, and Cut stone and stone products, benches, blackboards, table tops, pedestals, etc.
NA	3221, 3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown
NA	3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass
2	3241	Hydraulic Cement
3*	3251-3259	Structural Clay Products
NA	3262-3269	Pottery and Related Products
4*	3271-3275	Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products
NA	3295	Minerals and Earths, Ground, or Otherwise Treated
NA	3297	Non-Clay Refractories
Sector F. Primary Metals		
1*	3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills
2*	3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries
3	3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
4	3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
5*	3351-3357	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals
6*	3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)
7	3398, 3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products
Sector G. Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)		

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
1	1011	Iron Ores
2*	1021	Copper Ores
3	1031	Lead and Zinc Ores
4	1041, 1044	Gold and Silver Ores
5	1061	Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium
6	1081	Metal Mining Services
7	1094, 1099	Miscellaneous Metal Ores
Sector H. Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities		
NA*	1221-1241	Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities
Sector I. Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining		
1*	1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
2	1321	Natural Gas Liquids
3*	1381-1389	Oil and Gas Field Services
4	2911	Petroleum Refineries
Sector J. Mineral Mining and Dressing		
1*	1411	Dimension Stone
NA	1422-1429	Crushed and Broken Stone, Including Rip Rap
2*	1442, 1446	Sand and Gravel
3	1455, 1459	Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Materials
4	1474-1479	Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining
NA	1481	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels
NA	1499	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels
Sector K. Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage or Disposal Facilities		
NA*	HZ	Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or Disposal
Sector L. Landfills and Land Application Sites		
NA*	LF	Landfills, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps
Sector M. Automobile Salvage Yards		
NA*	5015	Automobile Salvage Yards
Sector N. Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities		
NA*	5093	Scrap Recycling Facilities
Sector O. Steam Electric Generating Facilities		
NA*	SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
Sector P. Land Transportation		
1	4011, 4013	Railroad Transportation
2	4111-4173	Local and Highway Passenger Transportation
3	4212-4231	Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing
4	4311	United States Postal Service
5	5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals
Sector Q. Water Transportation		
NA*	4412-4499	Water Transportation
Sector R. Ship and Boat Building or Repair Yards		
NA	3731, 3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards
Sector S. Air Transportation Facilities		
NA*	4512-4581	Air Transportation Facilities
Sector T. Treatment Works		
NA*	TW	Treatment Works
Sector U. Food and Kindred Products		
1	2011-2015	Meat Products
2	2021-2026	Dairy Products
3	2032-2038	Canned, Frozen and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables and Food Specialties
4*	2041-2048	Grain Mill Products
5	2051-2053	Bakery Products
6	2061-2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products
7*	2074-2079	Fats and Oils
8	2082-2087	Beverages
9	2091-2099	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products
NA	2111-2141	Tobacco Products
Sector V. Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing		
1	2211-2299	Textile Mill Products
2	2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials
NA	3131-3199 (except 3111)	Leather and Leather Products, except Leather Tanning and Finishing (see Sector Z)
Sector W. Furniture and Fixtures		
NA	2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
NA	2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
Sector X. Printing and Publishing		
NA	2711-2796	Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries
Sector Y. Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries		
1*	3011	Tires and Inner Tubes
NA	3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear
NA	3052, 3053	Gaskets, Packing, and Sealing Devices and Rubber and Plastics Hose and Belting
NA	3061, 3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
2	3081-3089	Miscellaneous Plastics Products
NA	3931	Musical Instruments
NA	3942-3949	Dolls, Toys, Games and Sporting and Athletic Goods
NA	3951-3955 (except 3952 as specified in Sector C)	Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials
NA	3961, 3965	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal
NA	3991-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
Sector Z. Leather Tanning and Finishing		
NA	3111	Leather Tanning and Finishing
Sector AA. Fabricated Metal Products		
1*	3411-3499	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment
NA	3911-3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware
Sector AB. Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery		
NA	3511-3599 (except 3571-3579)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery (except Computer and Office Equipment - see Sector AC)
NA	3711-3799 (except 3731, 3732)	Transportation Equipment (except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing - see Sector R)
Sector AC. Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods		
NA	3612-3699	Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment
NA	3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment
NA	3812-3873	Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instrument; Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches and Clocks

LDEQ recognizes that a new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) was recently adopted by the Office of Management and Budget (62 FR 17288, April 9, 1997). NAICS replaces the 1987 standard industrial classification (SIC) code system for the collection of statistical economic data. However, the use of the new system for nonstatistical purposes is optional. Use of NAICS for today's proposal was considered, but LDEQ elected to retain the 1987 SIC code system since the storm water regulations (LAC 33:IX.2511) reference the previous system and this system has generally proven to be adequate for identifying the facilities covered by storm water regulations. LDEQ will consider transitioning to the new NAICS system in the future.

V. Limitations on Coverage

A. Storm Water Discharges Subject to Effluent Guideline Limitations, Including New Source Performance Standards

The general prohibition on coverage of storm water subject to an effluent guideline limitation in the 2001 MSGP has been retained. Those storm water discharges subject to the effluent guidelines included below in Table 2 are eligible for coverage (provided they meet all other eligibility requirements). In addition, interim coverage is available for discharges subject to a new storm water effluent limitation guideline promulgated after the effective date of this permit but before the permit has been modified to include the new guideline. This will allow continued coverage until the new storm water guideline can be added to the permit.

Table 2. Effluent Guidelines Applicable to Discharges That May be Eligible for Permit Coverage

Effluent Guideline	New Source Performance Standards Included in Effluent Guidelines?	Sectors with Affected Facilities
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities [40 CFR Part 411 Subpart C]	Yes	E
Contaminated runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities [40 CFR Part 418 Subpart A]	Yes	C
Coal pile runoff at steam electric generating facilities [40 CFR Part 423]	Yes	O
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mines [40 CFR Part 436 Subpart B]	No	J

Effluent Guideline	New Source Performance Standards Included in Effluent Guidelines?	Sectors with Affected Facilities
Mine dewatering discharges at construction sand and gravel mines [40 CFR Part 436 Subpart C]	No	J
Mine dewatering discharges at industrial sand mines [40 CFR Part 436 Subpart D]	No	J
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas [40 CFR Part 429, Subpart I]	Yes	A
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities [40 CFR Part 443 Subpart A]	Yes	D
Runoff from landfills [40 CFR Part 445, Subpart A and B]	Yes	K & L

B. Historic Preservation

The Historic Preservation sections of the proposed permit are based on the MSGP 2001, finalized by LDEQ on April 29, 2001. In light of National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requirements, LDEQ included a provision in the eligibility requirements of the 2001 MSGP for the consideration of the effects to historic properties. That provision provides that an applicant is eligible for permit coverage only if: 1) the applicant's storm water discharges and BMPs to control storm water runoff do not affect a historic property, or 2) the applicant has obtained, and is in compliance with, a written agreement between the applicant and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) that outlines all measures to be taken by the applicant to mitigate or prevent adverse effects to the historic property. When applying for permit coverage, applicants were required to certify in the NOI that they were in compliance with the eligibility requirements. Provided there are no other factors limiting permit eligibility, MSGP coverage was then granted 48 hours after the postmark on the envelope used to the mail the NOI.

In the MSGP 2001, LDEQ modified slightly the requirements for obtaining permit coverage to enhance the protection of historic properties. Permit coverage is only available if storm water and allowable non-storm water discharges and "discharge-related activities" do not affect historic properties.

LDEQ's Notice of Intent requires applicants to certify that their discharges are compliant with the NHPA and that eligibility for permit coverage has been determined in accordance with

Permit Part 1.2.3.7.1. Facilities seeking coverage under the proposed permit which cannot certify compliance with the NHPA requirements must submit individual permit applications to the permitting authority in accordance with the timely application requirements in Permit Part 2.1.5.

The state finds that the proposed reissuance of the permit, with conditions equivalent to the prior version, will have no adverse effects upon historic sites or properties. The draft reissuance permit and fact sheet will be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office for their comments and/or concurrence.

C. Endangered Species

1. The reissuance permit conditions are sufficiently stringent to assure state water quality standards, both aquatic life and human health protection, will be met. Protection of aquatic life and maintenance of the receiving water as an aquatic habitat is also assured. The state finds that the proposed reissuance of the permit, with conditions equivalent to the prior version, will have no adverse effects upon threatened or endangered species or on the critical habitat for these species. By letter dated October 21, 2005 (Watson to Gautreaux), the USFWS confirmed their determination that the 2001 MSGP would not likely adversely affect listed species. The draft reissuance permit and fact sheet will be submitted for their comments and/or concurrences.

D. New Storm Water Discharges to Water Quality-Impaired or Water Quality-Limited Receiving Waters

Today's proposal continues the provision (Part 1.2.3.8) which establishes eligibility conditions with regard to discharges to water quality-limited or water quality-impaired waters.

During their determination of eligibility for coverage under the permit, and prior to submitting a Notice of Intent, **new dischargers** (see LAC 33:IX.2313) to a 303(d) waterbody must determine that their discharges are in compliance with LAC 33:IX.2317.A.9. In essence, you are a new discharger if your facility started discharging after August 13, 1979 and your storm water was not previously permitted. Any discharger (**both existing and new**) to a waterbody for which there is an approved TMDL must confirm that the TMDL allocated a portion of the load for storm water point source discharges. These provisions apply only to discharges containing the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired or the TMDL developed. Such discharges are expected to be rare for the wastewater types covered by the reissuance MSGP because the required control/prevention measures are designed to prevent the release of these pollutants in storm water.

The list of impaired waterbodies (sometimes referred to as 303(d) waterbodies) may be accessed on the LDEQ Internet site at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/130/Default.aspx, or obtained from the Office of Environmental Services.

Part 1.2.3.8.2 (which applies to both new and existing storm water discharges) is designed to better ensure compliance with LPDES regulations at LAC 33:IX.2317.A.4, which requires compliance with state water quality standards. The eligibility condition prohibits coverage of new or existing discharges of a particular pollutant where there is a TMDL, unless the discharge is consistent with the TMDL.

E. Storm Water Discharges Subject to Anti-Degradation Provisions of Water Quality Standards

Part 1.2.3.9 of today's reissuance MSGP continues the provision which states that discharges which do not comply with applicable anti-degradation provisions of state water quality standards are not eligible for coverage under the MSGP. This eligibility condition is designed to better ensure compliance with LPDES regulations at LAC 33:IX.2317.A. and 1119, which require compliance with state water quality standards.

F. Storm Water Discharges Previously Covered by an Individual Permit

The 2001 MSGP contained general prohibitions on coverage where a discharge was covered by another National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (Part I.B.3.d) and where a permit had been terminated other than at the request of the permittee (Part I.B.3.e.). It was therefore possible to obtain coverage by requesting termination of an individual permit and then submitting an NOI for coverage under the MSGP. This could be desirable from both the discharger's and the Agency's perspective for a variety of reasons, for example, where a wastewater permit included storm water outfalls, but the wastewater outfalls had been eliminated. Being able to use the general permit would reduce the application cost to the permittee and the administrative burden of permit issuance to the Agency. Today's permit states the conditions under which change from an individual permit to this general permit would be acceptable (Part 1.2.3.3).

In order to avoid conflict with the anti-backsliding provisions of the CWA, transfer from an individual permit to the MSGP will only be allowed where all of the following conditions are met:

- the individual permit did not contain numeric water quality-based effluent limitations developed for the storm water component of the discharge; and
- the permittee includes any specific BMPs for storm water required under the individual permit in their storm water pollution prevention plan.

Implementation of a comprehensive pollution prevention plan for the entire facility (as opposed to selected outfalls in an individual permit) and compliance with all other conditions of the MSGP is deemed to be at least as stringent a technology-based permit limit as the conditions of the individual permit. This assumption is only made where the previous permit did not

contain any specific water quality-based effluent limitations on storm water discharges (e.g., storm water contained high levels of zinc and the individual permit contained a zinc limit developed to assure compliance with the state water quality criteria).

VI. Summary of Common Permit Requirements

The following section describes the permit conditions common to discharges from all the industrial activities covered by today's proposal. These conditions are largely the same as the conditions of the 2001 MSGP.

A. Notification Requirements

General permits for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity shall continue to require the submission of a Notice of Intent (NOI) prior to the authorization of such discharges (LAC 33:IX.2515.B.2). Consistent with these regulatory requirements, today's reissuance MSGP establishes NOI requirements.

Permit Part I.A.3.f requires that the applicants comply with the National Historic Preservation Act. That part of the permit provides that an applicant is eligible for permit coverage only if: 1) the applicant's storm water discharges and BMPs to control storm water runoff do not affect a historic property, or 2) the applicant has obtained, and is in compliance with, a written agreement between the applicant and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) that outlines all measures to be taken by the applicant to mitigate or prevent adverse effects to the historic property. When applying for permit coverage, applicants were required to certify in the NOI that they were in compliance with the eligibility requirements.

Dischargers who submit a complete and accurate NOI in accordance with the requirements of the permit are authorized to discharge storm water from industrial facilities under the terms and conditions of the permit. As proposed, authorization to discharge occurs upon the receipt of a hand-delivered, complete NOI by the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division or 48 hours after the postmark date on the envelope that contains the NOI, unless otherwise notified by LDEQ. Dischargers must have developed and be ready to implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the regulated facility prior to submission of the NOI. A new NOI must be filed by the new operator and received by this Office prior to when an operator changes.

LDEQ may deny coverage under the permit and require submittal of an individual LPDES permit application based on a review of the completeness and/or content of the NOI or other information (e.g., water quality information, compliance history, etc.). Where LDEQ requires a discharger authorized under the general permit to apply for an individual LPDES permit or an alternative general permit, LDEQ will notify the discharger in writing that a permit application is required. Coverage under this general permit will automatically terminate if the discharger fails to submit the required individual or alternative permit application in a timely

manner. Where the discharger does submit a requested permit application, coverage under this general permit will automatically terminate on the effective date of the issuance or denial of the individual LPDES permit or the alternative general permit as it applies to the individual permittee.

For facilities at which all discharges may be covered under the MSGP, Form MSGP-G shall be submitted and shall meet the information requirements described below.

1. Contents of NOIs

a. the name, address, and telephone number of the operator filing the NOI for permit coverage;

b. an indication of whether the owner of the site is a Federal, State, private, or other public entity;

c. the name (or other identifier), address, parish, and latitude/longitude of the facility for which the NOI is submitted (latitude/longitude will be accepted in either degree-minute-second or decimal format);

d. an indication of whether the facility is located on Indian Country lands;

e. the name of the receiving water(s);

f. the name of the municipal operator if the discharge enters a municipal separate storm sewer system prior to discharge to a water of the State;

g. up to four 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes that best represent the principal products produced or services rendered, including hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal activities, land disposal facilities that receive or have received any industrial waste, steam electric power generating facilities, or treatment works treating domestic sewage;

h. identification of applicable sector(s) in the permit, as designated in Permit Table 1, for facility discharges associated with industrial activity the operator wishes to have covered under this permit;

i. certification that a SWPPP meeting the requirements of Part 4 has been developed (with a copy of the permit language attached to the plan);

j. based on the instructions in Permit Addendum A, whether any listed or proposed threatened or endangered species, or designated critical habitat, are in proximity to the storm water discharges or storm water discharge-related activities to be covered by this permit;

k. certification that eligibility conditions of Part 1.2.3.6.1, regarding Endangered and Threatened Species, are met;

l. whether any historic property listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places is located on the facility or in proximity to the discharge;

m. whether your company has any other environmental permits identical or similar to the permit which you are applying for in any other states;

n. whether your company owes any outstanding fees or final penalties to the department;

o. whether your company is a limited liability company;

p. authorization/permit numbers for any existing or prior water discharge permits;

q. a signed and dated certification, signed by an authorized representative of the facility as detailed in Part 9.7 that certifies the following:

"I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand the Part 1.2 eligibility requirements for coverage under the multi-sector storm water general permit including those requirements relating to the protection of endangered or threatened species or critical habitat. To the best of my knowledge, the stormwater and allowable non-stormwater discharge authorized by this permit (and discharge related activities) are not likely and will not likely adversely affect endangered or threatened species or critical habitat, or are otherwise eligible for and coverage under Part 1.2.3.6 of the permit. To the best of my knowledge, I further certify that such discharges and discharge related activities do not have an effect on properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under the National Historic Preservation Act, or are otherwise eligible for coverage under Part 1.2.3.7 of the permit. I understand that continued coverage under the multi-sector stormwater general permit is contingent upon maintaining eligibility as provided for in Part 1.2. "

The NOI must be signed in accordance with the signatory requirements of LAC 33:IX.2503.A. Completed NOI forms must be submitted to the Permits Division, Office of Environmental Services, Post Office Box 4313, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313.

Under the 2001 MSGP, extended coverage under that general permit (should it expire without a replacement permit being issued) was available. The new MSGP allows for automatic coverage under the new permit, as clarified at Part 9.2.

In the future (but not at the present time), LDEQ may also allow alternate means of NOI submission (such as electronic submission). An alternate means of NOI submission may be used by operators provided LDEQ has informed the operator of the acceptability of the alternative.

2. Deadlines

For facilities currently covered by the 2001 MSGP, authorization under the new permit is automatic. For all facilities currently covered by the 2001 MSGP, the requirements of that permit would continue to apply during any period subsequent to its expiration, but prior to finalization of the reissuance permit.

As allowed under LAC 33:IX.2515.B.2.f, facilities currently covered by the 2001 MSGP will be automatically covered under the reissued permit. A copy of the reissued permit will be available on the LDEQ webpage at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=245.

Except as provided by the alternate authorization method for facilities with discharges in addition to those covered by the MSGP, facilities commencing operations after reissuance of the MSGP must submit an NOI (Form MSGP-G) at least two days prior to the commencement of the new industrial activity. New operators of existing facilities must also submit the NOI at least two days prior to assuming operational control at existing facilities.

Dischargers who submit a complete NOI in accordance with the MSGP requirements are authorized to discharge storm water associated with industrial activity upon the receipt of a hand-delivered, correctly completed Notice of Intent (NOI) by the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division or 48 hours after the postmark date on the envelope that contains the correctly completed NOI., or unless otherwise notified by LDEQ. LDEQ may deny coverage under the MSGP and require submission of an individual LPDES permit application based on a review of the completeness and/or content of the NOI or other information (e.g., Endangered Species Act compliance, National Historic Preservation Act compliance, water quality information, compliance history, history of spills, etc.). Where LDEQ requires a discharger authorized under the MSGP to apply for an individual LPDES permit (or an alternative general permit), LDEQ will notify the discharger in writing that a permit application (or different NOI) is required by an established deadline. Coverage under the MSGP will automatically terminate if the discharger fails to submit the required permit application in a timely manner. Where the discharger does submit a requested permit application, coverage under the MSGP will automatically terminate on the effective date of the issuance or denial of the individual LPDES permit or the alternative general permit as it applies to the individual permittee.

A discharger is not precluded from submitting an NOI at a later date than described above. However, in such instances, LDEQ may bring enforcement actions for any discharges which occurred prior to coverage under an appropriate permit.

3. Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Operator Notification

Operators of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that discharge through a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) or a municipal system designated by the Secretary, must submit a copy of the NOI to the municipal operator of the system receiving the discharge (Part 2.6).

4. Notice of Termination

Where a discharger is able to eliminate the storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from a facility, the discharger shall submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) form (or photocopy thereof) provided by the Secretary. Today's reissuance MSGP also states that an NOT should be submitted within 30 days after one or both of the following two conditions have been met:

a. a new owner/operator has assumed responsibility for the facility; or

b. the permittee has ceased operations at the facility and/or there no longer are discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity from the facility;

A copy of the NOT and instructions for its completion will be available from the LDEQ Permits Division and on the LDEQ web site. The NOT form requires the following information:

a. Operator name, facility name, phone number, mailing address, and location of the facility for which the notification is submitted;

b. The LPDES/NPDES permit authorization number for the storm water discharge associated with industrial activity identified by the NOT;

c. An indication of whether the storm water discharges associated with industrial activity have been eliminated or the operator of the discharges has changed; and

d. The following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the identified facility that are authorized by the MSGP have been eliminated, that I am no longer the operator of the facility, or that these discharges are now covered by another LPDES permit. I understand that by submitting this Notice of Termination, I am no longer authorized to discharge storm water associated with industrial activity under this general permit, and that discharging pollutants in storm water associated with industrial activity to waters of the State is unlawful under the Environmental Quality Act where the discharge is not authorized by an LPDES permit. I also understand that the submittal of this notice of termination does not release an operator from liability for any violations of the permit or the Environmental Quality Act."

NOTs are to be sent to the Permits Division, Office of Environmental Services, Post Office Box 4313, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313. The NOT must be signed in accordance with the signatory requirements of LAC 33:IX.2503.A and B.

5. Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure

The reissuance MSGP includes a special provision (Part 1.5 of the permit) that a facility does not require permit coverage if the facility determines that it is eligible for the "no exposure" permit exemption (LAC 33:IX.2511.G) which was created as part of the promulgation of the Federal Phase II storm water regulations, which were incorporated into the Louisiana Administrative Code effective October 20, 2000. A notice of termination is not required to discontinue permit coverage under these circumstances. However, in accordance with the Phase II regulations, a no exposure certification must be filed with the permitting authority. No exposure certification renewals must be submitted five years from the time they are first submitted (assuming the facility still qualifies for the exemption). If conditions change at a facility such that renewed MSGP coverage is needed, the facility may submit an NOI requesting renewed coverage.

B. Special Conditions

The conditions of today's proposed reissuance MSGP are equivalent to those developed by EPA to comply with the technology-based standards of the CWA (BAT/BCT). Based on a consideration of the appropriate factors for BAT and BCT requirements, and a consideration of the factors and options for controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity, EPA's MSGP's of 1995 and 2000 listed a set of tailored requirements for developing and implementing SWPPPs, and for selected discharges, numeric effluent limitations[1]. Industry-specific BMP options for controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity for the various industrial sectors covered by the MSGP were also included in the 2001 MSGP issued by LDEQ.

Below, the fact sheet discusses the storm water discharges which are subject to numeric effluent limitations. For other discharges proposed for coverage by the reissuance MSGP, the permit applies conditions developed in the past by EPA based on their decision to identify a number of BMPs and traditional storm water management practices which prevent pollution in storm water discharges as the BAT/BCT level of control for the majority of storm water discharges covered by their permit. The permit conditions which were determined applicable to these discharges are not numeric effluent limitations, but rather are flexible requirements for developing and implementing site specific plans to minimize and control pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. These requirements were developed by EPA under authority of 40 CFR 122.44(k)(2), which allows for BMPs in lieu of numeric effluent limitations in NPDES permits when EPA finds numeric effluent limitations to be infeasible. Under 40 CFR 122.44(k)(3), EPA is authorized to impose BMPs which are reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of the Clean Water Act. Both of these standards for imposing BMPs were recognized in *NRDC v. Costle*, 568 F.2d 1369, 1380 (D.C.Cir. 1977). EPA has substantial discretion to impose nonquantitative permit requirements pursuant to Section 402(a)(1). See also EPA's memorandum of August 1, 1996 entitled "Interim Permitting Approach for Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations for Storm Water Discharges."

The conditions in EPA's 1995 MSGP and MSGP-2000 were developed under authority of the regulatory provisions described above, which have been adopted into LAC 33:IX.2707.K.(3) and K.(4). The pollution prevention or BMP requirements in the EPA permits, and in the proposed reissuance LPDES MSGP, operate as limitations on effluent discharges that reflect the application of BAT/BCT. EPA determined, and LDEQ concurs, that the BMPs which were identified require the use of source control technologies which, in the context of the MSGP,

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[1]Part 9.12.2 of the reissuance MSGP provides that facilities with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity which, based on an evaluation of site specific conditions, believe that the appropriate conditions of this permit do not adequately represent BAT and BCT requirements for the facility may submit to the Secretary an application for an individual permit or an alternate general permit. A detailed explanation of the reasons why the conditions of the available general permit do not adequately represent BAT and BCT requirements for the facility as well as any supporting documentation must be included.

are the best available of the technologies economically achievable (or the equivalent BCT finding). See *NRDC v. EPA,* 822 F.2d 104, 122-23 (D.C.Cir. 1987).

1. Prohibition of Storm Water Discharges

Because of water quality concerns and based on experience with permitting the following storm water discharges related to industrial activity, the proposed reissuance permit continues to exclude them from coverage and to require coverage under an individual or other general permit in which appropriate, facility-specific conditions can be applied.

a. Storm water from gypsum piles at phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities
b. Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mines, construction sand and gravel mines, and industrial sand mines
c. Cell dewatering wastewaters from active, uncapped cells at hazardous waste treatment storage or disposal facilities, landfills, land application sites, and at open dumps

2. Prohibition of Non-storm Water Discharges

Today's proposal includes basically the same provisions pertaining to non-storm water discharges as the 2001 MSGP. Like the 2001 MSGP, the reissuance MSGP does not authorize non-storm water discharges that are mixed with storm water except as provided below.

The non-storm water discharges that would be authorized under today's reissuance MSGP are the same as those in the 2001 MSGP and include discharges from fire fighting activities; fire hydrant flushings; potable water sources, including waterline flushings; irrigation drainage; lawn watering; routine external building washdown without detergents; pavement washwaters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used; air conditioning condensate; compressor condensate; springs; uncontaminated groundwater; foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents, and incidental windblown mist from cooling towers.

To be authorized under the reissued MSGP, these other sources of non-storm water (except flows from fire fighting activities) must be identified in the SWPPP prepared for the facility. (SWPPP requirements are discussed in more detail below). Where such discharges occur, the SWPPP must also identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-storm water component(s) of the discharge.

Today's proposal does not require pollution prevention measures to be identified and implemented for non-storm water flows from fire-fighting activities because these flows will generally be unplanned emergency situations where it is necessary to take immediate action to protect the public.

The prohibition of unpermitted non-storm water discharges in the proposed reissuance MSGP ensures that non-storm water discharges (except for those classes of non-storm water discharges that are conditionally authorized in Part 1.2.2.2 of the reissuance MSGP) are not inadvertently authorized by the permit. Where a storm water discharge is mixed with non-storm water that is not authorized by today's reissuance MSGP or another LPDES permit, the discharger should submit the appropriate application forms to gain permit coverage of the non-storm water portion of the discharge.

3. Releases of Reportable Quantities of Hazardous Substances and Oil (Permit Part 3.1)

The reissuance MSGP continues the requirement that the discharge of hazardous substances or oil from a facility must be eliminated or minimized in accordance with the SWPPP developed for the facility. Where a permitted storm water discharge contains a hazardous substance or oil, special reporting requirements defined in LAC 33:I.3915, 3917, and 3931 apply. The SWPPP for the facility must be modified within 14 calendar days of knowledge of the release to provide a description of the release, an account of the circumstances leading to the release, and the date of the release. In addition, the plan must be reviewed to identify measures to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases and to respond to such releases, and it must be modified where appropriate.

4. Co-located Industrial Facilities

Today's proposal continues the 2001 MSGP requirements pertaining to co-located industrial facilities. Co-located industrial activities occur when activities being conducted onsite fall into more than one of the categories of the industrial facilities listed in Part 1.2.1 of the reissuance MSGP (e.g., a landfill at a wood treatment facility).

As in the previous LPDES MSGP, if you have co-located industrial activities on-site that are described in a sector(s) other than your primary sector, you must comply with all other applicable sector-specific conditions found in Part 6 for the co-located industrial activities. The extra sector-specific requirements are applied only to those areas of your facility where the extra-sector activities occur. An activity at a facility is not considered co-located if the activity, when considered separately, does not meet the description of a category of industrial activity covered by the storm water regulations, and identified by the reissued MSGP SIC code list. For example, unless you are actually hauling substantial amounts of freight or materials with your own truck fleet or are providing a trucking service to outsiders, simple maintenance of vehicles used at your facility is unlikely to meet the SIC code group 42 description of a motor freight transportation facility. Even though Sector P may not apply, the runoff from your vehicle maintenance facility would likely still be considered storm water associated with industrial activity. As such, your SWPPP must still address the runoff from the vehicle maintenance facility—although not necessarily with the same degree of detail as required by Sector P—but you would not be required to monitor as per Sector P.

In the event there truly are co-located activities at your facility, the reissuance MSGP authorizes, as does the 2001 MSGP, all storm water discharges provided that your facility complies with all SWPPP and monitoring requirements for each co-located activity. By monitoring the discharges from the different industrial activities, you can better determine the effectiveness of your SWPPP for controlling all major pollutants of concern in your storm water discharges. However, if monitoring for the same parameter is required for more than one sector (and the different industrial activities drain to the same outfall), then only one sample analysis is required for that parameter.

5. Numeric Effluent Limitations

Today's proposal retains the numeric effluent limitations which are included in the 2001 MSGP, for the following discharges:
coal pile runoff (including runoff from steam electric power plants subject to 40 CFR Part 423 requirements), discharges from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing (40 CFR Part 418), asphalt paving and roofing emulsions (40 CFR Part 443), cement manufacturing materials storage pile runoff (40 CFR Part 411), and discharges resulting from the spray down of lumber and wood products storage yards (wet decking) (40 CFR Part 429), as well as numeric effluent limitations for runoff from landfills (40 CFR Part 445, Subparts A and B, established February 2, 2000). The actual numeric effluent limitations can be found in Part 6 of the reissuance MSGP.

6. Compliance with Water Quality Standards

The 2001 MSGP excludes from coverage discharges which may contribute to noncompliance with WQS. Today's reissuance MSGP includes the same restriction on eligibility, and also includes certain requirements if exceedances occur for discharges covered by the MSGP. If a discharge authorized under the reissued MSGP is later discovered to cause, or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation of a WQS, the permitting authority will inform the permittee of the violation. The permittee must then take all necessary actions to ensure future discharges do not cause or contribute to the violation of WQS, and document these actions in the SWPPP. If violations remain or reoccur, coverage under the MSGP may be terminated by the permitting authority and an alternate permit issued. The reissuance MSGP also clarifies that compliance with this requirement does not preclude enforcement actions as provided by the Clean Water Act for the underlying violation.

C. Common Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements for All Covered Activities

Like the 2001 MSGP, today's proposal requires that all facilities which intend to be covered by the MSGP for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity prepare and implement a SWPPP. The MSGP addresses pollution prevention plan requirements for a number of categories of industries. Following below is a discussion of the common permit requirements for all industries; special requirements for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity through MS4s; special requirements for facilities subject to reporting

requirements; and special requirements for facilities with outdoor salt storage piles. **These are the permit requirements which apply to discharges associated with any of the industrial activities covered by today's proposed permit.** These common requirements may be amended or further clarified in the industry-specific SWPPP requirements which are found in Part 6 of the reissuance MSGP. These industry-specific requirements are additive for facilities where co-located industrial activities occur.

The pollution prevention approach in today's reissuance MSGP continues to focus on two major objectives: 1) to identify sources of pollution potentially affecting the quality of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility; and 2) to ensure implementation of measures to minimize and control pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility.

The SWPPP requirements in today's reissuance MSGP are intended to facilitate a process whereby the operator of the industrial facility thoroughly evaluates potential pollution sources at the site and selects and implements appropriate measures designed to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff. The process involves the following four steps: 1) formation of a team of qualified plant personnel who will be responsible for preparing the plan and assisting the plant manager in its implementation; 2) assessment of potential storm water pollution sources; 3) selection and implementation of appropriate management practices and controls; and 4) periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of the plan to prevent storm water contamination. These steps are described at length as Items VI.C.1-3 (pages 31-41) in the 2001 MSGP Fact Sheet (attached as Appendix A), so are not repeated here.

In preparing the 1995 MSGP, the pollution prevention approach was determined by EPA to be the most environmentally sound and cost-effective way to control the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff from industrial facilities. This position is supported by the results of a comprehensive technical survey EPA completed in 1979[2]. The survey found that two classes of management practices are generally employed at industries to control the nonroutine discharge of pollutants from sources such as storm water runoff, drainage from raw material storage and waste disposal areas, and discharges from places where spills or leaks have occurred. The first class of management practices includes those that are low in cost, applicable to a broad class of industries and substances, and widely considered essential to a good pollution control program. Some examples of practices in this class are good housekeeping, employee training, and spill response and prevention procedures. The second class includes management practices that provide a second line of defense against the release of pollutants. This class addresses containment, mitigation, and cleanup. Since publication of the 1979 survey, EPA has imposed management practices and controls in NPDES permits on a case-by-case basis. EPA also has

[2]See "Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities," EPA, September 1992, EPA-832-R-92-006.

continued to review the appropriateness and effectiveness of such practices[3], as well as the techniques used to prevent and contain oil spills[4]. Experience with these practices and controls have shown that they can be used in permits to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges in a cost-effective manner. In keeping with both the present and previous administration's objective to attain environmental goals through pollution prevention, pollution prevention has been and continues to be the cornerstone of the NPDES permitting program for storm water. EPA has developed guidance entitled "Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices," EPA #832/R-92-006, September 1992, to assist permittees in developing and implementing pollution prevention measures. A printed hard copy may be obtained by contacting EPA's Water Resource Center at (202) 260-7786 or center.water-resource@epa.gov.

D. Special Requirements

The special Requirements for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity from Facilities Subject to EPCRA Section 313 Requirements (Part 4.12), for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity from Salt Storage Facilities, and for *Consistency With Other Plans, continue unchanged from the prior permit*; see Appendix A, 2001 MSGP Fact Sheet, Items VI.D (pages 41-42).

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The reissuance MSGP retains basically the same monitoring requirements as the 2001 MSGP, based on EPA's evaluation and conclusions, with which LDEQ concurs. A specific section was added in the 2006 MSGP to clarify the requirement to take immediate corrective action when there is an exceedance of an effluent limitation, a water quality standard, or other limitation stipulated in Part 5; when inspections or evaluations identify inadequacies in storm water controls; or when the SWPPP review following a benchmark exceedance reveals inadequacies.

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[3]For example, see "Best Management Practices: Useful Tools for Cleaning Up," Thron, H. Rogoshewski, P., 1982, Proceedings of the 1982 Hazardous Material Spills Conference; "The Chemical Industries' Approach to Spill Prevention," Thompson, C., Goodier, J. 1980, Proceedings of the 1980 National Conference of Control of Hazardous Materials Spills; a series of EPA memorandum entitled "Best Management Practices in NPDES Permits - Information Memorandum," 1983, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988; Review of Emergency Systems: Report to Congress," EPA, 1988; and "Analysis of Implementing Permitting Activities for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity," EPA, 1991.

[4]See for example, "The Oil Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Program Task Force Report," EPA, 1988; and "Guidance Manual for the Development of an Accidental Spill Prevention Program," prepared by SAIC for EPA, 1986.

The MSGP includes three general types of monitoring: analytical (chemical) monitoring; compliance monitoring for effluent guidelines compliance; and visual examinations of storm water discharges. A general description of each of these types of monitoring which was provided with the 2001 MSGP is repeated below.

Analytical monitoring requirements involve laboratory chemical analyses of samples collected by the permittee. The results of the analytical monitoring are quantitative values for different pollutants, which can be easily compared to the results from other sampling events, other facilities, or to national benchmarks. Section VI.E.1 below describes the proposed analytical monitoring requirements and the process and criteria by which an industry sector or subsector was selected for analytical monitoring. Compliance monitoring requirements are imposed under today's proposed permit to ensure that discharges subject to numeric effluent limitations under the storm water effluent limitations guidelines are in compliance with those limitations. The compliance monitoring requirements are discussed below in Section VI.E.2.

Visual examinations of storm water discharges are the least burdensome type of monitoring requirement under the reissuance MSGP. Visual examinations are described below in Section VI.E.8.

Actual monitoring requirements for a given facility under the permit vary depending upon the industrial activities that occur at a facility and the results of the industry-supplied discharge characterization data that was used to develop the original MSGP. Part 5 of the reissuance MSGP sets forth the common monitoring requirements which apply to all sectors; the industrial-specific requirements are found in Part 6 of the reissuance MSGP. These are minimum monitoring requirements and a permittee may choose to conduct additional sampling to acquire more data to improve the statistical validity of the results. Through increased analytical or visual monitoring the permittee may be able to better ascertain the effectiveness of their SWPPP.

1. Analytical Monitoring Requirements

Most requirements and conditions continue unchanged from the 2001 MSGP. See Appendix A, 2001 MSGP Fact Sheet, Items VI.E.1 (pages 43-48). The following changes/additions have been made to reflect those proposed changes in the EPA Reissuance Draft of December 1, 2005.

The following sectors have new proposed benchmarks: Sector A Timber Products, Sector I Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining, Sector Y Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries, and Sector AC Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods.

New proposed benchmarks for Sector A Timber Products the wood preserving subsector are chromium, which was targeted for potential historical chromated copper arsenate (CCA) treated wood storage, and phenols as an indicator for pentachlorophenol (PCP) and methyl phenols. While chemical oxygen demand (COD) is a good indicator of organics, PCP was considered a key target due to prevalence of historical use and its overall toxicity. Rather than monitor for PCP directly, a decision was made to use phenols as an indicator. This indicator benchmark targets the current recommended water quality standard of 0.019 mg/L for pentachlorophenol (EPA-Recommended Ambient Water Quality Criteria" Acute Aquatic Life Freshwater (EPA 822-R-02-047 November 2002)).

TRI data for sector I, Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining, revealed that future investigation is warranted for possible inclusion of ammonia, lead, nickel, nitrate-nitrite, and zinc. These pollutants appear at a frequency indicating that they are regularly handled at these facilities, which may pose an unacceptable risk for continued coverage under the MSGP without additional monitoring. Therefore benchmark monitoring of these parameters is added.

TRI data for sector Y, Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries, indicate additional consideration of monitoring for lead, as 32 of 526 incidences of lead and lead compounds were reported discharged to storm water. The proposed new benchmark monitoring requirement for lead applies only to the following subsectors in sector Y: manufacture of rubber products: tires and inner tubes; rubber footwear; gaskets, packing and sealing devices; rubber hoses and belting; and fabricated rubber products not elsewhere classified.

For the Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components Except Computers (SIC 3612-3699) subsector of sector AC (electronic, electrical, photographic, and optical goods), monitoring of copper, lead, manganese, and nickel were recommended for additional consideration based on frequency of TRI occurrences. Further inspection of the TRI data revealed that manganese and nickel were not reported at a frequency to warrant additional monitoring. Copper and copper compounds, and lead and lead compounds were observed 872 and 1848 times, respectively with discharge to storm water reported in 10 and 4.6% of those instances, respectively.

The total suspended solids (TSS) benchmark (100 mg/L), which applies to a number of sectors under MSGP 2001, has been expanded to all discharges authorized under the MSGP. TSS is a reasonable screen or indicator of storm water discharge quality since many storm water pollutants are themselves suspended solids, or enter receiving waters attached to solids. TSS is a relatively inexpensive parameter to measure, and TSS data

are not difficult to interpret for the simple purpose of providing operators and indication of whether or not their BMPs need additional attention.

In accordance with the proposed changes in the EPA Reissuance Draft of December 1, 2005, for Sector G Metal Mining, Total Recoverable Manganese was removed as a benchmark parameter.

2. Compliance Monitoring
Requirements and conditions continue unchanged from the 2001 MSGP. See Appendix A, 2001 MSGP Fact Sheet, Items VI.E.2 (pages 48-49).

3. Alternate Certification
Requirements and conditions continue unchanged from the 2001 MSGP. See Appendix A, 2001 MSGP Fact Sheet, Items VI.E.3 (pages 49-50).

4. Reporting and Retention Requirements (Permit Parts 7 and 8)
Requirements and conditions continue unchanged from the 2001 MSGP. See Appendix A, 2001 MSGP Fact Sheet, Items VI.E.4 (page 50).

5. Sample Type
Requirements and conditions continue unchanged from the 2001 MSGP. See Appendix A, 2001 MSGP Fact Sheet, Items VI.E.5 (page 52).

6. Representative Discharge
Requirements and conditions continue unchanged from the 2001 MSGP. See Appendix A, 2001 MSGP Fact Sheet, Items VI.E.6 (page 53).

7. Sampling Waiver
Requirements and conditions continue unchanged from the 2001 MSGP. See Appendix A, 2001 MSGP Fact Sheet, Items VI.E.7 (pages 53-54).

8. Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality
Requirements and conditions continue unchanged from the 2001 MSGP. See Appendix A, 2001 MSGP Fact Sheet, Items VI.E.8 (pages 54-56).

VII. Special Requirements for Discharges Associated with Specific Industrial Activities

Section VII of the fact sheet accompanying the 2001 MSGP included a detailed description of the industrial sectors covered by the permit, sources of pollutants from the different types of industries, available industry-specific BMPs, and a description of the industrial-specific permit requirements. Table 1 in Section IV of this fact sheet listed the industrial sectors and subsectors to be covered by the reissued MSGP. These requirements include the following;

1. Sector C - Chemical and Allied Products Facilities
are included in Sector C rather than Sector Z (Leather Tanning and Finishing).

Industry-specific requirements for the manufacture of fertilizer from leather scraps (SIC 2873) Sector C. This places the requirements for SIC 2873 in the same sector as other manufacturers of fertilizers.

2. Sector G - Metal Mining (Ore Dressing and Mining)

To clarify the applicability of the MSGP with regards to construction activity at metal mining sites, Sector G indicates that earth-disturbing activities which disturb 1 or more acres may require permit coverage under LDEQ's construction general permit, or an alternate LPDES permit authorizing storm water discharges associated with construction activity. The discharges requiring such alternate permitting would primarily occur during exploration and start-up of a metal mining activity, but may also apply to expansion of an existing mine into new areas.

EPA's MSGP modifications of August 7, 1998 (63 FR 42534) regarding storm water discharges from waste rock and overburden piles are also continued in the proposed permit. On October 10, 1995, the National Mining Association challenged the interpretation set forth in Table G-4 of the EPA's 1995 MSGP that runoff from waste rock and overburden piles would categorically be considered mine drainage subject to effluent limitations guidelines (ELGs) at 40 CFR Part 440. The litigation was settled on August 7, 1998 with a revised interpretation by EPA of the applicability of the ELGs. Under the revised interpretation, runoff from waste rock and overburden piles is not subject to ELGs unless it naturally drains (or is intentionally diverted) to a point source and combines with "mine drainage" that is otherwise subject to the ELGs.

The August 7, 1998 modification of the 1995 MSGP provided permit coverage for storm water discharges from waste rock and overburden piles which are not subject to ELGs. However, due to concerns regarding potential pollutants in the discharges, additional monitoring requirements were included in the 1995 permit to determine the pollutant concentrations in the discharges. These monitoring requirements are also included in today's reissuance MSGP.

3. Sector J - Mineral Mining and Processing

LDEQ continues the permit language which was added to clarify that earth-disturbing activities which disturb 1 or more acres may require permit coverage under LDEQ's construction general permit, or an alternate LPDES permit authorizing storm water discharges associated with construction activity. The discharges requiring such alternate permitting would primarily occur during exploration and start-up of a mineral mining activity, but may also apply to expansion of an existing mine into new areas. In addition, LDEQ has opted to provide coverage of mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mines, at construction sand and gravel mines, and at

industrial sand mines in individual permits or another general permit rather than including these discharges in coverage by the reissuance MSGP.

4. Sector K - Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facilities
For Sector K of the reissuance MSGP, LDEQ proposes to continue the 2001 MSGP provisions for hazardous waste landfill facilities, as follows.

On January 19, 2000 (65 FR 3008), EPA promulgated, at 40 CFR 445, final effluent limitations guidelines (ELGs) effective February 18, 2000, for "contaminated storm water discharges" from new and existing hazardous landfill facilities regulated under RCRA Subtitle C, 40 CFR Parts 264 (Subpart N) and 265 (Subpart N), **except** for the following "captive" landfills:

(a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation which is directly associated with the landfill;

(b) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill both: i) receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and ii) also receives other wastes provided that **either** these other wastes are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the associated industrial or commercial operation, **or** the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the associated industrial or commercial operation;

(c) landfills operated in conjunction with Centralized Waste Treatment (CWT) facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437 **if** the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility **is** subject to the January 19, 2000, final effluent limitations guidelines (ELGs) for "contaminated storm water discharges" from new and existing hazardous landfill facilities if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; and

(d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill also receives wastes from public service activities if the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

For Sector K of the 2001 MSGP, LDEQ included the new ELGs (40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A) for hazardous waste landfill facilities. These will be continued in the reissued permit.

The term "contaminated storm water" is defined in the ELGs as "storm water which comes in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater." [40 CFR 445.2]. Contaminated storm water may originate from areas at a landfill including (but not limited to): "the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas." [40 CFR 445.2].

The term "non-contaminated storm water" is defined in the ELGs as "storm water which does not come in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater." [40 CFR 445.2]. Non-contaminated storm water includes storm water which "flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill." [40 CFR 445.2].

The term "landfill wastewater" is defined in the ELGs as "all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated storm water, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated storm water and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas which have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility."

The 2001 MSGP authorized these storm waters associated with industrial activity with the exception that discharges of cell dewatering wastewaters were excluded from coverage so required authorization by another LPDES permit. This exclusion is continued in the reissuance permit. For other contaminated storm water discharges as defined above, the proposed MSGP will continue to require compliance with the promulgated ELGs for such discharges (with monitoring once/year during each year of the term of the reissued MSGP). The ELGs for the new and existing hazardous landfills are found in Table K-1 below.

Table K-1 - Effluent Limitations Guidelines for Contaminated Storm Water Discharges (mg/l)		
Pollutant	Maximum for 1 Day	Monthly Average Maximum
BOD_5	220	56
TSS	88	27
Ammonia	10	4.9
Alpha Terpineol	0.042	0.019
Aniline	0.024	0.015
Benzoic Acid	0.119	0.073
Naphthalene	0.059	0.022
p-Cresol	0.024	0.015
Phenol	0.048	0.029
Pyridine	0.072	0.025
Arsenic (Total)	1.1	0.54
Chromium (Total)	1.1	0.46
Zinc (Total)	0.535	0.296
pH	Within the range of 6-9 pH units	

Today's proposed MSGP (like the 2001 MSGP) **would not authorize** non-storm water discharges such as leachate and vehicle and equipment washwater. Additionally, LDEQ has opted not to include the discharge of cell dewatering wastewaters from open, uncapped cells in the coverage of the reissuance MSGP. These and other landfill-generated wastewaters are subject to the ELGs. The reissued MSGP would, however, continue to authorize certain minor non-storm water discharges (listed in Part 1.2.2.2) which are very similar to the 2001 MSGP.

5. Sector L - Landfills, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps

EPA re-evaluated the provisions of the 1995 MSGP for industrial facilities in Sector L to determine whether these provisions needed to be updated for the MSGP-2000. The SWPPP requirements of the 1995 MSGP already include several special BMPs for this industry in addition to the MSGP's basic BMP requirements.

On January 19, 2000 (65 FR 3008), EPA promulgated final effluent limitations guidelines (ELGs) for "contaminated storm water discharges" from new and existing non-hazardous landfill facilities regulated under RCRA Subtitle D (40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B). For Sector L of today's reissuance MSGP, LDEQ continues to include the ELGs as they apply to facilities covered by this sector. For Sector L facilities, the ELGs apply to:

> Municipal solid waste landfills regulated under RCRA Subtitle D at 40 CFR Part 258 and those landfills which are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 257, <u>except</u> for any of the following "captive" landfills:
>
> (a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations **if** the landfill only receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;
>
> (b) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations **if** the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill **and also** receives other wastes - provided
>
> > i) the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation or
> >
> > ii) the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;
>
> (c) landfills operated in conjunction with Centralized Waste Treatment (CWT) facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437 **if** the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part **if** the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or
>
> (d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities **if** the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

The term "contaminated storm water" is defined in the ELGs as "storm water which comes in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater." [40 CFR 445.2]. Contaminated storm water may originate from areas at a landfill including (but not limited to): "the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover

added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas." [40 CFR 445.2].

The term "non-contaminated storm water" is defined in the ELGs as "storm water which does not come in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater." [40 CFR 445.2]. Non-contaminated storm water includes storm water which "flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill." [40 CFR 445.2].

The term "landfill wastewater" is defined in the ELGs as "all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated storm water, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated storm water and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas which have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility." [40 CFR 445.2].

Today's proposal would continue to authorize storm water associated with industrial activity with the exception that discharges of cell dewatering wastewaters are excluded from coverage so must be authorized by another LPDES permit. For contaminated storm water discharges as defined above, the reissued MSGP would require compliance with the promulgated ELGs for such discharges (with monitoring once/year during each year of the term of the reissued MSGP). The ELGs are found in Table L-1 below.

Table L-1 - Effluent Limitations Guidelines for Contaminated Storm Water Discharges (mg/l)		
Pollutant	Maximum for 1 Day	Monthly Average Maximum
BOD_5	140	37
TSS	88	27
Ammonia	10	4.9
Alpha Terpineol	0.033	0.016
Benzoic Acid	0.12	0.071
p-Cresol	0.025	0.014
Phenol	0.026	0.015
Zinc (Total)	0.20	0.11
pH	within the range of 6-9 pH units	

The reissued MSGP (like the 2001 MSGP) **would not authorize** non-storm water discharges such as leachate and vehicle and equipment washwater. In addition, LDEQ does not include the discharge of cell dewatering wastewaters from open, uncapped cells in the coverage of the reissuance MSGP. These and other landfill-generated wastewaters are subject to the ELGs. The reissued MSGP would, however, continue to authorize the same minor non-storm water discharges (listed in Part 1.2.2.2) as the 2001 MSGP.

6. Sector S - Air Transportation Facilities

Today's reissuance LPDES MSGP continues the requirements specified in the 2001 MSGP for these facilities. Consideration of potassium acetate, magnesium acetate, calcium acetate, and anhydrous sodium acetate as deicing alternatives continues to be required, as well as consideration of new technologies for aircraft deicing including infra-red treatment, hot air treatment and sonic treatment. Other new deicing options which must be considered include deicing aircraft in a dedicated area or pad with a runoff collection/recovery system, and using a deicer gantry that delivers controlled amounts of chemical to specific areas of the aircraft.

7. Sector T - Treatment Works

The additional requirements for Sector T which were included in the LPDES MSGP of 2001 are continued. These include that operators of Sector T treatment works include the following additional areas or activities, where they are exposed to precipitation, in their SWPPP site map, summary of potential pollutant sources, and inspections: grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage and/or hauled waste receiving stations. An additional BMP that permittees must consider is routing storm water to the treatment works, or covering exposed materials from these additional areas or activities.

8. Sector Y - Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

EPA has several ongoing programs directed toward identifying additional pollution prevention opportunities for different industrial sectors. For example, EPA's Office of Compliance has published "sector notebooks" for a number of industries, including the rubber and miscellaneous plastics industry (EPA 310-R-95-016). The sector notebooks are intended to facilitate a multi-media analysis of environmental issues associated with different industries and include a review of pollution prevention opportunities for the industries. As discussed below, EPA's sector notebook for the rubber and plastic products industry identifies a number of **additional BMPs (beyond those in the 1995 MSGP)** which could further reduce pollutants in storm water discharges from these facilities, and which are continued for the reissued LPDES MSGP.

(a) Rubber Manufacturing Facilities

Based on conditions established by EPA in the MSGP-2000, the proposed permit requires that rubber manufacturing facility permittees consider the following additional BMPs (which were selected from those in the sector notebook) for the rubber product compounding and mixing area:

1) consider the use of chemicals which are purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags. The sector notebook points out that some facilities place such bags directly into the banbury mixer, thereby eliminating a formerly dusty operation which could result in pollutants in storm water discharges.

2) consider the use of containers which can be sealed for materials which are in use; also consider ensuring an airspace between the container and the cover to minimize "puffing" losses when the container is opened.

3) consider the use of automatic dispensing and weighing equipment. The sector notebook observes that such equipment minimizes the chances for chemical losses due to spills.

(b) Plastic Products Manufacturing Facilities

For plastic products manufacturing facilities, the proposed MSGP continues the requirement that permittees consider and include (as appropriate) specific measures in the SWPPP to minimize loss of plastic resin pellets to the environment. These measures include (at a minimum) spill minimization, prompt and thorough cleanup of spills, employee education, thorough sweeping, pellet capture and disposal precautions. Additional specific guidance on minimizing loss can be found in the EPA publication entitled "Plastic Pellets in the Aquatic Environment: Sources and Recommendations" (EPA 842-B-92-010, December, 1992) and at the website of the Society of the Plastics Industry (www.socplas.org).

APPENDIX A

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FINAL PERMIT REVISION TO FACT SHEET OF DECEMBER 8, 2000 FOR GENERAL PERMIT NO. LAR050000 STORM WATER MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT FOR INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

Permit No.: LAR050000

Issuing Office: State of Louisiana
Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Services
Permits Division

Prepared By: Jan M. Cedars
Permits Division
(225) 765-0508

Permit Action: Reissuance of LPDES Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit initially issued September 29, 1995 by EPA

Date Prepared: April 5, 2001

Draft Permit Issuance Date: March 1, 2001

Final Permit Changes from Draft Permit:

The Draft Permit of March 1, 2001, is being finalized with the following non-substantive changes/corrections incorporated into the final document.

Minor format/syntax/typographical corrections were made to the document.

Brief rewording for clarification was included in several sections.

Actual dates which were dependent on the permit issuance date were entered in Parts 2.1, 5.3.1, 5.4.1, and 7.1.

Sector E SIC codes were corrected in accordance with paragraph 2 of Part IV, which specifies that the categories added to the 1995 MSGP in EPA's 7/97 modification are included in this reissuance permit. The inadvertent omission of several SIC codes was corrected. The revised Table 1 is attached to this Final Permit Revision.

Revised Table 1
Sector/Subsectors Covered by the Proposed MSGP

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
Sector A. Timber Products		
1*	2421	General Sawmills and Planing Mills
2	2491	Wood Preserving
3*	2411	Log Storage and Handling
4*	2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills
NA	2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified
NA	2431-2439, 2441 (except 2434)	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, Structural Wood, and Nailed and Lock Corner Wood Boxes and Shook
NA	2448, 2449	Wood Containers
NA	2451, 2452	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes
NA	2493	Reconstituted Wood Products
NA	2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
Sector B. Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing		
1	2611	Pulp Mills
2	2621	Paper Mills
3*	2631	Paperboard Mills
4	2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes
5	2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes
Sector C. Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing		
1*	2812-2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals
2*	2821-2824	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass
3	2833-2836	Medicinal chemicals and botanical products; pharmaceutical preparations; in vitro and in vivo diagnostic substances; biological products, except diagnostic substances
4*	2841-2844	Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations
5	2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products
6	2861-2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals
7*	2873-2879	Agricultural Chemicals, Including Facilities that Make Fertilizer Solely from Leather Scraps and Leather Dust
8	2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
9	3952 (limited to list)	Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints and Artist's Watercolors
Sector D. Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturers		
1*	2951, 2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials
2	2992, 2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal
Sector E. Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing		
1	3211, 3281	Flat Glass, and Cut stone and stone products, benches, blackboards, table tops, pedestals, etc.
NA	3221, 3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown
NA	3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass
2	3241	Hydraulic Cement
3*	3251-3259	Structural Clay Products
NA	3261-3269	Pottery and Related Products
4*	3271-3275	Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products
NA	3291-3299	Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Products
Sector F. Primary Metals		
1*	3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills
2*	3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries
3	3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
4	3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
5*	3351-3357	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals
6*	3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)
7	3398, 3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products
Sector G. Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)		
1	1011	Iron Ores
2*	1021	Copper Ores
3	1031	Lead and Zinc Ores
4	1041, 1044	Gold and Silver Ores
5	1061	Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium
6	1081	Metal Mining Services
7	1094, 1099	Miscellaneous Metal Ores
Sector H. Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities		
NA*	1221-1241	Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
Sector I. Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining		
1*	1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
2	1321	Natural Gas Liquids
3*	1381-1389	Oil and Gas Field Services
4	2911	Petroleum Refineries
Sector J. Mineral Mining and Dressing		
1*	1411	Dimension Stone
NA	1422-1429	Crushed and Broken Stone, Including Rip Rap
2*	1442, 1446	Sand and Gravel
3	1455, 1459	Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Materials
4	1474-1479	Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining
NA	1481	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels
NA	1499	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels
Sector K. Non-Commercial Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities		
NA*	HZ	Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or Disposal
Sector L. Landfills and Land Application Sites		
NA*	LF	Landfills, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps
Sector M. Automobile Salvage Yards		
NA*	5015	Automobile Salvage Yards
Sector N. Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities		
NA*	5093	Scrap Recycling Facilities
Sector O. Steam Electric Generating Facilities		
NA*	SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities
Sector P. Land Transportation and Warehousing		
1	4011, 4013	Railroad Transportation
2	4111-4173	Local and Highway Passenger Transportation
3	4212-4231	Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing
4	4311	United States Postal Service
5	5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals
Sector Q. Water Transportation		
NA*	4412-4499	Water Transportation
Sector R. Ship and Boat Building or Repair Yards		
NA	3731, 3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
Sector S. Air Transportation Facilities		
NA*	4512-4581	Air Transportation Facilities
Sector T. Treatment Works		
NA*	TW	Treatment Works
Sector U. Food and Kindred Products		
1	2011-2015	Meat Products
2	2021-2026	Dairy Products
3	2032-2038	Canned, Frozen and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables and Food Specialties
4*	2041-2048	Grain Mill Products
5	2051-2053	Bakery Products
6	2061-2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products
7*	2074-2079	Fats and Oils
8	2082-2087	Beverages
9	2091-2099	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products
NA	2111-2141	Tobacco Products
Sector V. Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing, Leather and Leather Goods		
1	2211-2299	Textile Mill Products
2	2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials
NA	3131-3199 (except 3111)	Leather and Leather Products, except Leather Tanning and Finishing (see Sector Z)
Sector W. Furniture and Fixtures		
NA	2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures
NA	2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
Sector X. Printing and Publishing		
NA	2711-2796	Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries
Sector Y. Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries		
1*	3011	Tires and Inner Tubes
NA	3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear
NA	3052, 3053	Gaskets, Packing, and Sealing Devices and Rubber and Plastics Hose and Belting
NA	3061, 3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
2	3081-3089	Miscellaneous Plastics Products
NA	3931	Musical Instruments
NA	3942-3949	Dolls, Toys, Games and Sporting and Athletic Goods

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
NA	3951-3955 (except 3952 as specified in Sector C)	Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials
NA	3961, 3965	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal
NA	3991-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
Sector Z. Leather Tanning and Finishing		
NA	3111	Leather Tanning and Finishing
Sector AA. Fabricated Metal Products		
1*	3411-3499	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment
NA	3911-3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware
Sector AB. Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery		
NA	3511-3599 (except 3571-3579)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery (except Computer and Office Equipment - see Sector AC)
NA	3711-3799 (except 3731, 3732)	Transportation Equipment (except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing - see Sector R)
Sector AC. Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods		
NA	3612-3699	Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment
NA	3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment
NA	3812-3873	Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instrument; Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches and Clocks
Sector AD. Reserved for Facilities Not Covered Under Other Sectors and Designated by the Secretary		

* Denotes subsector with analytical (chemical) monitoring requirements.
NA indicates those industry sectors in which subdivision into subsectors was determined to be not applicable.

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FACT SHEET
FOR GENERAL PERMIT NO. LAR050000
STORM WATER MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT
FOR INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

FACT SHEET FOR THE DRAFT LOUISIANA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (LPDES) PERMIT TO DISCHARGE STORM WATER FROM INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES TO WATERS OF THE STATE.

Permit No.	LAR050000
Issuing Office:	State of Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality Office of Environmental Services Permits Division
Prepared By:	Jan M. Cedars Permits Division (225) 765-0508
Permit Action:	Reissuance of LPDES Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit initially issued September 29, 1995 by EPA
Date Prepared	December 8, 2000

SUMMARY: The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality is today proposing to reissue the Environmental Protection Agency's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit LAR050000, which was adopted as the LPDES permit upon delegation of authority to administer the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program to the state of Louisiana on August 27, 1996. This general permit was first issued on September 29, 1995 (60 FR 50804). Today's proposed permit is similar to the 1995 permit and to EPA's reissued MSGP, which was finalized October 30, 2000, and will authorize the discharge of storm water from industrial facilities consistent with the terms of the permit.

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CHANGES: STORMWATER BMPs
1. Sector C - Chemical and Allied Products Facilities
2. Sector G - Metal Mining (Ore Dressing and Mining)
3. Sector J - Mineral Mining and Processing
4. Sector K - Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facilities
5. Sector L - Landfills, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps
6. Sector S - Air Transportation Facilities
7. Sector T - Treatment Works
8. Sector Y - Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

I. Background

The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) is today proposing to reissue the LPDES Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) originally issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on September 29, 1995 (60 FR 50804). The MSGP currently authorizes storm water discharges from specific defined facilities in the state of Louisiana.

The proposed reissuance permit and this fact sheet were adapted from, and closely correspond with, EPA's fact sheet and MSGP-2000, which was finalized October 30, 2000. For the reissuance, the industry-specific requirements of the 1995 MSGP, including monitoring requirements, have been reevaluated. In a few instances, additional requirements have been proposed based on new information which has been obtained since the original MSGP issuance in 1995. Proposed changes are discussed in more detail in Section II of this fact sheet.

II. Organization of Proposed MSGP and Summary of Proposed Changes

The organization of today's proposal has been revised from the 1995 MSGP to reduce the overall size of the permit. This included changes in the presentation of requirements, such as those for storm water pollution prevention plans (SWPPP) and monitoring, to eliminate the

repetition of common requirements. Requirements which are genuinely unique to a given sector or subsector are found in Part 6 in the permit.

The section / paragraph identification scheme of the reissuance MSGP has been modified from the 1995 MSGP. The original scheme utilized a sometimes lengthy combination of numbers, letters and Roman numerals (in both upper and lower cases) which many permittees found confusing. Today's proposal identifies sections / paragraphs, and hence permit conditions, using numbers only, except in Part 6 (which also incorporates the sector letters from the 1995 MSGP for consistency). Under the original permit, only the last digit or letter of the section / paragraph identifier appeared with its accompanying section title / paragraph, making it difficult to determine where you were in the permit. In today's proposal, the entire string of identifying numbers is listed at each section / paragraph to facilitate recognizing where you are and in citing and navigating through the permit. For example, paragraph number 1.2.3.5 tells you immediately that you are in Part 1, section 2, paragraph 3, subparagraph 5; whereas under the 1995 MSGP you would only see an "e", thereby forcing you to hunt back through the permit to determine that you were in Part I.B.3.e. The exception to the numbering rule is in Part 6, where the Sector letters from the 1995 MSGP have been retained to correspond to the sectors of industry covered by the permit and make it easy to tell that you are in a section of the permit which has conditions which only apply to a specific industrial sector. For example, paragraph 6.F.3.4 immediately tells you that you are in Part 6 and looking at conditions that only apply to sector "F" facilities. In some cases, requirements which previously appeared in a single paragraph are now found listed out as separate individual items. The reissuance MSGP is also written in the "readable regulations" style recently adopted by EPA, using terms like "you" and "your" in referring to permittees, etc.

Below is a list of the major changes in today's proposed permit as compared to the 1995 MSGP. These changes are discussed in more detail later in this fact sheet.

1. Requirements for co-located activities were clarified (Part 1.2.1.2).

2. Incidental cooling tower mist discharges were included as an authorized non-storm water discharge, subject to certain requirements (Part 1.2.2.2.11).

3. Language for situations where a discharge previously covered by an individual permit can be covered under the reissued MSGP was clarified (Part 1.2.3.3).

4. Language for compliance with water quality standards and requirements for follow-up actions if standards are not met was clarified/added (Parts 1.2.3.5 and 3.3).

5. Endangered Species Act (ESA) and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) eligibility requirements were modified (Parts 1.2.3.6 and 1.2.3.7).

6. Eligibility requirements for discharges to water quality impaired / limited waterbodies were added / clarified (Part 1.2.3.8).

7. Requirements for obtaining MSGP coverage were expanded to include a means for authorization concurrent with issuance of another LPDES permit for discharges in addition to those covered by the MSGP (Part 1.3.1.3).

8. Opportunity for termination of permit coverage based on the "no exposure exemption" from the Phase II storm water regulations (64 FR 68722, 12/8/99) was added (Parts 1.5 and 11.4).

9. Notice of Intent requirements and form were modified (Part 2.2).

10. Permit will accommodate electronic filing of Notices of Intent (NOIs), Notices of Termination (NOTs), or Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), should these options become available during the term of the permit (Parts 2.3 and 11.3).

11. Prohibition on discharges of solid materials and floating debris and requirement to minimize off-site tracking of materials and generation of dust was added (Part 4.2.7.2.3).

12. Requirement to include a copy of the permit with the SWPPP was added (Part 4.7).

13. Special conditions for EPCRA 313 facilities were modified (Part 4.12).

14. Monitoring requirements were reorganized and additional clarification /revisions on monitoring periods, waivers, and reporting requirements were added.

15. Manufacturing of fertilizer from leather scraps (SIC 2873) was moved from Sector Z - Leather Tanning and Finishing to Sector C - Chemical and Allied Products (Table 1 and Part 6.C).

16. New effluent limitations guidelines for landfills in Sectors K and L were included; the final guidelines were published in the Federal Register on January 19, 2000 (65 FR 3007) (Parts 6.K.5 and 6.L.6).

17. The following discharges were excluded from coverage by the MSGP; authorization must be obtained under an alternate individual/general LPDES permit.
    a) Storm water from gypsum piles at phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities
    b) Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mines, construction sand and gravel mines, and industrial sand mines

c) Cell dewatering wastewaters from active, uncapped cells at hazardous waste treatment storage or disposal facilities, landfills, land application sites, and at open dumps.

18. Sector AD (Non-Classified Facilities) language was added (Part 6.AD).

19. Additional Best Management Practice (BMP) requirements in Sectors S, T, and Y were added (Parts 6.S, 6.T, and 6.Y).

20. NOI to continue coverage under the permit when it expires (without a replacement permit in place) is not required and the reapplication process has been clarified (Part 9.2).

21. Process to remove facilities from permit coverage was clarified (Part 9.12).

III. Geographic Coverage of Proposed MSGP

This permit will authorize covered discharges within the geographic boundaries of the state of Louisiana, except Indian country lands.

IV. Categories of Facilities Covered by the Proposed MSGP

The reissued MSGP would authorize storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the categories of facilities shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1
Sector/Subsectors Covered by the Proposed MSGP

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
		Sector A. Timber Products
1*	2421	General Sawmills and Planing Mills
2	2491	Wood Preserving
3*	2411	Log Storage and Handling
4*	2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills
NA	2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified
NA	2431-2439, 2441 (except 2434)	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, Structural Wood, and Nailed and Lock Corner Wood Boxes and Shook
NA	2448, 2449	Wood Containers
NA	2451, 2452	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes
NA	2493	Reconstituted Wood Products

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
NA	2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
Sector B. Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing		
1	2611	Pulp Mills
2	2621	Paper Mills
3*	2631	Paperboard Mills
4	2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes
5	2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes
Sector C. Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing		
1*	2812-2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals
2*	2821-2824	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass
3	2833-2836	Medicinal chemicals and botanical products; pharmaceutical preparations; in vitro and in vivo diagnostic substances; biological products, except diagnostic substances
4*	2841-2844	Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations
5	2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products
6	2861-2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals
7*	2873-2879	Agricultural Chemicals, Including Facilities that Make Fertilizer Solely from Leather Scraps and Leather Dust
8	2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products
9	3952 (limited to list)	Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints and Artist's Watercolors
Sector D. Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturers		
1*	2951, 2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials
2	2992, 2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal
Sector E. Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing		
1	3211, 3281	Flat Glass, and Cut stone and stone products, benches, blackboards, table tops, pedestals, etc.
NA	3221, 3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown
NA	3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass
2	3241	Hydraulic Cement
3*	3251-3259	Structural Clay Products
NA	3262-3269	Pottery and Related Products

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
4*	3271-3275	Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products
NA	3295	Minerals and Earths, Ground, or Otherwise Treated
NA	3297	Non-Clay Refractories
Sector F. Primary Metals		
1*	3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills
2*	3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries
3	3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
4	3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
5*	3351-3357	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals
6*	3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)
7	3398, 3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products
Sector G. Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)		
1	1011	Iron Ores
2*	1021	Copper Ores
3	1031	Lead and Zinc Ores
4	1041, 1044	Gold and Silver Ores
5	1061	Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium
6	1081	Metal Mining Services
7	1094, 1099	Miscellaneous Metal Ores
Sector H. Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities		
NA*	1221-1241	Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities
Sector I. Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining		
1*	1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
2	1321	Natural Gas Liquids
3*	1381-1389	Oil and Gas Field Services
4	2911	Petroleum Refineries
Sector J. Mineral Mining and Dressing		
1*	1411	Dimension Stone
NA	1422-1429	Crushed and Broken Stone, Including Rip Rap
2*	1442, 1446	Sand and Gravel
3	1455, 1459	Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Materials

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
4	1474-1479	Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining
NA	1481	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels
NA	1499	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels
Sector K. Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage or Disposal Facilities		
NA*	HZ	Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or Disposal
Sector L. Landfills and Land Application Sites		
NA*	LF	Landfills, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps
Sector M. Automobile Salvage Yards		
NA*	5015	Automobile Salvage Yards
Sector N. Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities		
NA*	5093	Scrap Recycling Facilities
Sector O. Steam Electric Generating Facilities		
NA*	SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities
Sector P. Land Transportation		
1	4011, 4013	Railroad Transportation
2	4111-4173	Local and Highway Passenger Transportation
3	4212-4231	Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing
4	4311	United States Postal Service
5	5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals
Sector Q. Water Transportation		
NA*	4412-4499	Water Transportation
Sector R. Ship and Boat Building or Repair Yards		
NA	3731, 3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards
Sector S. Air Transportation Facilities		
NA*	4512-4581	Air Transportation Facilities
Sector T. Treatment Works		
NA*	TW	Treatment Works
Sector U. Food and Kindred Products		
1	2011-2015	Meat Products
2	2021-2026	Dairy Products
3	2032-2038	Canned, Frozen and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables and Food Specialties
4*	2041-2048	Grain Mill Products

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
5	2051-2053	Bakery Products
6	2061-2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products
7*	2074-2079	Fats and Oils
8	2082-2087	Beverages
9	2091-2099	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products
NA	2111-2141	Tobacco Products
Sector V. Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing		
1	2211-2299	Textile Mill Products
2	2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials
NA	3131-3199 (except 3111)	Leather and Leather Products, except Leather Tanning and Finishing (see Sector Z)
Sector W. Furniture and Fixtures		
NA	2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures
NA	2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
Sector X. Printing and Publishing		
NA	2711-2796	Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries
Sector Y. Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries		
1*	3011	Tires and Inner Tubes
NA	3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear
NA	3052, 3053	Gaskets, Packing, and Sealing Devices and Rubber and Plastics Hose and Belting
NA	3061, 3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
2	3081-3089	Miscellaneous Plastics Products
NA	3931	Musical Instruments
NA	3942-3949	Dolls, Toys, Games and Sporting and Athletic Goods
NA	3951-3955 (except 3952 as specified in Sector C)	Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials
NA	3961, 3965	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal
NA	3991-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
Sector Z. Leather Tanning and Finishing		
NA	3111	Leather Tanning and Finishing

Subsector	SIC Code	Activity Represented
Sector AA. Fabricated Metal Products		
1*	3411-3499	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment
NA	3911-3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware
Sector AB. Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery		
NA	3511-3599 (except 3571-3579)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery (except Computer and Office Equipment - see Sector AC)
NA	3711-3799 (except 3731, 3732)	Transportation Equipment (except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing - see Sector R)
Sector AC. Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods		
NA	3612-3699	Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment
NA	3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment
NA	3812-3873	Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instrument; Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches and Clocks
Sector AD. Reserved for Facilities Not Covered Under Other Sectors and Designated by the Secretary		

* Denotes subsector with analytical (chemical) monitoring requirements.
NA indicates those industry sectors in which subdivision into subsectors was determined to be not applicable.

EPA modifications of the initial 1995 permit expanded its coverage to include a small number of categories of facilities which had been covered by the 1992 baseline industrial general permit but excluded from the MSGP (these are identified in Appendix A to this fact sheet). In Table 1 above, these categories have been included in the appropriate sectors/subsectors of the MSGP. To cover any inadvertent omissions, **Sector AD is added** to the reissuance MSGP.

LDEQ also recognizes that a new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) was recently adopted by the Office of Management and Budget (62 FR 17288, April 9, 1997). NAICS replaces the 1987 standard industrial classification (SIC) code system for the collection of statistical economic data. However, the use of the new system for nonstatistical purposes is optional. Use of NAICS for today's proposal was considered, but LDEQ elected to retain the 1987 SIC code system since the storm water regulations (LAC 33:IX.2341) reference the previous system and this system has generally proven to be adequate for identifying the facilities covered by storm water regulations. LDEQ will consider transitioning to the new NAICS system in the future.

V. Limitations on Coverage

A. Storm Water Discharges Subject to Effluent Guideline Limitations, Including New Source Performance Standards

The general prohibition on coverage of storm water subject to an effluent guideline limitation in the 1995 MSGP has been retained. Those storm water discharges subject to the effluent guidelines included below in Table 2 are eligible for coverage (provided they meet all other eligibility requirements). In addition, interim coverage is available for discharges subject to a new storm water effluent limitation guideline promulgated after the effective date of this permit but before the permit has been modified to include the new guideline. This will allow continued coverage until the new storm water guideline can be added to the permit.

Table 2. Effluent Guidelines Applicable to Discharges That May be Eligible for Permit Coverage

Effluent Guideline	New Source Performance Standards Included in Effluent Guidelines?	Sectors with Affected Facilities
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities [40 CFR Part 411 Subpart C (established February 23, 1977)]	Yes	E
Contaminated runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities [40 CFR Part 418 Subpart A (established April 8, 1974)]	Yes	C
Coal pile runoff at steam electric generating facilities [40 CFR Part 423 (established November 19, 1982)]	Yes	O
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas [40 CFR Part 429, Subpart I (established January 26, 1981)]	Yes	A
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities [40 CFR Part 443 Subpart A (established July 24, 1975)].	Yes	D
Runoff from landfills [40 CFR Part 445, Subpart A and B (established February 2, 2000)]	Yes	K & L

B. Historic Preservation

The Historic Preservation sections of the proposed permit are based on the MSGP 2000, finalized by EPA on October 30, 2000. In light of National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requirements, EPA included a provision in the eligibility requirements of the 1995 MSGP for the consideration of the effects to historic properties. That provision provides that an applicant is eligible for permit coverage only if: 1) the applicant's storm water discharges and BMPs to control storm water runoff do not affect a historic property, or 2) the applicant has obtained, and is in compliance with, a written agreement between the applicant and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) that outlines all measures to be taken by the applicant to mitigate or prevent adverse effects to the historic property. When applying for permit coverage, applicants were required to certify in the NOI that they were in compliance with the eligibility requirements. Provided there are no other factors limiting permit eligibility, MSGP coverage was then granted 48 hours after the postmark on the envelope used to the mail the NOI.

EPA's September 30, 1998 modification included two revisions of the original MSGP with respect to historic properties. First, EPA amended the original permit to include a reference to Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) because EPA MSGP coverage extends to Tribal lands and in recognition of the central role Tribal governments play in the protection of historic resources. Second, EPA included NHPA guidance and a list of SHPO and THPO addresses in a new Addendum to the MSGP to assist applicants with the certification process for permit eligibility under this condition. Because of its applicability to this proposed reissuance, the latter revision is included in the proposed reissuance permit.

In the MSGP 2000, EPA modified slightly the requirements for obtaining permit coverage to enhance the protection of historic properties. Permit coverage is only available if storm water and allowable non-storm water discharges and "discharge-related activities" do not affect historic properties.

LDEQ's Notice of Intent requires applicants to certify that their discharges are compliant with the NHPA and that eligibility for permit coverage has been determined in accordance with Permit Part 1.2.3.7.1. Facilities seeking coverage under the proposed permit which cannot certify compliance with the NHPA requirements must submit individual permit applications to the permitting authority in accordance with the timely application requirements in Permit Part 2.1.5.

C. Endangered Species

1. The reissuance permit conditions are sufficiently stringent to assure state water quality standards, both aquatic life and human health protection, will be met. Protection of aquatic life and maintenance of the receiving water as an aquatic habitat is also assured. The state finds that adoption of the reissuance permit is unlikely to adversely affect any threatened or endangered

species or its critical habitat. For facilities applying separately and solely for MSGP coverage, LDEQ received written concurrence from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service on this determination in an electronic transmittal (Mesaraic, US Fish & Wildlife Service, to Cedars, LDEQ) on July 25, 2000. For applicants seeking coverage by means of authorization under another LPDES permit (Permit Part 1.3.1.3.2), compliance with ESA requirements will be determined in accordance with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service-approved method for that permit.

The 1995 MSGP contains a number of conditions to protect listed species and critical habitat. Permit coverage is only provided where:

- the storm water discharge(s), and the construction of BMPs to control storm water runoff, are not likely to adversely affect species identified in Addendum H of the permit; or

- the applicant's activity has received previous authorization under the Endangered Species Act and established an environmental baseline that is unchanged; or,

- the applicant is implementing appropriate measures as required by the Secretary to address adverse effects.

For the reissued MSGP, LDEQ is proposing to modify the ESA-related requirements for obtaining permit coverage to enhance the protection of listed species. First, permit coverage is only available if storm water and allowable non-storm water discharges and "discharge-related activities" avoid unacceptable effects to listed species. "Discharge-related activities" are defined to include activities which cause, contribute to or result in storm water and allowable non-storm water point source discharges, and measures such as the siting, construction and operation of BMPs to control, reduce or prevent pollution in the discharges. Inclusion of discharge-related activity is for compliance with ESA requirements to consider the effects of activities which are related to the activity which is permitted, i.e., the storm water and non-storm water discharges.

2. Except as noted in C.1 above for operators seeking coverage by means of authorization under another LPDES permit, operators seeking coverage under the reissued MSGP must determine that they are eligible for coverage under one of the following five options, and must certify this determination by means of signature on the NOI.

a. No endangered or threatened species or critical habitat are in proximity to the facility or the point where authorized discharges reach the receiving water; or

b. In the course of a separate action involving the facility (e.g., LDEQ processing request for an individual LPDES permit, issuance of a CWA Section 404 wetlands dredge and fill permit, etc.), **formal or informal consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service**

and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service has been concluded and that consultation:

(i) addressed the effects of the storm water and allowable non-storm water discharges and discharge-related activities on listed species and critical habitat, and

(ii) the consultation resulted in either a no jeopardy opinion or a written concurrence by the Service(s) on a finding that the storm water and allowable non-storm water discharges and discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect listed species or critical habitat; or

c. **The activities are authorized under Section 10 of the ESA and that authorization addresses the effects of the storm water and allowable non-storm water discharges and discharge-related activities on listed species and critical habitat; or**

d. Using best judgment, the operator has evaluated the effects of the **storm water discharges, allowable non-storm water discharges, and discharge-related activities** on listed endangered or threatened species and critical habitat and does not have reason to believe **listed species or critical habitat would be adversely affected**; or

e. **The storm water and allowable non-storm water discharges and discharge-related activities were already addressed in another operator's certification of eligibility which included the facility's activities. By certifying eligibility under this Part, a permittee agrees to comply with any measures or controls upon which the other operator's certification** was based.

The first four options listed above are similar to the eligibility provisions of the 1995 MSGP. **Option 5 was added** to account for situations such as an airport facility where one operator (e.g., the airport authority) may have covered the entire airport through its certification. Option 5 would allow other operators to take advantage of such a certification without repeating the reviews conducted by the first operator. Options 1 and 4 are essentially the two halves of the 1995 MSGP's "unlikely to adversely effect" option. Option 1 would apply to operators who are not adversely affecting endangered species because listed species simply are not in proximity to their facility. Option 4 would apply to operators who have endangered species nearby and must look more closely at potential adverse effects and may need to adopt measures to reduce the risk of adverse effects on listed species or critical habitat.

Addendum H of the 1995 MSGP provided instructions to assist permittees in determining whether they meet the permit's ESA-related eligibility requirements. For today's reissuance MSGP, this guidance has been updated to reflect above requirements and appears as Addendum A. LDEQ's NOI form will conform to the above requirements.

To be eligible for coverage under the reissued MSGP, facilities must review the list of species and their locations in conjunction with the instructions for completing the application requirements under the permit. If an applicant determines that none of the species identified in the species list are found in the parish in which the facility is located, then there is no likelihood of an adverse effect and they are eligible for permit coverage. Applicants must then certify that their storm water and allowable non-storm water discharges, and their discharge-related activities, are not likely to adversely affect species and will be granted MSGP permit coverage 48 hours after the date of the postmark on the envelope used to mail the NOI form, provided there are no other factors limiting permit eligibility.

If listed species are located in the same parish as the facility seeking MSGP coverage, then the applicant must determine whether the species are in proximity to the storm water or allowable non-storm water discharges or discharge-related activities at the facility. A species is in proximity to a storm water or allowable non-storm water discharge when the species is located in the path or down gradient area through which or over which point source discharge flows from industrial activities to the point of discharge into the receiving water, and once discharged into the receiving water, in the vicinity of, or nearby, the discharge point. A species is also in proximity if a species is located in the area of a site where discharge-related activities occur. If an applicant determines there are no species in proximity to the storm water or allowable non-storm water discharges, or discharge-related activities, then there is no likelihood of adversely affecting the species and the applicant is eligible for permit coverage.

If species are in proximity to the storm water or allowable non-storm water discharges or discharge-related activities, as long as they have been considered as part of a previous ESA authorization of the applicant's activity, and the environmental baseline established in that authorization is unchanged, the applicant may be covered under the permit. The environmental baseline generally includes the past and present impacts of all Federal, state and private actions that were occurring at the time the initial authorization and current actions are taken. Therefore, if a permit applicant has received previous authorization and nothing has changed or been added to the environmental baseline established in the previous authorization, then coverage under the permit will be provided.

In the absence of such previous authorization, if species identified in the species list are in proximity to the discharges or discharge-related activities, then the applicant must determine whether there is any likely adverse effect upon the species. This is done by the applicant conducting a further examination or investigation, or an alternative procedure, as described in the instructions in the permit. If the applicant determines that there is no likely adverse effect upon the species, then the applicant is eligible for permit coverage. If the applicant determines that there likely is, or will likely be an adverse effect, then the applicant is not eligible for MSGP coverage unless or until they can meet one of the other eligibility conditions.

All dischargers applying for coverage under the MSGP must provide in the application information on the Notice of Intent form: 1) a determination as to whether there are any listed species in proximity to the storm water or allowable non-storm water discharges or discharge related activity, and 2) a certification that their storm water and allowable non-storm water discharges and discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect listed species, or are otherwise eligible for coverage. Coverage is contingent upon the applicant's providing truthful information concerning certification and abiding by any conditions imposed by the permit.

Dischargers who cannot determine if they meet one of the endangered species eligibility criteria cannot sign the certification to gain coverage under the MSGP and must apply to LDEQ for an individual LPDES storm water permit. For facilities already covered by the 1995 MSGP, the deadline for the individual applications is the same as that for NOIs requesting coverage under the reissued MSGP. As appropriate, LDEQ will conduct consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service when issuing such individual permits.

Regardless of the above conditions, LDEQ may require that a permittee apply for an individual LPDES permit on the basis of possible adverse effects on species or critical habitats. Where there are concerns that coverage for a particular discharger is not sufficiently protective of listed species, the Services (as well as any other interested parties) may petition LDEQ to require that the discharger obtain an individual LPDES permit and conduct consultation as appropriate.

These mechanisms allow for the broadest and most efficient coverage for the permittee while still providing for the most efficient protection of endangered species. They significantly reduce the number of dischargers that must be considered individually and therefore allow the Agency and the Service to focus their resources on those discharges that are indeed likely to adversely affect listed species. Straightforward mechanisms such as these allow applicants more immediate access to permit coverage, and eliminates "permit limbo" for the greatest number of permitted discharges. At the same time it is more protective of endangered species because it allows both agencies to focus on the real problems, and thus, provide endangered species protection in a more expeditious manner.

D. New Storm Water Discharges to Water Quality-Impaired or Water Quality-Limited Receiving Waters

Today's proposal includes a new provision (Part 1.2.3.8) which establishes eligibility conditions with regard to discharges to water quality-limited or water quality-impaired waters. For the purposes of this permit, "water quality-impaired" refers to a stream, lake, estuary, etc. that is not currently meeting its assigned water quality standards. These waters are also referred to as "303(d) waters" due to the requirement under that section of the CWA for states to periodically list all state waters that are not meeting their water quality standards. "Water quality-limited waters" refers to waterbodies for which a state must develop individual Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), a tool which helps waterbodies meet their water quality

standards. A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. Water quality standards are set by States, Territories, and Tribes. They identify the uses for each waterbody, for example, drinking water supply, contact recreation (swimming), and aquatic life support (fishing), and the scientific criteria to support that use. The Clean Water Act, section 303, establishes the water quality standards and TMDL programs.

During their determination of eligibility for coverage under the permit, and prior to submitting a Notice of Intent, **new dischargers** (see LAC 33:IX.2313) to a 303(d) waterbody must determine that their discharges are in compliance with LAC 33:IX.2317.A.9. In essence, you are a new discharger if your facility started discharging after August 13, 1979 and your storm water was not previously permitted. Any discharger (**both existing and new**) to a waterbody for which there is an approved TMDL must confirm that the TMDL allocated a portion of the load for storm water point source discharges. These provisions apply only to discharges containing the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired or the TMDL developed. Such discharges are expected to be rare for the wastewater types covered by the reissuance MSGP because the required control/prevention measures are designed to prevent the release of these pollutants in storm water.

Part 1.2.3.8.1 (which applies to new storm water discharges and not to existing discharges) is designed to better ensure compliance with LPDES regulations at LAC 33:IX.2317.A.9, which include certain special requirements for new discharges into impaired waterbodies. These regulations prohibit new discharges unless it can be shown that:

1. There are sufficient remaining pollutant load allocations to allow for the discharge; and
2. The existing dischargers into that segment are subject to compliance schedules designed to bring the segments into compliance with applicable water quality standards.

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. Lists of waterbodies with TMDLs are included as "LA TMDL Reports" on the LDEQ internet site at http://www.deq.state.la.us/technology/tmdl/index.htm.

Part 1.2.3.8.2 (which applies to both new and existing storm water discharges) is designed to better ensure compliance with LPDES regulations at LAC 33:IX.2317.A.4, which requires compliance with state water quality standards. The eligibility condition prohibits coverage of new or existing discharges of a particular pollutant where there is a TMDL, unless the discharge is consistent with the TMDL.

E. Storm Water Discharges Subject to Anti-Degradation Provisions of Water Quality Standards

Part 1.2.3.9 of today's reissuance MSGP includes a new provision which clarifies that discharges which do not comply with applicable anti-degradation provisions of state water quality standards are not eligible for coverage under the MSGP. This eligibility condition is designed to better ensure compliance with LPDES regulations at LAC 33:IX.2317.A. and 1119, which require compliance with state water quality standards.

F. Storm Water Discharges Previously Covered by an Individual Permit

The 1995 MSGP contained general prohibitions on coverage where a discharge was covered by another National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (Part I.B.3.d) and where a permit had been terminated other than at the request of the permittee (Part I.B.3.e.). It was therefore possible to obtain coverage by requesting termination of an individual permit and then submitting an NOI for coverage under the MSGP. This could be desirable from both the discharger's and the Agency's perspective for a variety of reasons, for example, where a wastewater permit included storm water outfalls, but the wastewater outfalls had been eliminated. Being able to use the general permit would reduce the application cost to the permittee and the administrative burden of permit issuance to the Agency. Today's permit clarifies the conditions under which change from an individual permit to this general permit would be acceptable (Part 1.2.3.3).

In order to avoid conflict with the anti-backsliding provisions of the CWA, transfer from an individual permit to the MSGP will only be allowed where all of the following conditions are met:

- the individual permit did not contain numeric water quality-based effluent limitations developed for the storm water component of the discharge; and
- the permittee includes any specific BMPs for storm water required under the individual permit in their storm water pollution prevention plan.

Implementation of a comprehensive pollution prevention plan for the entire facility (as opposed to selected outfalls in an individual permit) and compliance with all other conditions of the MSGP is deemed to be at least as stringent a technology-based permit limit as the conditions of the individual permit. This assumption is only made where the previous permit did not contain any specific water quality-based effluent limitations on storm water discharges (e.g., storm water contained high levels of zinc and the individual permit contained a zinc limit developed to assure compliance with the state water quality criteria).

VI. Summary of Common Permit Requirements

The following section describes the permit conditions common to discharges from all the industrial activities covered by today's proposal. These conditions are largely the same as the conditions of the 1995 MSGP with the exception of the alternate authorization method for facilities with additional discharges, which is added.

A. Notification Requirements

An alternate authorization method for obtaining coverage under the MSGP has been added. Permit Part 1.3.1.3.2 allows for concurrent authorization under the MSGP for certain facilities which obtain coverage under another LPDES permit for discharges in addition to those which can be covered by the MSGP. The approved NOI/application form for the other LPDES permit shall be accepted as application for coverage for the MSGP so long as that form elicits all the information required for assessment of MSGP eligibility. This process was established to reduce the administrative and paperwork burden for both the Agency and the permittees by eliminating the requirement for multiple NOI submittals and separate permits and permit numbers. It is expected that this method of coverage will increase the overall level of compliance with program requirements for industrial storm waters by providing permit coverage and notification of requirements/conditions for all facility discharges in a single application and permitting process.

General permits for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity require the submission of a Notice of Intent (NOI) prior to the authorization of such discharges (LAC 33:IX.2345.B.2). Consistent with these regulatory requirements, today's reissuance MSGP establishes NOI requirements. LDEQ is proposing to modify the coverage procedure to allow the discharger, the Agency and the public to more easily determine permit eligibility and the sector-specific conditions that will apply to the facility. The proposed revised NOI form will be available from the LDEQ Permits Division and will be available on the LDEQ web site. For facilities at which all discharges may be covered under the MSGP, Form MSGP-G shall be submitted and shall meet the information requirements described below.

1. Contents of NOIs

a. the name, address, and telephone number of the operator filing the NOI for permit coverage;

b. an indication of whether the owner of the site is a Federal, State, private, or other public entity;

c. the name (or other identifier), address, parish, and latitude/longitude of the facility for which the NOI is submitted (latitude/longitude will be accepted in either degree-minute-second or decimal format);

d. an indication of whether the facility is located on Indian Country lands;

e. the name of the receiving water(s);

f. the name of the municipal operator if the discharge enters a municipal separate storm sewer system prior to discharge to a water of the State;

g. up to four 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes that best represent the principal products produced or services rendered, including hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal activities, land disposal facilities that receive or have received any industrial waste, steam electric power generating facilities, or treatment works treating domestic sewage;

h. identification of applicable sector(s) in the permit, as designated in Permit Table 1, for facility discharges associated with industrial activity the operator wishes to have covered under this permit;

i. certification that a SWPPP meeting the requirements of Part 4 has been developed (with a copy of the permit language attached to the plan);

j. based on the instructions in Permit Addendum A, whether any listed or proposed threatened or endangered species, or designated critical habitat, are in proximity to the storm water discharges or storm water discharge-related activities to be covered by this permit;

k. certification that eligibility conditions of Part 1.2.3.6.1, regarding Endangered and Threatened Species, are met;

l. whether any historic property listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places is located on the facility or in proximity to the discharge;

m. authorization/permit numbers for any existing or prior water discharge permits;

n. a signed and dated certification, signed by an authorized representative of the facility as detailed in Part 9.7 that certifies the following:

"I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand the Part 1.2 eligibility requirements for coverage under the multi-sector storm water general permit including those requirements relating to the protection of endangered or threatened species or critical habitat. To the best of my knowledge, the storm water and allowable non-storm water discharges authorized by this permit (and discharge related activities), are not likely to, and will not likely, adversely affect endangered or threatened species or critical habitat , or are otherwise eligible for coverage under Part 1.2.3.6 of the permit. To the best of my knowledge, I further certify that such discharges and discharge related activities do not have an effect on properties listed or eligible for listing on the National

Register or Historic Places under the National Historic Preservation Act, or are otherwise eligible for coverage under Part 1.2.3.7 of the permit. I understand that continued coverage under the multi-sector storm water general permit is contingent upon maintaining eligibility as provided for in Part 1.2."

The NOI must be signed in accordance with the signatory requirements of LAC 33:IX.2333.A. Completed NOI forms must be submitted to the Permits Division, Office of Environmental Services, Post Office Box 82135, Baton Rouge, LA 70884-2135.

Under the 1995 MSGP, continued coverage under the general permit (should it expire without a replacement permit being issued) was available provided the permittee applied for the replacement general permit according to the deadlines established in the new permit. The new MSGP allows for automatic coverage under the new permit, as clarified at Part 9.2.

In the future (but not at the present time), LDEQ may also allow alternate means of NOI submission (such as electronic submission). An alternate means of NOI submission may be used by operators provided LDEQ has informed the operator of the acceptability of the alternative.

2. Deadlines

For facilities currently covered by the 1995 MSGP, authorization under the new permit is automatic unless notification is submitted to the Agency of ineligibility under the permit. For all facilities currently covered by the 1995 MSGP, the requirements of that permit would continue to apply during any period subsequent to its expiration, but prior to its reissuance.

As allowed under LAC 33:IX.2345.B.2.f, facilities currently covered by the 1995 MSGP will be automatically covered and will be notified of coverage under the reissued permit and provided a new authorization number. Within 90 days following finalization of the reissued MSGP, operators must assess their eligibility for the reissued permit and submit notification to the Agency if a determination of ineligibility is made or if coverage under the permit is no longer appropriate (e.g., alternate coverage is requested or coverage is no longer needed for discharges). Those who determine that they are ineligible for coverage under the reissued MSGP are nevertheless authorized interim coverage for up to 270 days following finalization of the reissued MSGP; if discharges remain which require coverage, an application for an alternative permit must be submitted within 90 days. This interim coverage allows permit coverage while the permittees assess their eligibility for the reissued MSGP and, if necessary, provides adequate lead time for applications for individual permits.

The reissued MSGP cancels and replaces the coverage authorized under the 1992 "Baseline" permit. Those facilities with extended coverage under the "Baseline" permit which are eligible for coverage under the reissued MSGP must submit a NOI within 90 days of finalization of the reissued MSGP. To allow uninterrupted coverage, authorization under the "Baseline" permit is continued during this 90 day period. For those facilities which are not

eligible for coverage under the reissued MSGP, an interim period of 270 days of extended coverage is allowed to provide time for application and authorization under an alternative permit.

Except as provided by the alternate authorization method for facilities with discharges in addition to those covered by the MSGP, facilities commencing operations after reissuance of the MSGP must submit an NOI (Form MSGP-G) at least two days prior to the commencement of the new industrial activity. New operators of existing facilities must also submit the NOI at least two days prior to assuming operational control at existing facilities.

Dischargers who submit a complete NOI in accordance with the MSGP requirements are authorized to discharge storm water associated with industrial activity two days after the date the NOI is postmarked, unless otherwise notified by LDEQ. LDEQ may deny coverage under the MSGP and require submission of an individual LPDES permit application based on a review of the completeness and/or content of the NOI or other information (e.g., Endangered Species Act compliance, National Historic Preservation Act compliance, water quality information, compliance history, history of spills, etc.). Where LDEQ requires a discharger authorized under the MSGP to apply for an individual LPDES permit (or an alternative general permit), LDEQ will notify the discharger in writing that a permit application (or different NOI) is required by an established deadline. Coverage under the MSGP will automatically terminate if the discharger fails to submit the required permit application in a timely manner. Where the discharger does submit a requested permit application, coverage under the MSGP will automatically terminate on the effective date of the issuance or denial of the individual LPDES permit or the alternative general permit as it applies to the individual permittee.

A discharger is not precluded from submitting an NOI at a later date than described above. However, in such instances, LDEQ may bring enforcement actions for any discharges which occurred prior to coverage under an appropriate permit.

3. Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Operator Notification

Operators of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that discharge through a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) or a municipal system designated by the Secretary, must (upon request of the MS4 operator) submit a copy of the NOI to the municipal operator of the system receiving the discharge. This proposed requirement differs from the 1995 MSGP which requires that a copy of the NOI be sent to the MS4 operator. The MSGP is proposed to be modified in this regard to reduce paperwork requirements, and in consideration of the fact that most large and medium MS4 operators already have good information concerning the industrial facilities discharging into their MS4s.

4. Notice of Termination

Where a discharger is able to eliminate the storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from a facility, the discharger may submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) form (or photocopy thereof) provided by the Secretary. Today's reissuance MSGP also states that an NOT should be submitted within 30 days after one or both of the following two conditions have been met:

a. a new owner/operator has assumed responsibility for the facility; or

b. the permittee has ceased operations at the facility and/or there no longer are discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity from the facility;

A copy of the NOT and instructions for its completion will be available from the LDEQ Permits Division and on the LDEQ web site. The NOT form requires the following information:

a. Operator name, facility name, phone number, mailing address, and location of the facility for which the notification is submitted;

b. The LPDES/NPDES permit authorization number for the storm water discharge associated with industrial activity identified by the NOT;

c. An indication of whether the storm water discharges associated with industrial activity have been eliminated or the operator of the discharges has changed; and

d. The following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the identified facility that are authorized by the MSGP have been eliminated, that I am no longer the operator of the facility, or that these discharges are now covered by another LPDES permit. I understand that by submitting this Notice of Termination, I am no longer authorized to discharge storm water associated with industrial activity under this general permit, and that discharging pollutants in storm water associated with industrial activity to waters of the State is unlawful under the Environmental Quality Act where the discharge is not authorized by an LPDES permit. I also understand that the submittal of this notice of termination does not release an operator from liability for any violations of the permit or the Environmental Quality Act."

NOTs are to be sent to the Permits Division, Office of Environmental Services, Post Office Box 82135, Baton Rouge, LA 70884-2135. The NOT must be signed in accordance with the signatory requirements of LAC 33:IX.2333.A.

5. Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure

The reissuance MSGP includes a special provision (Part 1.5 of the permit) which provides that a facility may discontinue permit coverage if the facility determines that it is eligible for the "no exposure" permit exemption (LAC 33:IX.2341.G) which was created as part of the promulgation of the Federal Phase II storm water regulations, which were incorporated into the Louisiana Administrative Code effective October 20, 2000. A notice of termination is not required to discontinue permit coverage under these circumstances. However, in accordance with the Phase II regulations, a no exposure certification must be filed with the permitting authority.

It should also be noted that facilities operating under the 1995 MSGP are eligible, as of the effective date of the Phase II regulations, to submit no exposure certifications immediately if they meet the criteria for no exposure. No exposure certification renewals must be submitted five years from the time they are first submitted (assuming the facility still qualifies for the exemption). If conditions change at a facility such that renewed MSGP coverage is needed, the facility may submit an NOI requesting renewed coverage.

B. Special Conditions

The conditions of today's proposed reissuance MSGP are equivalent to those developed by EPA to comply with the technology-based standards of the CWA (BAT/BCT). Based on a consideration of the appropriate factors for BAT and BCT requirements, and a consideration of the factors and options for controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity, EPA's reissued MSGP lists a set of tailored requirements for developing and implementing SWPPPs, and for selected discharges, numeric effluent limitations[1]. Industry-specific BMP options for controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity for the various industrial sectors covered by the MSGP were also included in the 1995 MSGP.

Below, the fact sheet discusses the storm water discharges which are subject to numeric effluent limitations. For other discharges proposed for coverage by the reissuance MSGP, the permit applies conditions developed in the past by EPA based on their decision to identify a number of BMPs and traditional storm water management practices which prevent pollution in storm water discharges as the BAT/BCT level of control for the majority of storm water

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[1]Part 9.12.2 of the reissuance MSGP provides that facilities with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity which, based on an evaluation of site specific conditions, believe that the appropriate conditions of this permit do not adequately represent BAT and BCT requirements for the facility may submit to the Secretary an application for an individual permit or an alternate general permit. A detailed explanation of the reasons why the conditions of the available general permit does not adequately represent BAT and BCT requirements for the facility as well as any supporting documentation must be included.

discharges covered by their permit. The permit conditions which were determined applicable to these discharges are not numeric effluent limitations, but rather are flexible requirements for developing and implementing site specific plans to minimize and control pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. These requirements were developed by EPA under authority of 40 CFR 122.44(k)(2), which allows for BMPs in lieu of numeric effluent limitations in NPDES permits when EPA finds numeric effluent limitations to be infeasible. Under 40 CFR 122.44(k)(3), EPA is authorized to impose BMPs which are reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of the Clean Water Act. Both of these standards for imposing BMPs were recognized in *NRDC v. Costle*, 568 F.2d 1369, 1380 (D.C.Cir. 1977). EPA has substantial discretion to impose nonquantitative permit requirements pursuant to Section 402(a)(1). See also EPA's memorandum of August 1, 1996 entitled "Interim Permitting Approach for Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations for Storm Water Discharges."

The conditions in EPA's 1995 MSGP and MSGP-2000 were developed under authority of the regulatory provisions described above, which have been adopted into LAC 33:IX.2361.K.(3) and K.(4). The pollution prevention or BMP requirements in the EPA permits, and in the proposed reissuance LPDES MSGP, operate as limitations on effluent discharges that reflect the application of BAT/BCT. EPA determined, and LDEQ concurs, that the BMPs which were identified require the use of source control technologies which, in the context of the MSGP, are the best available of the technologies economically achievable (or the equivalent BCT finding). See *NRDC v. EPA,* 822 F.2d 104, 122-23 (D.C.Cir. 1987).

1. Prohibition of Storm Water Discharges

Because of water quality concerns and based on experience with permitting the following storm water discharges related to industrial activity, LDEQ has elected to exclude them from coverage under the reissuance MSGP and to require coverage under an individual or other general permit in which appropriate, facility-specific conditions can be applied.

a. Storm water from gypsum piles at phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities
b. Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mines, construction sand and gravel mines, and industrial sand mines
c. Cell dewatering wastewaters from active, uncapped cells at hazardous waste treatment storage or disposal facilities, landfills, land application sites, and at open dumps

2. Prohibition of Non-storm Water Discharges

Today's proposal includes basically the same provisions pertaining to non-storm water discharges as the 1995 MSGP. Like the 1995 MSGP, the reissuance MSGP does not authorize non-storm water discharges that are mixed with storm water except as provided below.

The reissued MSGP would authorize one additional non-storm water discharge: mist discharges which originate from cooling towers and which are deposited at an industrial facility and may be discharged. The mist discharges would be authorized under the reissuance MSGP provided:

a. the permittee has evaluated the potential for the discharges to be contaminated by chemicals used in the cooling tower and determined that the levels of such chemicals in the discharges would not cause or contribute to a violation of an applicable water quality standard; and
b. the permittee has addressed this source of pollutants with appropriate BMPs in the SWPPP.

The other non-storm water discharges that would be authorized under today's reissuance MSGP are the same as those in the 1995 MSGP and include discharges from fire fighting activities; fire hydrant flushings; potable water sources, including waterline flushings; irrigation drainage; lawn watering; routine external building washdown without detergents; pavement washwaters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used; air conditioning condensate; compressor condensate; springs; uncontaminated groundwater; and foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents that are combined with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity.

To be authorized under the reissued MSGP, these other sources of non-storm water (except flows from fire fighting activities) must be identified in the SWPPP prepared for the facility. (SWPPP requirements are discussed in more detail below). Where such discharges occur, the SWPPP must also identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-storm water component(s) of the discharge.

Today's proposal does not require pollution prevention measures to be identified and implemented for non-storm water flows from fire-fighting activities because these flows will generally be unplanned emergency situations where it is necessary to take immediate action to protect the public.

The prohibition of unpermitted non-storm water discharges in the proposed reissuance MSGP ensures that non-storm water discharges (except for those classes of non-storm water discharges that are conditionally authorized in Part 1.2.2.2 of the reissuance MSGP) are not inadvertently authorized by the permit. Where a storm water discharge is mixed with non-storm water that is not authorized by today's reissuance MSGP or another LPDES permit, the discharger should submit the appropriate application forms to gain permit coverage of the non-storm water portion of the discharge.

3. Releases of Reportable Quantities of Hazardous Substances and Oil (Permit Part 3.1)

The reissuance MSGP provides that the discharge of hazardous substances or oil from a facility must be eliminated or minimized in accordance with the SWPPP developed for the facility. Where a permitted storm water discharge contains a hazardous substance or oil, special reporting requirements defined in LAC 33:I.3915, 3917, and 3931 apply. The SWPPP for the facility must be modified within 14 calendar days of knowledge of the release to provide a description of the release, an account of the circumstances leading to the release, and the date of the release. In addition, the plan must be reviewed to identify measures to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases and to respond to such releases, and it must be modified where appropriate.

4. Co-located Industrial Facilities

Like the 1995 MSGP, today's proposal includes requirements pertaining to co-located industrial facilities. However, these requirements have been modified from the requirements of the 1995 MSGP to clarify their applicability. Co-located industrial activities occur when activities being conducted onsite fall into more than one of the categories of the industrial facilities listed in Part 1.2.1 of the reissuance MSGP (e.g., a landfill at a wood treatment facility). Facilities operating under the 1995 MSGP have sometimes been unclear whether certain limited activities (e.g., minor vehicle maintenance activities at an industrial plant) would trigger the MSGP's requirements regarding co-located activities.

If you have co-located industrial activities on-site that are described in a sector(s) other than your primary sector, you must comply with all other applicable sector-specific conditions found in Part 6 for the co-located industrial activities. The extra sector-specific requirements are applied only to those areas of your facility where the extra-sector activities occur. An activity at a facility is not considered co-located if the activity, when considered separately, does not meet the description of a category of industrial activity covered by the storm water regulations, and identified by the reissued MSGP SIC code list. For example, unless you are actually hauling substantial amounts of freight or materials with your own truck fleet or are providing a trucking service to outsiders, simple maintenance of vehicles used at your facility is unlikely to meet the SIC code group 42 description of a motor freight transportation facility. Even though Sector P may not apply, the runoff from your vehicle maintenance facility would likely still be considered storm water associated with industrial activity. As such, your SWPPP must still address the runoff from the vehicle maintenance facility—although not necessarily with the same degree of detail as required by Sector P—but you would not be required to monitor as per Sector P.

In the event there truly are co-located activities at your facility, the reissuance MSGP authorizes, as does the 1995 MSGP, all storm water discharges provided that your facility complies with all SWPPP and monitoring requirements for each co-located activity. By monitoring the discharges from the different industrial activities, you can better determine the effectiveness of your SWPPP for controlling all major pollutants of concern in your storm water

discharges. However, if monitoring for the same parameter is required for more than one sector (and the different industrial activities drain to the same outfall), then only one sample analysis is required for that parameter.

5. Numeric Effluent Limitations

Today's proposal retains the numeric effluent limitations which are included in the 1995 MSGP, and also includes the effluent limitations guidelines which EPA recently finalized for certain storm water discharges from new and existing hazardous and non-hazardous landfills (65 FR 3007, January 19, 2000). The new effluent limitations guidelines for these landfills are discussed in more detail in the Sections VII.K and L of this fact sheet (Special Requirements for Discharges Associated with Industry Activities).

The reissuance MSGP retains the numeric effluent limitations from the 1995 MSGP for the following discharges: coal pile runoff (including runoff from steam electric power plants subject to 40 CFR Part 423 requirements), discharges from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing (40 CFR Part 418), asphalt paving and roofing emulsions (40 CFR Part 443), cement manufacturing materials storage pile runoff (40 CFR Part 411), and discharges resulting from the spray down of lumber and wood products storage yards (wet decking) (40 CFR Part 429). In addition, the reissuance MSGP includes the recently promulgated numeric effluent limitations for runoff from landfills (40 CFR Part 445, Subparts A and B, established February 2, 2000). The actual numeric effluent limitations can be found in Part 6 of the reissuance MSGP.

6. Compliance with Water Quality Standards

The 1995 MSGP does not specifically address compliance with water quality standards (WQS), other than to exclude from coverage discharges which may contribute to noncompliance with WQS. Today's reissuance MSGP includes the same restriction on eligibility, and also includes certain requirements if exceedances occur for discharges covered by the MSGP. If a discharge authorized under the reissued MSGP is later discovered to cause, or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation of a WQS, the permitting authority will inform the permittee of the violation. The permittee must then take all necessary actions to ensure future discharges do not cause or contribute to the violation of WQS, and document these actions in the SWPPP. If violations remain or reoccur, coverage under the MSGP may be terminated by the permitting authority and an alternate permit issued. The reissuance MSGP also clarifies that compliance with this requirement does not preclude enforcement actions as provided by the Clean Water Act for the underlying violation.

C. Common Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements for All Covered Activities

Like the 1995 MSGP, today's proposal requires that all facilities which intend to be covered by the MSGP for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity prepare and implement a SWPPP. The MSGP addresses pollution prevention plan requirements for a number of categories of industries. Following below is a discussion of the common permit requirements for all industries; special requirements for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity through large and medium MS4s; special requirements for facilities subject to reporting requirements; and special requirements for facilities with outdoor salt storage piles. **These are the permit requirements which apply to discharges associated with any of the industrial activities covered by today's proposed permit.** These common requirements may be amended or further clarified in the industry-specific SWPPP requirements which are found in Part 6 of the reissuance MSGP. These industry-specific requirements are additive for facilities where co-located industrial activities occur.

The pollution prevention approach in today's reissuance MSGP focuses on two major objectives: 1) to identify sources of pollution potentially affecting the quality of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility; and 2) to ensure implementation of measures to minimize and control pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility.

The SWPPP requirements in today's reissuance MSGP are intended to facilitate a process whereby the operator of the industrial facility thoroughly evaluates potential pollution sources at the site and selects and implements appropriate measures designed to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff. The process involves the following four steps: 1) formation of a team of qualified plant personnel who will be responsible for preparing the plan and assisting the plant manager in its implementation; 2) assessment of potential storm water pollution sources; 3) selection and implementation of appropriate management practices and controls; and 4) periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of the plan to prevent storm water contamination.

In preparing the 1995 MSGP, the pollution prevention approach was determined by EPA to be the most environmentally sound and cost-effective way to control the discharge of

pollutants in storm water runoff from industrial facilities. This position is supported by the results of a comprehensive technical survey EPA completed in 1979[2]. The survey found that two classes of management practices are generally employed at industries to control the nonroutine discharge of pollutants from sources such as storm water runoff, drainage from raw material storage and waste disposal areas, and discharges from places where spills or leaks have occurred. The first class of management practices includes those that are low in cost, applicable to a broad class of industries and substances, and widely considered essential to a good pollution control program. Some examples of practices in this class are good housekeeping, employee training, and spill response and prevention procedures. The second class includes management practices that provide a second line of defense against the release of pollutants. This class addresses containment, mitigation, and cleanup. Since publication of the 1979 survey, EPA has imposed management practices and controls in NPDES permits on a case-by-case basis. EPA also has continued to review the appropriateness and effectiveness of such practices[3], as well as the

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[2]See "Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities," EPA, September 1992, EPA-832-R-92-006.

[3]For example, see "Best Management Practices: Useful Tools for Cleaning Up," Thron, H. Rogoshewski, P., 1982, Proceedings of the 1982 Hazardous Material Spills Conference; "The Chemical Industries' Approach to Spill Prevention," Thompson, C., Goodier, J. 1980, Proceedings of the 1980 National Conference of Control of Hazardous Materials Spills; a series of EPA memorandum entitled "Best Management Practices in NPDES Permits - Information Memorandum," 1983, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988; Review of Emergency Systems: Report to Congress," EPA, 1988; and "Analysis of Implementing Permitting Activities for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity," EPA, 1991.

techniques used to prevent and contain oil spills[4]. Experience with these practices and controls has shown that they can be used in permits to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges in a cost-effective manner. In keeping with both the present and previous administration's objective to attain environmental goals through pollution prevention, pollution prevention has been and continues to be the cornerstone of the NPDES permitting program for storm water. EPA has developed guidance entitled "Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices," EPA #832/R-92-006, September 1992, to assist permittees in developing and implementing pollution prevention measures. A printed hard copy may be obtained by contacting EPA's Water Resource Center at (202) 260-7786 or center.water-resource@epa.gov.

NOTE: The discussions of the SWPPP requirements are grouped in subject areas and do not follow the exact order of the permit conditions.

1. Pollution Prevention Team (Part 4.2.1)

As a first step in the process of developing and implementing a SWPPP, permittees are required to identify a qualified individual or team of individuals to be responsible for developing the plan and assisting the facility or plant manager in its implementation. When selecting members of the team, the plant manager should draw on the expertise of all relevant departments within the plant to ensure that all aspects of plant operations are considered when the plan is developed. The plan must clearly describe the responsibilities of each team member as they relate to specific components of the plan. In addition to enhancing the quality of communication between team members and other personnel, clear delineation of responsibilities will ensure that every aspect of the plan is addressed by a specified individual or group of individuals. Pollution Prevention Teams may consist of one individual where appropriate (e.g., in certain small businesses with limited storm water pollution potential).

2. Description of the Facility and Potential Pollution Sources

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[4]See for example, "The Oil Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Program Task Force Report," EPA, 1988; and "Guidance Manual for the Development of an Accidental Spill Prevention Program," prepared by SAIC for EPA, 1986.

Each SWPPP must describe activities, materials, and physical features of the facility that may contribute significant amounts of pollutants to storm water runoff or, during periods of dry weather, result in pollutant discharges through the separate storm sewers or storm water drainage systems that drain the facility. This assessment of storm water pollution risk will support subsequent efforts to identify and set priorities for necessary changes in materials, materials management practices, or site features, as well as aid in the selection of appropriate structural and nonstructural control techniques. Some operators may find that significant amounts of pollutants are running onto the facility property. Such operators should identify and address the contaminated runon in the SWPPP. If the runon cannot be addressed or diverted by the permittee, the permitting authority should be notified. If necessary, the permitting authority may require the operator of the adjacent facility to obtain a permit.

Part 6 of the reissuance MSGP includes industry-specific requirements for the various industry sectors covered by today's proposed permit. All SWPPPs generally must describe the following elements:

a. *Description of the Facility Site and Receiving Waters/Wetlands (Parts 4.2.2 - 4.2.3):* The plan must contain a map of the site that shows the location of outfalls covered by the permit (and/or by other LPDES permits), the pattern of storm water drainage, an indication of the types of discharges contained in the drainage areas of the outfalls, structural features that control pollutants in runoff[5], surface water bodies (including wetlands), places where significant materials[6] are exposed to rainfall and runoff, and locations of major spills and leaks that occurred in the 3 years prior to the date of the submission of an NOI to be covered under the permit. The map also must show areas where the following activities take place: fueling, vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning, loading and unloading, material storage (including tanks or other vessels used for liquid or waste storage), material processing, and waste disposal. For areas of the facility that generate storm water discharges with a reasonable potential to contain significant amounts of pollutants, the map must indicate the probable direction of storm water flow and the pollutants likely to be in the discharge. Flows with a significant potential to cause soil erosion also must be identified. In order to increase the readability of the map, the inventory of the types of discharges contained in each outfall may be kept as an attachment to the site map.

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[5]Nonstructural features such as grass swales and vegetative buffer strips also should be shown.

[6]Significant materials include, but are not limited to the following: raw materials; fuels; solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials, such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under Section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA); any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to EPCRA Section 313; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products, such as ashes, slag, and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

b. *Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (Part 4.2.4):* The description of potential pollution sources culminates in a narrative assessment of the risk potential that sources of pollution pose to storm water quality. This assessment should clearly point to activities, materials, and physical features of the facility that have a reasonable potential to contribute significant amounts of pollutants to storm water. Any such activities, materials, or features must be addressed by the measures and controls subsequently described in the plan. In conducting the assessment, the facility operator must consider the following activities: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and onsite waste disposal practices. The assessment must list any significant pollution sources at the site and identify the pollutant parameter or parameters (i.e., biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, etc.) associated with each source.

c. *Significant Spills and Leaks (Part 4.2.5):* The plan must include a list of any significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred in the 3 years prior to the date of the submission of an NOI to be covered under the permit. Significant spills include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under LAC 33:I.3931 Reportable Quantity List for Pollutants, which incorporates by reference and modifies requirements of Section 311 of CWA (see 40 CFR 110 and 40 CFR 117.3) and 40 CFR 302.4 [Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)]. Significant spills may also include releases of oil or hazardous substances that are not in excess of reporting requirements and releases of materials that are not classified as oil or a hazardous substance.

The listing should include a description of the causes of each spill or leak, the actions taken to respond to each release, and the actions taken to prevent similar such spills or leaks in the future. This effort will aid the facility operator as she or he examines existing spill prevention and response procedures and develops any additional procedures necessary to fulfill the requirements set forth in Parts 4 and 6 of the proposed permit.

d. *Allowable and Prohibited Non-storm Water Discharges (Part 4.4):* Each SWPPP must include a certification, signed by an authorized individual, that discharges from the site have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges. The certification must describe possible significant sources of non-storm water, the results of any test and/or evaluation conducted to detect such discharges, the test method or evaluation criteria used, the dates on which tests or evaluations were performed, and the onsite drainage points directly observed during the test or evaluation. Acceptable test or evaluation techniques include dye tests, television surveillance, observation of outfalls or other appropriate locations during dry weather, water balance calculations, and analysis of piping and drainage schematics[7].

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[7]In general, smoke tests should not be used for evaluating the discharge of non-storm

Except for flows that originate from fire fighting activities, sources of non-storm water that are specifically identified in the permit as being eligible for authorization under the general permit must be identified in the plan. SWPPPs must identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-storm water discharge.

LDEQ recognizes that certification may not be feasible where facility personnel do not have access to an outfall, manhole, or other point of access to the conduit that ultimately receives the discharge. In such cases, the plan must describe why certification was not feasible. Permittees who are not able to certify that discharges have been tested or evaluated must notify the Secretary in accordance with Part 4.4 of the reissuance MSGP.

e. *Sampling Data (Part 4.2.6):* Any existing data on the quality or quantity of storm water discharges from the facility must be described in the plan, including data collected for Part 2 of the group application process. These data may be useful for locating areas that have contributed pollutants to storm water. The description should include a discussion of the methods used to collect and analyze the data. Sample collection points should be identified in the plan and shown on the site map.

3. Selection and Implementation of Storm Water Controls (Part 4.2.7, et al.)

Following completion of the source identification and assessment phase, the permit requires the permittee to evaluate, select, and describe the pollution prevention measures, BMPs, and other controls that will be implemented at the facility. BMPs include processes, procedures, schedules of activities, prohibitions on practices, and other management practices that prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff.

LDEQ strongly advocates the implementation of pollution prevention measures and BMPs that reduce possible pollutant discharges at the source. Source reduction measures include, among others, preventive maintenance, chemical substitution, spill prevention, good housekeeping, training, and proper materials management. Where such practices are not appropriate to a particular source or do not effectively reduce pollutant discharges, LDEQ supports the use of source control measures and BMPs such as material segregation or covering,

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water to a separate storm sewer as many sources of non-storm water typically pass through a trap that would limit the effectiveness of the smoke test.

water diversion, and dust control. Like source reduction measures, source control measures and BMPs are intended to keep pollutants out of storm water. The remaining classes of BMPs, which involve recycling or treatment of storm water, allow the reuse of storm water or attempt to lower pollutant concentrations prior to discharge.

The SWPPP must discuss the reasons each selected control or practice is appropriate for the facility and how each will address one or more of the potential pollution sources identified in the plan. The plan also must include a schedule specifying the time or times during which each control or practice will be implemented. In addition, the plan should discuss ways in which the controls and practices relate to one another and, when taken as a whole, produce an integrated and consistent approach for preventing or controlling potential storm water contamination problems. The permit requirements included for the various industry sectors in Part 6 of today's reissuance MSGP generally require that the portion of the plan that describes the measures and controls address the following minimum components.

When "minimize/reduce" is used relative to SWPPP measures, LDEQ means to consider and implement BMPs that will result in an improvement over the baseline conditions as it relates to the levels of pollutants identified in storm water discharges with due consideration to economic feasibility and effectiveness.

a. *Nonstructural Controls:*

- Good Housekeeping. Good housekeeping involves using practical, cost-effective methods to identify ways to maintain a clean and orderly facility and keep contaminants out of separate storm sewers. It includes establishing protocols to reduce the possibility of mishandling chemicals or equipment and training employees in good housekeeping techniques. These protocols must be described in the plan and communicated to appropriate plant personnel.

- Minimizing Exposure. Where practicable, protecting potential pollutant sources from exposure to storm water is an important control option. Pollutants that are never allowed to contaminate storm water do not require development of "treatment" type BMPs. Elimination of all exposure to storm water may also make the facility eligible for the "No Exposure Certification" exclusion from permitting at LAC 33:IX.2341.G.

- Preventive Maintenance. Permittees must develop a preventive maintenance program that involves regular inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices and other equipment and systems. The program description should identify the devices, equipment, and systems that will be inspected; provide a schedule for inspections and tests; and address appropriate adjustment, cleaning, repair, or replacement of devices, equipment, and systems. For storm water management devices such as catch basins and oil/water separators, the preventive maintenance program should provide for periodic

removal of debris to ensure that the devices are operating efficiently. For other equipment and systems, the program should reveal and enable the correction of conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures that may result in the release of pollutants.

- Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. Based on an assessment of possible spill scenarios, permittees must specify appropriate material handling procedures, storage requirements, containment or diversion equipment, and spill cleanup procedures that will minimize the potential for spills and in the event of a spill will enable proper and timely response. Areas and activities that typically pose a high risk for spills include loading and unloading areas, storage areas, process activities, and waste disposal activities. These activities and areas, and their accompanying drainage points, must be described in the plan. For a spill prevention and response program to be effective, employees should clearly understand the proper procedures and requirements and have the equipment necessary to respond to spills.

- Routine Inspections. In addition to the comprehensive site evaluation, facilities are required to conduct periodic inspections of designated equipment and areas of the facility. Industry-specific requirements for such inspections, if any, are set forth in Part 6 of the reissuance MSGP. When required, qualified personnel must be identified to conduct inspections at appropriate intervals specified in the plan. A set of tracking or follow-up procedures must be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections must be maintained. **These periodic inspections are different from the comprehensive site evaluation**, even though the former may be incorporated into the latter. Equipment, area, or other inspections are typically visual and are normally conducted on a regular basis, e.g., daily inspections of loading areas. Requirements for such periodic inspections are specific to each industrial sector in today's permit, whereas the comprehensive site compliance evaluation is required of all industrial sectors. Area inspections help ensure that storm water pollution prevention measures (e.g., BMPs) are operating and properly maintained on a regular basis. The comprehensive site evaluation is intended to provide an overview of the entire facility's pollution prevention activities. **Refer to Part VI.C.3.h below for more information on the comprehensive site evaluation.**

- Employee Training. The SWPPP must describe a program for informing personnel at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the SWPPP. The training program should address topics such as good housekeeping, materials management, and spill response procedures. Where appropriate, contractor personnel also must be trained in relevant aspects of storm water pollution prevention. A schedule for conducting training must be provided in the plan. Several sections in Part 6 of today's reissuance MSGP specify a minimum frequency for training of once per year. Others indicate that training is to be conducted at an appropriate interval. LDEQ recommends that facilities conduct

conduct training annually at a minimum. However, more frequent training may be necessary at facilities with high turnover of employees or where employee participation is essential to the storm water pollution prevention plan.

b. *Structural Controls:*

- Sediment and Erosion Control. The SWPPP must identify areas that, due to topography, activities, soils, cover materials, or other factors have a high potential for significant soil erosion. The plan must identify measures that will be implemented to limit erosion in these areas.

- Management of Runoff. The plan must contain a narrative evaluation of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices (i.e., practices other than those that control pollutant sources) that divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage storm water runoff so as to reduce the discharge of pollutants. Appropriate measures may include, among others, vegetative swales, collection and reuse of storm water, inlet controls, snow management, infiltration devices, and wet detention/retention basins.

c. Example BMPs: Part 4.2.7.2.2.3 includes a list of example BMPs that could be considered for use in a SWPPP, for example: detention structures (including wet ponds); storm water retention structures; flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions; onsite infiltration of storm water; and sequential systems (which combine several practices). These examples are not intended to limit the creativity of facility operators in developing alternative BMPs or applications for BMPs that increase cost effectiveness.

d. Selection of Controls: Based on the results of the evaluation, the plan must identify practices that the permittee determines are reasonable and appropriate for the facility. The plan also should describe the particular pollutant source area or activity to be controlled by each storm water management practice. Reasonable and appropriate practices must be implemented and maintained according to the provisions prescribed in the plan.

In selecting storm water management measures, it is important to consider the potential effects of each method on other water resources, such as groundwater. Although storm water pollution prevention plans primarily focus on storm water management, facilities must also consider potential groundwater pollution problems and take appropriate steps to avoid adversely impacting groundwater quality. For example, if the water table is unusually high in an area, an infiltration pond may contaminate a groundwater source unless special preventive measures are taken.

e. Other Controls (Part 4.2.7.2.3): Today's reissuance MSGP includes **a new requirement** that no floating solids or visible foam may be discharged to waters of the State. In addition, off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials or sediment, and the generation of dust must be minimized. Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no

exposure to exposed areas must be minimized. Measures to assure compliance with these requirements must be identified in the plan.

f. Maintenance (Part 4.3): All BMPs identified in the SWPPP must be maintained in effective operating condition.

g. Controls for Allowable Non-Storm Water (Part 4.4.2): Where an allowable non-storm water source has been identified, appropriate controls for that discharge must be included in the permit. In many cases, the same types of controls for contaminated storm water would suffice, but the nature and volume of potential pollutants in the non-storm water discharges must be taken into consideration in selection of controls.

h. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation (Part 4.9): Today's reissuance MSGP requires that the SWPPP describe the scope and content of the comprehensive site evaluations that qualified personnel will conduct to 1) confirm the accuracy of the description of potential pollution sources contained in the plan, 2) determine the effectiveness of the plan, and 3) assess compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. **Note that the comprehensive site evaluations are not the same as periodic or other inspections described for certain industries in Section VI.C.3.d of this fact sheet.** However, in the instances when frequencies of inspections and the comprehensive site compliance evaluation overlap they may be combined allowing for efficiency, as long as the requirements for both types of inspections are met. The plan must indicate the frequency of comprehensive evaluations which **must be at least once a year**, except where comprehensive site evaluations are shown in the plan to be impractical for inactive mining sites, due to remote location and inaccessibility[8]. The individual or individuals who will conduct the comprehensive site evaluation must be identified in the plan and should be members of the pollution prevention team. Material handling and storage areas and other potential sources of pollution must be visually inspected for evidence of actual or potential pollutant discharges to the drainage system. Inspectors also must observe erosion controls and structural storm water management devices to ensure that each is operating correctly. Equipment needed to implement the SWPPP, such as that used during spill response activities, must be inspected to confirm that it is in proper working order.

The results of each comprehensive site evaluation must be documented in a report signed by an authorized company official. The report must describe the scope of the comprehensive site evaluation, the personnel making the comprehensive site evaluation, the date(s) of the comprehensive site evaluation, and any major observations relating to implementation of the

[8]Where annual site inspections are shown in the plan to be impractical for inactive mining sites, due to remote location and inaccessibility, site inspections must be conducted at least once every 3 years.

SWPPP. Comprehensive site evaluation reports must be retained for at least 3 years after the date of the evaluation. Based on the results of each comprehensive site evaluation, the description in the plan of potential pollution sources and measures and controls must be revised as appropriate within 2 weeks after each comprehensive site evaluation, unless indicated otherwise in Part 6 of the permit. Changes in procedural operations must be implemented on the site in a timely manner for non-structural measures and controls not more than 12 weeks after completion of the comprehensive site evaluation. Procedural changes that require construction of structural measures and controls are allowed up to 3 years for implementation. In both instances, an extension may be requested from the Secretary.

i. Applicable State or Local Plans (Part 4.8): The SWPPP must be consistent with any applicable requirements of State or Local storm water, waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations to the extent these apply to a facility and are more stringent than the requirements of the permit.

j. Documentation of Permit Eligibility with Regards to ESA (Part 4.5) and NHPA Requirements (Part 4.6): Except for discharges covered by the alternate authorization method described in Permit Part 1.3.1.3.2, to better ensure compliance with the requirements of the ESA and NHPA, Parts 4.5 and 4.6 of today's reissuance MSGP require that documentation be included with the SWPPP demonstrating permit eligibility with regards to the requirements of the ESA and NHPA. The following information would be required for the ESA:

- information on whether listed endangered or threatened species, or critical habitat, are found in proximity to the facility;
- whether such species may be affected by the storm water discharges or storm water discharge-related activities;
- results of the Addendum A endangered species screening determinations; and
- 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. The reissuance MSGP notes that discharges from facilities which fail to describe and implement such measures are ineligible for coverage under the permit.

The following information would be required for the NHPA determination:

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

- where effects may occur, any written agreements which have been made with the State Historic Preservation Officer;

- results of the Addendum B historic places screening determinations; and

- 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 the permit. The reissuance MSGP notes that discharges from facilities which fail to describe and implement such measures are ineligible for coverage under the permit.

k. Keeping a Copy of the Permit with the SWPPP (Part 4.7): **A new requirement to have a copy of the permit language in the SWPPP has been added** to today's permit. The authorization letter received from LDEQ is not the permit. Since determining permit eligibility and preparing a SWPPP is required prior to obtaining permit coverage, a copy of the permit would be needed anyway. Requiring a copy of the permit in the SWPPP ensures that facility operators, and not just whoever prepared the SWPPP, will have ready access to all permit requirements.

l. Recordkeeping and Keeping the SWPPP Current (Part 4.9.4 et al.): Records must be kept with the SWPPP documenting the status and effectiveness of plan implementation. At a minimum, records must address results of the annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluations, routine facility inspections, spills, monitoring, and maintenance activities. The plan also must describe a system that enables timely reporting of storm water management-related information to appropriate plant personnel. Inspectors or other enforcement officers will ask for records documenting permit compliance during inspections or facility compliance reviews.

The SWPPP must be updated whenever there is a change at the facility that would significantly affect the discharges authorized under the MSGP. The SWPPP must also be updated whenever an inspection by the permittee or by local, state, or federal officials indicates a portion of the SWPPP is proving to be ineffective in controlling storm water discharge quality.

m. Signature, Plan Review, and Access to the SWPPP (Part 4.11): The SWPPP must be signed and certified in accordance with Part 9.7 of the permit. A copy of the SWPPP is **not** submitted to LDEQ unless specifically requested, but must be kept on site at the facility or locally available for the use of the Secretary, or a State or local agency (e.g., MS4 operator) at the time of an onsite inspection. The SWPPP must also be made available to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service upon request. Also, in the interest of public involvement, you must provide a copy of your SWPPP to the public if requested in writing to do so. Since SWPPPs are living documents that change over time, access to the current version of the SWPPP is critical in assessing permit compliance.

The Secretary may notify you at any time that your SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of the permit. The notification will identify provisions of the permit which are not being met, as well as the required modifications. Required changes must be made within thirty (30) calendar days and a written certification submitted to the Secretary confirming that the changes were made.

D. Special Requirements

1. Special Requirements for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity from Facilities Subject to EPCRA Section 313 Requirements (Part 4.12).

Today's proposal **replaces** the special requirements of the 1995 MSGP for certain permittees subject to reporting requirements under Section 313 of the EPCRA [also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)] with a requirement to identify areas with these pollutants. EPCRA Section 313 requires operators of certain facilities that manufacture (including import), process, or otherwise use listed toxic chemicals to report annually their releases of those chemicals to any environmental media. Listed toxic chemicals include more than 500 chemicals and chemical classes listed at 40 CFR Part 372 (including the added chemicals published November 30, 1994).

By requiring identification of EPCRA 313 chemicals in the summary of potential pollutant sources under the Pollution Prevention Plan (Part 4.2.4), the facility operator is then required to develop appropriate storm water controls for such areas (Part 4.2.7). It is expected that many controls for EPCRA chemicals will continue to be driven by other state and federal environmental regulations such as Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans required under Section 311 of the CWA, etc. as long as such a requirement is incorporated into the SWPPP.

2. Special Requirements for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity from Salt Storage Facilities

Today's proposal retains the same special requirements as the 1995 MSGP for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from salt storage facilities. Storage piles of salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes must be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation, except for exposure resulting from adding or removing materials from the pile. This requirement only applies to runoff from storage piles discharged to waters of the State. Facilities that collect all of the runoff from their salt piles and reuse it in their processes or discharge it subject to a separate LPDES permit do not need to enclose or cover their piles. Permittees must comply with this requirement as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than 3 years from the date of permit issuance.

These special requirements have been included in today's permit based on human health and aquatic effects resulting from storm water runoff from salt storage piles.

3. Consistency With Other Plans

SWPPPs may reference the existence of other plans for Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans developed for the facility under Section 311 of the CWA or BMP programs otherwise required by an LPDES permit for the facility as long as such requirement is incorporated into the SWPPP.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The reissuance MSGP retains basically the same monitoring requirements as the 1995 MSGP and the NPDES Reissuance MSGP of October 2000, based on EPA's evaluation and conclusions described below, with which LDEQ concurs.

The MSGP (as proposed) includes three general types of monitoring: analytical (chemical) monitoring; compliance monitoring for effluent guidelines compliance; and visual examinations of storm water discharges. A general description of each of these types of monitoring which was provided with the 1995 MSGP is repeated below.

Analytical monitoring requirements involve laboratory chemical analyses of samples collected by the permittee. The results of the analytical monitoring are quantitative values for different pollutants, which can be easily compared to the results from other sampling events, other facilities, or to national benchmarks. Section VI.E.1 below describes the proposed analytical monitoring requirements and the process and criteria by which an industry sector or subsector was selected for analytical monitoring. Compliance monitoring requirements are imposed under today's proposed permit to ensure that discharges subject to numeric effluent limitations under the storm water effluent limitations guidelines are in compliance with those limitations. The compliance monitoring requirements are discussed below in Section VI.E.2.

Visual examinations of storm water discharges are the least burdensome type of monitoring requirement under the reissuance MSGP. Visual examinations are described below in Section VI.E.8.

Actual monitoring requirements for a given facility under the permit vary depending upon the industrial activities that occur at a facility and the results of the industry-supplied discharge characterization data that was used to develop the original MSGP. Part 5 of the reissuance MSGP sets forth the common monitoring requirements which apply to all sectors; the industrial-

specific requirements are found in Part 6 of the reissuance MSGP. These are minimum monitoring requirements and a permittee may choose to conduct additional sampling to acquire more data to improve the statistical validity of the results. Through increased analytical or visual monitoring the permittee may be able to better ascertain the effectiveness of their SWPPP.

1. Analytical Monitoring Requirements

The categories of facilities subject to analytical monitoring in the reissuance MSGP are noted in Table 1 of this fact sheet. The MSGP requires analytical monitoring for the industry sectors or subsectors that demonstrated in the group application data a potential to discharge pollutants at concentrations of concern, or, in certain state-specific cases, to satisfy those states' requirements. The data submitted to EPA with the group permit applications were reviewed by EPA to determine the industry sectors and subsectors listed in Table 1 of this fact sheet that are to be subject to analytical monitoring requirements. First, EPA divided the Part 1 and Part 2 application data by the industry sectors listed in Table 1. Where a sector was found to contain a wide range of industrial activities or potential pollutant sources, it was further subdivided into the industry subsectors listed in Table 1. Next, EPA reviewed the information submitted in Part 1 of the group applications regarding the industrial activities, significant materials exposed to storm water, and the material management measures employed. This information helped identify potential pollutants that may be present in the storm water discharges. Then, EPA entered into a database, the sampling data submitted in Part 2 of the group applications. Those data points were arrayed according to industrial sector and subsector for the purposes of determining when analytical monitoring would be appropriate.

To conduct a comparison of the results of the statistical analyses to determine when analytical monitoring would be required, EPA established "benchmark" concentrations for the pollutant parameters on which monitoring results had been received. The "benchmarks" are the pollutant concentrations above which EPA determined represents a level of concern. The level of concern is a concentration at which a storm water discharge could potentially impair, or contribute to impairing water quality or affect human health from ingestion of water or fish. The benchmarks are also viewed by EPA as a level, that if below, a facility represents little potential for water quality concern. As such, the benchmarks also provide an appropriate level to determine whether a facility's storm water pollution prevention measures are successfully implemented. The benchmark concentrations are not effluent limitations and should not be interpreted or adopted as such. These values are merely levels which EPA has used to determine if a storm water discharge from any given facility merits further monitoring to insure that the facility has been successful in implementing a SWPPP. As such these levels represent a target concentration for a facility to achieve through implementation of pollution prevention measures at the facility. Table 3 lists the parameter benchmark values and the sources used for the

benchmarks. Additional explanation information concerning the derivation of the benchmarks can be found in the fact sheet for the 1995 MSGP (60 FR 50825).

Table 3
Parameter Benchmark Values

Parameter Name	Benchmark Level	Source
Biochemical Oxygen Demand(5)	30 mg/L	4
Chemical Oxygen Demand	120 mg/L	5
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L	7
Oil and Grease	15 mg/L	8
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L	7
Total Phosphorus	2.0 mg/L	6
pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.	4
Acrylonitrile ©	7.55 mg/L	2
Aluminum, Total (pH 6.5-9)	0.75 mg/L	1
Ammonia	19 mg/L	1
Antimony, Total	0.636 mg/L	9
Arsenic, Total ©	0.16854 mg/L	9
Benzene	0.01 mg/L	10
Beryllium, Total ©	0.13 mg/L	2
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	3 mg/L	3
Cadmium, Total (H)	0.0159 mg/L	9
Chloride	860 mg/L	1
Copper, Total (H)	0.0636 mg/L	9
Cyanide, Total	0.0636 mg/L	9
Dimethyl Phthalate	1.0 mg/L	11
Ethylbenzene	3.1 mg/L	3
Fluoranthene	0.042 mg/L	3
Fluoride	1.8 mg/L	6

Parameter Name	Benchmark Level	Source
Iron, Total	1.0 mg/L	12
Lead, Total (H)	0.0816 mg/L	1
Magnesium, Total	0.0636 mg/L	9
Manganese	1.0 mg/L	13
Mercury, Total	0.0024 mg/L	1
Nickel, Total (H)	1.417 mg/L	1
PCB-1016 ©	0.000127 mg/L	9
PCB-1221 ©	0.10 mg/L	10
PCB-1232 ©	0.000318 mg/L	9
PCB-1242 ©	0.00020 mg/L	10
PCB-1248 ©	0.002544 mg/L	9
PCB-1254 ©	0.10 mg/L	10
PCB-1260 ©	0.000477 mg/L	9
Phenols, Total	1.0 mg/L	11
Pyrene (PAH,c)	0.01 mg/L	10
Selenium, Total (*)	0.2385 mg/L	9
Silver, Total (H)	0.0318 mg/L	9
Toluene	10.0 mg/L	3
Trichloroethylene ©	0.0027 mg/L	3
Zinc, Total (H)	0.117 mg/L	1

Sources

1. "EPA Recommended Ambient Water Quality Criteria." Acute Aquatic Life Freshwater
2. "EPA Recommended Ambient Water Quality Criteria." LOEL Acute Freshwater
3. "EPA Recommended Ambient Water Quality Criteria." Human Health Criteria for Consumption of Water and Organisms
4. Secondary Treatment Regulations (40 CFR 133)
5. Factor of 4 times BOD5 concentration - North Carolina benchmark
6. North Carolina storm water benchmark derived from NC Water Quality Standards
7. National Urban Runoff Program (NURP) median concentration
8. Median concentration of Storm Water Effluent Limitation Guideline (40 CFR Part 419)
9. Minimum Level (ML) based upon highest Method Detection Limit (MDL) times a factor of 3.18
10. Laboratory derived Minimum Level (ML)

11. Discharge limitations and compliance data
12. "EPA Recommended Ambient Water Quality Criteria." Chronic Aquatic Life Freshwater
13. Colorado - Chronic Aquatic Life Freshwater—Water Quality Criteria

Notes:
(*) Limit established for oil and gas exploration and production facilities only.
© carcinogen
(H) hardness dependent
(PAH) Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbon

Assumptions:
Receiving water temperature - 20 C
Receiving water pH - 7.8
Receiving water hardness CaCO3 100 mg/L
Receiving water salinity 20 g/kg
Acute to Chronic Ratio (ACR) - 10

EPA prepared a statistical analysis of the sampling data for each pollutant parameter reported within each sector or subsector. (Only where EPA did not subdivide an industry sector into subsectors was an analysis of the entire sector's data performed.) The statistical analysis was performed assuming a delta log normal distribution of the sampling data within each sector/subsector. The analyses calculated median, mean, maximum, minimum, 95th, and 99th percentile concentrations for each parameter. The results of the analyses can be found in the appropriate section of Section VIII of the fact sheet accompanying the 1995 MSGP. From this analysis, EPA was able to identify pollutants for further evaluation within each sector or subsector.

EPA next compared the median concentration of each pollutant for each sector or subsector to the benchmark concentrations listed in Table 3. EPA also compared the other statistical results to the benchmarks to better ascertain the magnitude and range of the discharge concentrations to help identify the pollutants of concern. EPA did not conduct this analysis if a sector had data for a pollutant from less than three individual facilities. Under these circumstances, the sector or subsector would not have this pollutant identified as a pollutant of concern. This was done to ensure that a reasonable number of facilities represented the industry sector or subsector as a whole and that the analysis did not rely on data from only one facility.

For each industry sector or subsector, parameters with a median concentration higher than the benchmark level were considered pollutants of concern for the industry and identified as potential pollutants for analytical monitoring under today's permit. EPA then analyzed the list of potential pollutants to be monitored against the lists of significant materials exposed and industrial activities which occur within each industry sector or subsector as described in the Part I application information. Where EPA could identify a source of a potential pollutant which is directly related to industrial activities of the industry sector or subsector, the permit identifies that parameter for analytical monitoring. If EPA could not identify a source of a potential pollutant which was associated with the sector/subsector's industrial activity, the permit does not require

monitoring for the pollutant in that sector/subsector. Industries with no pollutants for which the median concentrations are higher than the benchmark levels are not required to perform analytical monitoring under the permit, with the exceptions explained below.

In addition to the sectors and subsectors identified for analytical monitoring using the methods described above, EPA determined, based upon a review of the degree of exposure, types of materials exposed, special studies and in some cases inadequate sampling data in the group applications, that the following industries also warrant analytical monitoring not withstanding the absence of data on the presence or absence of certain pollutants in the group applications: Sector K (hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities), and Sector S (airports which use more than 100,000 gallons per year of glycol-based fluids or 100 tons of urea for deicing). The reissued MSGP would retain the monitoring requirements of the 1995 MSGP due to the high potential for contamination of storm water discharge, which EPA believes was not adequately characterized by group applicants in the information they provided in the group application process. It should also be noted that like the 1995 MSGP, exemptions for the reissued MSGP would be on a pollutant-by-pollutant and outfall-by-outfall basis.

As part of the reissuance process for the MSGP-2000, EPA evaluated Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) submitted by facilities for analytical monitoring conducted during the second and fourth year of the 1995 MSGP. The purpose of the evaluation was to determine any trends in the monitoring results. One factor common to almost all industrial sectors, however, was that the number of DMRs submitted for the year-four monitoring period far exceeded the number of DMRs submitted for the year-two monitoring period. For the second-year monitoring period, EPA received 380 DMRs, whereas 1377 DMRs were received for the fourth-year monitoring period. As a result, EPA could not conduct the trends analysis it intended to perform.

While the exact reason for the significant increase in the number of DMRs received in year 4 of the permit (as compared to year 2) is unknown, it was suspected to be related to the administrative extension of EPA's 1992 baseline general permit. Although the 1992 general permit expired in September 1997, the permit was administratively extended. It was not until December 28, 1998 that facilities previously covered under that permit were required to obtain coverage under the NPDES MSGP. As a result, facilities previously covered under the baseline industrial permit were not required to conduct analytical monitoring (as required in the second year of the 1995 MSGP). In essence, the fourth-year monitoring data set EPA received was determined to represent the baseline of pollutant discharge information under the sector-specific industrial general storm water permit.

Based on the information received during the public comment period and the DMRs received, EPA determined that it was premature to make final conclusions regarding the value of the monitoring data or to consider dropping the monitoring. In its MSGP-2000, EPA retained quarterly analytic monitoring requirements for storm water discharges as per the 1995 MSGP for

all sectors previously identified. Comparison of pollutant levels against benchmark levels continues to be regarded as one of the important tools operators must use to evaluate their facilities' storm water pollution prevention plans (SWPPPs) and best management practices (BMPs). Facilities' DMRs are also important for use in characterizing an industrial sector's discharges. EPA does not, nor does LDEQ, intend for pollutant levels above the benchmark values to mean a facility is out of compliance with its MSGP.

Like the 1995 MSGP, EPA's MSGP-2000 requires that all facilities, save for Sector G, within an industrial sector or subsector identified for analytical monitoring must, at a minimum, monitor their storm water discharges quarterly during the second year of permit coverage unless the Alternative Certification provisions are exercised. At the end of the second year of the permit, a facility is required to calculate the average concentration for each parameter for which the facility is required to monitor. If the average concentration for a pollutant parameter is less than or equal to the benchmark value, then the permittee is not required to conduct analytical monitoring for that pollutant during the fourth year of the permit, If, however, the average concentration for a pollutant is greater than the benchmark value, then the permittee is required to conduct quarterly monitoring for that pollutant during the fourth year of permit coverage. Analytical monitoring is not required during the first, third, and fifth year of the permit. When average concentrations exceed benchmark levels, facilities are encouraged to conduct more monitoring if appropriate to identify additional management practices which may be necessary to include in their SWPPPs. The exclusion from analytical monitoring in the fourth year of the permit was conditional on the facility maintaining industrial operations and BMPS that will ensure a quality of storm water discharges consistent with the average concentrations recorded during the second year of the permit.

EPA acknowledged that, considering the small number of samples required per monitoring year (four), and the vagaries of storm water discharges, it may be difficult to determine or confirm the existence of a discharge problem. However, when viewed as an indicator, analytic levels considerably above benchmark values can serve as a flag to the operator that the SWPPP needs to be reevaluated and that pollutant loads may need to be reduced. Conversely, analytic levels below or near benchmarks can confirm to the operator that the SWPPP is doing its intended job. EPA determined that there is at present no alternative that provides an equivalent indication of program effectiveness, and LDEQ concurs with this conclusion.

Based on the research and conclusions reached by EPA, in today's reissuance MSGP LDEQ is also proposing to require analytical monitoring in the second and fourth year of the permit. For purposes of this monitoring, year 2 runs from **(*the 12 month period starting 1 year following permit effective date)*; year 4 runs from **(*the 12 month period starting 3 years following permit effective date).*

2. Compliance Monitoring

Today's proposal retains the same compliance monitoring requirements of the 1995 MSGP, and also includes compliance monitoring requirements for certain storm water discharges from new and existing hazardous and non-hazardous waste landfills. As noted earlier, EPA has recently finalized effluent limitations guidelines for these landfills (65 FR 3007, January 19, 2000) and the compliance monitoring would be required to ensure compliance with the guidelines. These discharges must generally be sampled annually (in some cases quarterly) and tested for the parameters which are limited by the permit. Discharges subject to compliance monitoring include (in addition to the landfills discharges): coal pile runoff, contaminated runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities (excluding storm water discharges from gypsum piles, which are not covered by the reissuance MSGP), runoff from asphalt paving and roofing emulsion production areas, material storage pile runoff from cement manufacturing facilities, and numeric effluent limitations established by the State under CWA Section 401. All samples are to be grabs taken within the first 30 minutes of discharge where practicable, but in no case later than the first hour of discharge. Where practicable, the samples shall be taken from the discharges subject to the numeric effluent limitations prior to mixing with other discharges.

Monitoring for these discharges is required to determine compliance with numeric effluent limitations. It should also be noted that discharges covered under today's reissuance MSGP which are subject to numeric effluent limitations are not eligible for the alternative certification described in the following section (Section VI.E.3) of this fact sheet.

3. Alternate Certification

Today's reissuance MSGP retains the provision in the 1995 MSGP for an alternative certification in lieu of analytical monitoring. The proposed MSGP includes monitoring requirements for facilities which the Agency believes have the potential for contributing significant levels of pollutants to storm water discharges. The alternative certification described below is included in the permit to ensure that monitoring requirements are only imposed on those facilities which do, in fact, have storm water discharges containing pollutants at concentrations of concern. EPA has determined, and LDEQ concurs, that if there are no sources of a pollutant exposed to storm water at the site then the potential for that pollutant to contaminate storm water discharges does not warrant monitoring.

Therefore, a discharger is not subject to the analytical monitoring requirements provided the discharger makes a certification for a given outfall, on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis, that material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, industrial machinery or operations, significant materials from past industrial activity that are located in areas of the facility that are within the drainage area of the outfall are not presently exposed to storm water and will not be exposed to storm water for the certification period. Such certification must be retained in the SWPPP, and submitted to LDEQ in lieu of monitoring reports required under Part 7 of the permit. The permittee is required to

complete any and all sampling until the exposure is eliminated. If the facility is reporting for a partial year, the permittee must specify the date exposure was eliminated. If the permittee is certifying that a pollutant was present for part of the reporting period, nothing relieves the permittee from the responsibility to sample that parameter up until the exposure was eliminated and it was determined that no significant materials remained. This certification is not to be confused with the low concentration sampling waiver. The test for the application of this certification is whether the pollutant is exposed, or can be expected to be present in the storm water discharge. If the facility does not and has not used a parameter, or if exposure is eliminated and no significant materials remain, then the facility can exercise this certification.

As noted above, the MSGP does not allow facilities with discharges subject to numeric effluent limitations guidelines to submit alternative certification in lieu of compliance monitoring requirements. The permit also does not allow air transportation facilities or hard rock mines subject to the analytical monitoring requirements in Part 6 of the reissuance MSGP to exercise an alternative certification.

A facility is not precluded from exercising the alternative certification in lieu of analytical monitoring requirements in the second or fourth year of the reissued MSGP, even if that facility has failed to qualify for a low concentration waiver thus far. LDEQ encourages facilities to eliminate exposure of industrial activities and significant materials where practicable.

4. Reporting and Retention Requirements (Permit Parts 7 and 8)

For **benchmark monitoring**, today's reissuance MSGP continues the existing requirement that permittees submit all analytical monitoring results obtained during the second and fourth year of permit coverage. Each data point must be submitted. Year 2 runs from **(*the 12 month period starting 1 year following permit effective date*)**; year 4 runs from *(*the 12 month period starting 3 years following permit effective date*)**. Monitoring results must be submitted by January 28 in the year following the completion of year 2 benchmark monitoring for year 2 monitoring and January 28 in the year following the completion of year 4 benchmark monitoring for year 4 monitoring.

For **monitoring for numeric limits**, results shall be submitted by the 28th day of the month following the monitoring period. The reported value for each pollutant parameter shall be the arithmetic mean of all data points for that parameter during the report month.

Permittees are not required to submit records of the visual examinations of storm water discharges unless specifically asked to do so by the Secretary. Records of the visual examinations must be maintained at the facility. Records of visual examination of storm water discharge need not be lengthy. Permittees may prepare typed or hand written reports using forms or tables which they may develop for their facility. The report need only document: the date and time of the examination; the name of the individual making the examination; and any

observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution.

DMR forms are to be submitted to LDEQ's Office of Environmental Compliance, Enforcement Division, Post Office Box 82215, Baton Rouge, LA 70884-2215. A copy of the DMR shall be submitted to the appropriate LDEQ regional office at the following addresses.

Mailing Addresses For Regional Offices

Acadiana Regional Office
Office of Environmental Compliance
100 Asma Boulevard, Suite 151
Lafayette, Louisiana 70508
(337) 262-5584

Northwest Regional Office
Office of Environmental Compliance
1525 Fairfield Avenue, Room 11
Shreveport, Louisiana 71130
(318) 676-7476

Capital Regional Office
Office of Environmental Compliance
5222 Summa Court
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70809
(225) 765-2512

Southeast Regional Office
Office of Environmental Compliance
201 Evans Road, Bldg 4, Suite 420
New Orleans, Louisiana 70123-5230
(504) 736-7701

Northeast Regional Office
Office of Environmental Compliance
P.O. Box 4967
Monroe, Louisiana 71211-4967
(318) 362-5439

Southwest Regional Office
Office of Environmental Compliance
3519 Patrick Street, 2nd Floor
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70605
(337) 475-8644

Today's proposal also retains the requirement in the 1995 MSGP that permittees submit signed copies of DMRs to the operator of a large or medium MS4 (those which serve a population of 100,000 or more), if there are discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity through the MS4.

Pursuant to the requirements of LAC 33:IX.2355.J, today's proposal (like the 1995 MSGP) requires permittees to retain all monitoring records for a minimum of 3 years from the date of the sampling, examination, or other activity that generated the data.

5. Sample Type

Today's proposal retains the same requirements regarding the type of sampling as the 1995 MSGP. A general description is provided below. Certain industries have different requirements, however; permittees should check the industry-specific requirements in Part 6 of the proposed permit to confirm these requirements. Grab samples may be used for all monitoring unless otherwise stated. All such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The required 72-hour storm event interval may be waived by the permittee where the preceding measurable storm event did not result in a measurable discharge from the facility. The 72-hour requirement may also be waived by the permittee where the permittee documents that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the season when sampling is being conducted. The grab sample must be taken during the first 30 minutes of the discharge. If the collection of a grab sample during the first 30 minutes is impracticable, a grab sample can be taken during the first hour of the discharge, and the discharger must submit with the monitoring report a description of why a grab sample during the first 30 minutes was impracticable. A minimum of one grab is required. Where the discharge to be sampled contains both storm water and non-storm water, the facility shall sample the storm water component of the discharge at a point upstream of the location where the non-storm water mixes with the storm water, if practicable.

6. Representative Discharge

The reissuance MSGP retains the same provision as the 1995 MSGP regarding substantially identical outfalls which allows a facility to reduce its overall monitoring burden. This representative discharge provision provides facilities with multiple storm water outfalls, a means for reducing the number of outfalls that must be sampled and analyzed. This may result in a substantial reduction of the resources required for a facility to comply with analytical monitoring requirements. When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of industrial activity, significant materials, and management practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may test the effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the quantitative data also apply to the substantially identical outfalls, provided that the permittee includes in the SWPPP a description of the location of the outfalls and explains in detail why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area (e.g., low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent) or high (above 65 percent)) shall be provided in the plan. Facilities that select and sample a representative discharge are prohibited from changing the selected discharge in future monitoring periods unless the selected discharge ceases to be representative or is eliminated. Permittees do not need LDEQ approval to claim discharges are representative, provided they have documented their rationale within the SWPPP. However, the Secretary may determine the discharges are not representative and require sampling of all non-identical outfalls.

The representative discharge provision in the permit is available to almost all facilities subject to the analytical monitoring requirements (not including compliance monitoring for effluent guideline limit compliance purposes) and to facilities subject to visual examination requirements.

7. Sampling Waiver

Today's proposal retains the same provisions for sampling waivers (as discussed below) which are found in the 1995 MSGP:

a. Adverse Weather Conditions. The reissuance MSGP allows for temporary waivers from sampling based on adverse climatic conditions. This temporary sampling waiver is only intended to apply to insurmountable weather conditions such as drought or dangerous conditions such as lightning, flash flooding, or hurricanes. These events tend to be isolated incidents and should not be used as an excuse for not conducting sampling under more favorable conditions associated with other storm events. The sampling waiver is not intended to apply to difficult logistical conditions, such as remote facilities with few employees or discharge locations which are difficult to access. When a discharger is unable to collect samples within a specified sampling period due to adverse climatic conditions, the discharger shall collect a substitute sample from a separate qualifying event in the next sampling period as well as a sample for the routine monitoring required in that period. Both samples should be analyzed separately and the results of that analysis submitted to LDEQ. Permittees are not required to obtain advance approval for sampling waivers.

b. Unstaffed and Inactive Sites—Chemical Sampling Waiver. Today's proposal allows for a waiver from sampling for facilities that are both inactive and unstaffed. This waiver is only intended to apply to these facilities where lack of personnel and locational impediments hinder the ability to conduct sampling (i.e., the ability to meet the time and representative rainfall sampling specifications). This waiver is not intended to apply to remote facilities that are active and staffed, nor to facilities with just difficult logistical conditions. When a discharger is unable to collect samples as specified in the permit, the discharger shall certify to the Secretary in the DMR that the facility is unstaffed and inactive and the ability to conduct samples within the specifications is not possible. Permittees are not required to obtain advance approval for this waiver.

c. Unstaffed and Inactive Sites—Visual Monitoring Waiver. The reissuance MSGP allows for a waiver from sampling for facilities that are both inactive and unstaffed. This waiver is only intended to apply to these facilities where lack of personnel and locational impediments hinder the ability to conduct visual examinations (i.e., the ability to meet the time and representative rainfall sampling specifications). This monitoring waiver is not intended to apply to remote facilities that are active and staffed, nor to facilities with just difficult logistical conditions. When a discharger is unable to perform visual examinations as specified in the permit, the discharger shall maintain on site with the pollution prevention plan a certification stating that the facility is unstaffed and inactive and the ability to perform visual examinations within the specifications is not possible. Permittees are not required to obtain advance approval for visual examination waivers.

8. Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality

Today's proposal retains the requirements of the 1995 MSGP for quarterly visual examinations of storm water discharges throughout the term of the permit. LDEQ believes these visual examinations provide a useful and inexpensive means for permittees to evaluate the

effectiveness of their SWPPPs (with immediate feedback) and make any necessary modifications to address the results of the visual examinations. **All sectors** of today's reissuance MSGP are required to conduct these examinations. In the 1995 MSGP all sectors except Sector S (which covers air transportation) were required to conduct the examinations.

Basically, the MSGP requires that grab samples of storm water discharges be taken and examined visually for the presence of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen or other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. The grab samples must be taken within the first 30 minutes after storm water discharges begin, or as soon as practicable, but not longer than 1 hour after discharges begin. The sampling must be conducted quarterly during the following time periods: January-March, April-June, July-September and October-December of each year. The reports summarizing these quarterly visual storm water examinations must be maintained on-site with the SWPPP.

The examination of the sample must be made in well lit areas. The visual examination is not required if there is insufficient rainfall or snow-melt to runoff or if hazardous conditions prevent sampling. Whenever practicable the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of discharges throughout the term of the permit to ensure the greatest degree of consistency possible in recording observations.

When conducting a storm water visual examination, the pollution prevention team, or team member, should attempt to relate the results of the examination to potential sources of storm water contamination on the site. For example, if the visual examination reveals an oil sheen, the facility personnel (preferably members of the pollution prevention team) should conduct an inspection of the area of the site draining to the examined discharge to look for obvious sources of spilled oil, leaks, etc. If a source can be located, then this information allows the facility operator to immediately conduct a clean-up of the pollutant source, and/or to design a change to the SWPPP to eliminate or minimize the contaminant source from occurring in the future.

Other examples include: if the visual examination results in an observation of floating solids, the personnel should carefully examine the solids to see if they are raw materials, waste materials or other known products stored or used at the site. If an unusual color or odor is sensed, the personnel should attempt to compare the color or odor to the colors or odors of known chemicals and other materials used at the facility. If the examination reveals a large amount of settled solids, the personnel may check for unpaved, unstabilized areas or areas of erosion. If the examination results in a cloudy sample that is very slow to settle-out, the personnel should evaluate the site draining to the discharge point for fine particulate material, such as dust, ash, or other pulverized, ground, or powdered chemicals.

To be most effective, the personnel conducting the visual examination should be fully knowledgeable about the SWPPP, the sources of contaminants on the site, the industrial activities

conducted exposed to storm water and the day to day operations that may cause unexpected pollutant releases.

If the visual examination results in a clean and clear sample of the storm water discharge, this may indicate that no pollutants are present. This would be an indication of a high quality result; however, the visual examination will not provide information about dissolved contamination. If the facility is in a sector or subsector required to conduct analytical (chemical) monitoring, the results of the chemical monitoring, if conducted on the same sample, would help to identify the presence of any dissolved pollutants and the ultimate effectiveness of the pollution prevention plan. If the facility is not required to conduct analytical monitoring, it may do so if it chooses to confirm the cleanliness of the sample.

While conducting the visual examinations, personnel should constantly be attempting to relate any contamination that is observed in the samples to the sources of pollutants on site. When contamination is observed, the personnel should be evaluating whether or not additional BMPs should be implemented in the SWPPP to address the observed contaminant, and if BMPs have already been implemented, evaluating whether or not these are working correctly or need maintenance. Permittees may also conduct more frequent visual examinations than the minimum quarterly requirement, if they so choose. By doing so, they may improve their ability to ascertain the effectiveness of their plan. Using this guidance, and employing a strong knowledge of the facility operations, LDEQ believes that permittees should be able to maximize the effectiveness of their storm water pollution prevention efforts through conducting visual examinations which give direct, frequent feedback to the facility operator or pollution prevention team on the quality of the storm water discharge.

EPA believes, and LDEQ concurs, that this quick and simple assessment will help the permittee to determine the effectiveness of his/her plan on a regular basis at very little cost. Although the visual examination cannot assess the chemical properties of the storm water discharged from the site, the examination will provide meaningful results upon which the facility may act quickly. LDEQ recommends that the visual examination be conducted at different times than the chemical monitoring, but is not requiring this. In addition, more frequent visual examinations can be conducted if the permittee so chooses. In this way, better assessments of the effectiveness of the pollution prevention plan can be achieved. The frequency of this visual examination will also allow for timely adjustments to be made to the plan. If BMPs are performing ineffectively, corrective action must be implemented. A set of tracking or follow-up procedures must be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the examinations. The visual examination is intended to be performed by members of the pollution prevention team. This hands-on examination will enhance the staff's understanding of the site's storm water problems and the effects of the management practices that are included in the plan.

VII. Special Requirements for Discharges Associated with Specific Industrial Activities

Section VIII of the fact sheet accompanying the 1995 MSGP included a detailed description of the industrial sectors covered by the permit, sources of pollutants from the different types of industries, available industry-specific BMPs, and a description of the industrial-specific permit requirements. As noted previously, all this information is not repeated here due to its considerable length. Table 1 in Section IV of this fact sheet listed the industrial sectors and subsectors to be covered by the reissued MSGP. For reissuance of the federal MSGP, EPA reviewed the various sectors and subsectors to determine whether additional BMP opportunities have been identified subsequent to the issuance of the 1995 MSGP which would be appropriate to include in the reissued permit.

To update the various sectors and subsectors, EPA reviewed a variety of sources of information. As noted in Section VI.C of this fact sheet, pollution prevention is the cornerstone of the NPDES storm water permit program, and as such, EPA focused on new pollution prevention opportunities in updating the sectors. EPA itself has several ongoing programs directed toward identifying additional pollution prevention opportunities for different industrial sectors. One example would be the "sector notebooks" which EPA's Office of Compliance has published covering 28 different industries, including many of those covered by the MSGP. EPA's Design for the Environment Program and Common Sense Initiative would be additional examples. States, municipalities, industry trade associations and individual companies have also been active in recent years in trying to identify additional pollution prevention opportunities for different types of industries.

In reviewing the new information, however, EPA identified only a few sectors where there appear to be additional storm water BMPs which would be appropriate for its MSGP. For many industries, while considerable work has been conducted to reduce the environmental effects of these industries, little of the work has focused specifically on storm water. Rather the efforts have focused more in areas such as manufacturing process changes to reduce hazardous waste generation or to reduce pollutant discharges in process wastewater. Where additional storm water BMPs have been identified and are proposed to be incorporated into the reissued MSGP, these new requirements are discussed below by sector. In some sectors, additional language clarifying the permit requirements has been added and these changes are also discussed below.

CHANGES: STORMWATER BMPs

1. Sector C - Chemical and Allied Products Facilities

Industry-specific requirements for the manufacture of fertilizer from leather scraps (SIC 2873) were moved from Sector Z (Leather Tanning and Finishing) to Sector C. This change places the requirements for SIC 2873 in the same sector as other manufacturers of fertilizers.

2. Sector G - Metal Mining (Ore Dressing and Mining)

To clarify the applicability of the MSGP with regards to construction activity at metal mining sites, Sector G has been modified to indicate that earth-disturbing activities which disturb 1 or more acres may require permit coverage under LDEQ's construction general permit, or an alternate LPDES permit authorizing storm water discharges associated with construction activity. The discharges requiring such alternate permitting would primarily occur during exploration and start-up of a metal mining activity, but may also apply to expansion of an existing mine into new areas.

Today's proposal also incorporates the EPA MSGP modifications of August 7, 1998 (63 FR 42534) regarding storm water discharges from waste rock and overburden piles. On October 10, 1995, the National Mining Association challenged the interpretation set forth in Table G-4 of the 1995 MSGP that runoff from waste rock and overburden piles would categorically be considered mine drainage subject to effluent limitations guidelines (ELGs) at 40 CFR Part 440. The litigation was settled on August 7, 1998 with a revised interpretation by EPA of the applicability of the ELGs which is incorporated into the reissuance MSGP. Under the revised interpretation, runoff from waste rock and overburden piles is not subject to ELGs unless it naturally drains (or is intentionally diverted) to a point source and combines with "mine drainage" that is otherwise subject to the ELGs.

The August 7, 1998 modification of the 1995 MSGP provided permit coverage for storm water discharges from waste rock and overburden piles which are not subject to ELGs. However, due to concerns regarding potential pollutants in the discharges, additional monitoring requirements were included in the 1995 permit to determine the pollutant concentrations in the discharges. These monitoring requirements are also included in today's reissuance MSGP.

3. Sector J - Mineral Mining and Processing

EPA re-evaluated the provisions of the 1995 MSGP for industrial facilities in Sector J to determine whether these provisions needed to be updated for the reissued EPA MSGP. Although neither additional BMPs nor additional monitoring requirements were proposed, the **proposed LDEQ permit language has been clarified** to indicate that earth-disturbing activities which disturb 1 or more acres may require permit coverage under LDEQ's construction general permit, or an alternate LPDES permit authorizing storm water discharges associated with construction activity. The discharges requiring such alternate permitting would primarily occur during exploration and start-up of a mineral mining activity, but may also apply to expansion of an existing mine into new areas. In addition, LDEQ has opted to provide coverage of mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mines, at construction sand and gravel mines, and at industrial sand mines in individual permits or another general permit rather than including these discharges in coverage by the reissuance MSGP.

4. Sector K - Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facilities

EPA re-evaluated the provisions of the 1995 MSGP for industrial facilities in Sector K to determine whether these provisions needed to be updated for the reissued EPA MSGP. On January 19, 2000 (65 FR 3008), EPA promulgated, at 40 CFR 445, final effluent limitations guidelines (ELGs) effective February 18, 2000, for "contaminated storm water discharges" from new and existing hazardous landfill facilities regulated under RCRA Subtitle C, 40 CFR Parts 264 (Subpart N) and 265 (Subpart N), **except** for the following "captive" landfills:

(a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation which is directly associated with the landfill;

(b) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill both: i) receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and ii) also receives other wastes provided that **either** these other wastes are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the associated industrial or commercial operation, **or** the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the associated industrial or commercial operation;

(c) landfills operated in conjunction with Centralized Waste Treatment (CWT) facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437 **if** the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility **is** subject to the January 19, 2000, final effluent limitations guidelines (ELGs) for "contaminated storm water discharges" from new and existing hazardous landfill facilities if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; and

(d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill also receives wastes from public service activities if the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

For Sector K of the new MSGP, LDEQ is proposing to include the new ELGs (40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A) for hazardous waste landfill facilities.

The term "contaminated storm water" is defined in the ELGs as "storm water which comes in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater." [40 CFR 445.2]. Contaminated storm water may originate from areas at a landfill

including (but not limited to): "the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas." [40 CFR 445.2].

The term "non-contaminated storm water" is defined in the ELGs as "storm water which does not come in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater." [40 CFR 445.2]. Non-contaminated storm water includes storm water which "flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill." [40 CFR 445.2].

The term "landfill wastewater" is defined in the ELGs as "all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated storm water, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated storm water and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas which have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility."

The 1995 MSGP authorizes discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity which includes contaminated storm water discharges (as defined above) as well as other non-contaminated storm water discharges (also defined above). The reissued MSGP would continue to authorize storm water associated with industrial activity with the exception that discharges of cell dewatering wastewaters are excluded from coverage so must be authorized by another LPDES permit. For contaminated storm water discharges as defined above, the reissued MSGP would require compliance with the promulgated ELGs for such discharges (with monitoring once/year during each year of the term of the reissued MSGP). The ELGs for the new and existing hazardous landfills are found in Table K-1 below:

Table K-1 - Effluent Limitations Guidelines for Contaminated Storm Water Discharges (mg/l)		
Pollutant	Maximum for 1 Day	Monthly Average Maximum
BOD_5	220	56
TSS	88	27
Ammonia	10	4.9
Alpha Terpineol	0.042	0.019
Aniline	0.024	0.015
Benzoic Acid	0.119	0.073
Naphthalene	0.059	0.022
p-Cresol	0.024	0.015
Phenol	0.048	0.029
Pyridine	0.072	0.025
Arsenic (Total)	1.1	0.54
Chromium (Total)	1.1	0.46
Zinc (Total)	0.535	0.296
pH	Within the range of 6-9 pH units	

Today's proposed MSGP (like the 1995 MSGP) **would not authorize** non-storm water discharges such as leachate and vehicle and equipment washwater. Additionally, LDEQ has opted not to include the discharge of cell dewatering wastewaters from open, uncapped cells in the coverage of the reissuance MSGP. These and other landfill-generated wastewaters are subject to the ELGs. The reissued MSGP would, however, continue to authorize certain minor non-storm water discharges (listed in Part 1.2.2.2) which are very similar to the 1995 MSGP.

5. Sector L - Landfills, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps

EPA re-evaluated the provisions of the 1995 MSGP for industrial facilities in Sector L to determine whether these provisions needed to be updated for the MSGP-2000. The SWPPP requirements of the 1995 MSGP already include several special BMPs for this industry in addition to the MSGP's basic BMP requirements.

On January 19, 2000 (65 FR 3008), EPA promulgated final effluent limitations guidelines (ELGs) for "contaminated storm water discharges" from new and existing non-hazardous landfill facilities regulated under RCRA Subtitle D (40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B). For Sector L of today's reissuance MSGP, LDEQ is proposing to include the ELGs as they apply to facilities covered by this sector. For Sector L facilities, the ELGs apply to:

Municipal solid waste landfills regulated under RCRA Subtitle D at 40 CFR Part 258 and those landfills which are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 257, <u>except</u> for any of the following "captive" landfills:

(a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations **if** the landfill only receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;

(b) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations **if** the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill **and also** receives other wastes - provided

i) the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation or

ii) the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;

(c) landfills operated in conjunction with Centralized Waste Treatment (CWT) facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437 **if** the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part **if** the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or

(d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities **if** the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

LDEQ is not proposing to modify Sector L for the discharges which are not subject to the ELGs.

The term "contaminated storm water" is defined in the ELGs as "storm water which comes in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater." [40 CFR 445.2]. Contaminated storm water may originate from areas at a landfill including (but not limited to): "the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas." [40 CFR 445.2].

The term "non-contaminated storm water" is defined in the ELGs as "storm water which does not come in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater." [40 CFR 445.2]. Non-contaminated storm water includes storm water which "flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill." [40 CFR 445.2].

The term "landfill wastewater" is defined in the ELGs as "all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated storm water, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated storm water and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas which have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility." [40 CFR 445.2].

The 1995 MSGP authorizes discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity from landfills including contaminated storm water discharges as defined in the ELGs as well as non-contaminated storm water. Today's proposal would continue to authorize storm water associated with industrial activity with the exception that discharges of cell dewatering wastewaters are excluded from coverage so must be authorized by another LPDES permit. For contaminated storm water discharges as defined above, the reissued MSGP would require compliance with the promulgated ELGs for such discharges (with monitoring once/year during each year of the term of the reissued MSGP). The ELGs are found in Table L-1 below:

Table L-1 - Effluent Limitations Guidelines for Contaminated Storm Water Discharges (mg/l)		
Pollutant	Maximum for 1 Day	Monthly Average Maximum
BOD_5	140	37
TSS	88	27
Ammonia	10	4.9
Alpha Terpineol	0.033	0.016
Benzoic Acid	0.12	0.071
p-Cresol	0.025	0.014
Phenol	0.026	0.015
Zinc (Total)	0.20	0.11
pH	within the range of 6-9 pH units	

The reissued MSGP (like the 1995 MSGP) **would not authorize** non-storm water discharges such as leachate and vehicle and equipment washwater. In addition, LDEQ has opted not to include the discharge of cell dewatering wastewaters from open, uncapped cells in the coverage of the reissuance MSGP. These and other landfill-generated wastewaters are subject to the ELGs. The reissued MSGP would, however, continue to authorize the same minor non-storm water discharges (listed in Part 1.2.2.2) as the 1995 MSGP.

6. Sector S - Air Transportation Facilities

EPA **re-evaluated the provisions** of the 1995 MSGP for industrial facilities in Sector S to determine whether these provisions needed to be updated for the reissued EPA MSGP. The SWPPP requirements of the 1995 MSGP include several special BMP requirements for airports in addition to the MSGP's basic BMP requirements. However, additional technologies have been developed since the original MSGP issuance for deicing operations which are proposed to be included in today's MSGP. First, with regards to deicing compounds, the 1995 MSGP requires that permittees consider only one compound (potassium acetate) in lieu of ethylene glycol, propylene glycol and urea. In addition to potassium acetate, Part 6.S.5.4.1 of **today's reissuance LPDES MSGP also requires a consideration of magnesium acetate, calcium acetate and anhydrous sodium acetate as additional deicing alternatives** which EPA concluded would be environmentally preferable.

Part 6.S.5.4.1 of **today's reissuance MSGP also requires a consideration of new technologies for aircraft deicing** including infra-red treatment, hot air treatment and sonic treatment. Other new deicing options which must be considered include deicing aircraft in a dedicated area or pad with a runoff collection/recovery system, and using a deicer gantry that delivers controlled amounts of chemical to specific areas of the aircraft.

7. Sector T - Treatment Works

EPA **re-evaluated the provisions** of the 1995 MSGP for industrial facilities in Sector T to determine whether these provisions needed to be updated for the reissued NPDES MSGP. The SWPPP requirements of the 1995 MSGP already include a few special BMP requirements for this industry in addition to that MSGP's basic BMP requirements. In reviewing the information which EPA has available on this industry, EPA has identified several additional areas at treatment works facilities which they concluded, and LDEQ concurs, should be considered more closely for potential storm water controls. As a result, **additional or modified permit requirements** have been included in Sector T of the proposed LPDES MSGP.

The reissuance MSGP requires that operators of Sector T treatment works include the following additional areas or activities, where they are exposed to precipitation, in their SWPPP site map, summary of potential pollutant sources, and inspections: grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage and/or hauled waste receiving stations. An additional BMP that permittees must consider is routing storm water to the treatment works, or covering exposed materials from these additional areas or activities.

8. Sector Y - Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

EPA **re-evaluated the provisions** of the 1995 MSGP for industrial facilities in Sector Y. The 1995 MSGP includes several special BMP requirements for rubber manufacturers to control zinc in storm water discharges. However, no special BMPs beyond that MSGP's basic SWPPP requirements are included in that permit for manufacturers of miscellaneous plastic products or miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

EPA has several ongoing programs directed toward identifying additional pollution prevention opportunities for different industrial sectors. For example, EPA's Office of Compliance has published "sector notebooks" for a number of industries, including the rubber and miscellaneous plastics industry (EPA 310-R-95-016). The sector notebooks are intended to facilitate a multi-media analysis of environmental issues associated with different industries and include a review of pollution prevention opportunities for the industries. As discussed below, EPA's sector notebook for the rubber and plastic products industry identifies a number of **additional BMPs (beyond those in the 1995 MSGP)** which could further reduce pollutants in

storm water discharges from these facilities, and which are proposed for the reissued LPDES MSGP.

(a) Rubber Manufacturing Facilities

Based on conditions established by EPA in the MSGP-2000, the proposed permit requires that rubber manufacturing facility permittees consider the following additional BMPs (which were selected from those in the sector notebook) for the rubber product compounding and mixing area:

1) consider the use of chemicals which are purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags. The sector notebook points out that some facilities place such bags directly into the banbury mixer, thereby eliminating a formerly dusty operation which could result in pollutants in storm water discharges.

2) consider the use of containers which can be sealed for materials which are in use; also consider ensuring an airspace between the container and the cover to minimize "puffing" losses when the container is opened.
3) consider the use of automatic dispensing and weighing equipment. The sector notebook observes that such equipment minimizes the chances for chemical losses due to spills.

(b) Plastic Products Manufacturing Facilities

For plastic products manufacturing facilities, the proposed MSGP requires that permittees consider and include (as appropriate) specific measures in the SWPPP to minimize loss of plastic resin pellets to the environment. These measures include (at a minimum) spill minimization, prompt and thorough cleanup of spills, employee education, thorough sweeping, pellet capture and disposal precautions. Additional specific guidance on minimizing loss can be found in the EPA publication entitled "Plastic Pellets in the Aquatic Environment: Sources and Recommendations" (EPA 842-B-92-010, December, 1992) and at the website of the Society of the Plastics Industry (www.socplas.org).

(c) Industry-Sponsored Efforts

Both the rubber manufacturing and plastic products industries are also active in sponsoring studies designed to reduce the environmental impacts associated with the production, use and ultimate disposal of their products. However, in reviewing recent work in this regard, EPA has not identified any additional BMPs for storm water discharges which would be appropriate for the reissued EPA MSGP. Therefore, only the additional BMPs noted above are proposed for the reissued LPDES MSGP for these industries.

APPENDIX A

7/97 MSGP MODIFICATIONS

MODIFICATIONS OF THE STORM WATER MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT (7/11/97)

Modifications to the Storm Water MSGP listed in Part IV of the Federal Register include the following:

1. Inclusion of the following industries to be authorized for coverage under the Storm Water MSGP:

SIC Code	MSGP sector/subsector
2833-2836 Medicinal chemicals and botanical products; pharmaceutical preparations; invitro and invivo diagnostic substances; biological products, except diagnostic substances	Subsector I (Drugs) of Sector C-Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing (Subsector I added to sector C-no analytical monitoring proposed).
2911 Petroleum refining	Sector I-Oil and Gas Extraction
3131 Boot and shoe cut stock and findings (leather soles, inner soles, other boot and finished wood heels)	Sector V-Textile Mills, Apparel and other Fabric Products
3142-3144 House slippers; men's dress, street and work shoes; women's dress, street and work shoes	Sector V-Textile Mills, Apparel and other Fabric Products
3149 Footwear, except rubber, include athletic shoes	Sector V-Textile Mills, Apparel and other Fabric Products
3151 Leather gloves and mittens	Sector V-Textile Mills, Apparel and other Fabric Products
3161 Luggage and cases	Sector V-Textile Mills, Apparel and other Fabric Products
3171 Women's handbags and purses, leather	Sector V-Textile Mills, Apparel and other Fabric Products
3172 Personal leather goods, e.g. billfolds, key cases, coin purses, checkbooks, etc.	Sector V-Textile Mills, Apparel and other Fabric Products
3199 Leather goods, not elsewhere classified, e.g. saddlery, belts, holsters, leather aprons	Sector V-Textile Mills, Apparel and other Fabric Products
3231 Glass products, made of purchased glass	Subsector I (Glass Products) of Sector E-Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing

3261 Vitreous china plumbing fixtures, and china and earthenware fitting and bathroom accessories	Subsector 3 (Structural clay products, pottery and related products and non-clay refractories) of Sector E-Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete and Gypsum Product Manufacturing
3274 Lime, agricultural/building lime, dolomite, lime plaster	Subsector 4 (Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products) of Sector E-Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing
3281 Cut stone and stone products, benches, blackboards, table tops, pedestals, etc.	Subsector 1 (Glass Products) of Sector E-Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing
3291 Abrasive products	Subsector 1 (Glass Products) of Sector E-Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing
3292 Asbestos products, tiles, building materials, except paper, insulating pipe coverings	Subsector 1 (Glass Products) of Sector E-Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing
3296 Mineral wool, insulation	Subsector 1 (Glass Products) of Sector E-Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing
3299 Nonmetallic mineral products, not elsewhere classified, plaster of Paris and paper-mache, etc.	Subsector 1 (Glass Products) of Sector E-Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing
4221-5 Warehousing facilities without trucking services	Subsector 3 (Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing) of Sector P-Land Transportation
LF Open dumps	Sector L-Landfills and Land Application Sites

2. Inclusion in Sector A (Timber Products Facilities) of the MSGP of applicable effluent limitation guidelines and appropriate monitoring requirements for discharges resulting from spray down of lumber and wood products in storage yards (wet decking). These limits include no discharge of debris and a pH ranging from 6.0 to 9.0.

3. Clarification that Sectors X (Printing and Publishing Facilities) and AA (Fabricated Metal Products) authorize discharges from all facilities in major SIC groups 27 and 34 respectively.

4. An addition of a new sector (Sector AD) to authorize discharges from Phase I facilities which may not fall into one of the sectors of the modified MSGP, and selected Phase II

discharges which are designated for permitting in accordance with 40 CFR 122.26(g)(1)(I).

msgp/epamod.wpd

APPENDIX B

CURRENT ADDRESSES
Enforcement Division
Office of Environmental Compliance
Department of Environmental Quality
P. O. Box 4312
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4312

Mailing Addresses For Regional Offices	Jurisdictional Parishes For Each Regional Office
Acadiana Regional Office Surveillance Division Office of Environmental Compliance 111 New Center Drive Lafayette, Louisiana 70508 (337) 262-5584	Acadia, Evangeline, Iberia (west of the Atchafalaya River), Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin (west of the Atchafalaya River), St. Mary, Vermilion
Capital Regional Office Surveillance Division Office of Environmental Compliance P. O. Box 4312 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821 (225) 219-3600	Ascension, Assumption, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Iberia (East of the Atchafalaya River), Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, St. James, St. Martin (East of the Atchafalaya River), Tangipahoa, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana
Northeast Regional Office Surveillance Division Office of Environmental Compliance 1823 Highway 546 West Monroe, Louisiana 71292 (318) 362-5439	Avoyelles, Caldwell, Catahoula, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Grant, Jackson, La Salle, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Rapides, Richland, Tensas, Union, West Carroll, Winn
Northwest Regional Office Surveillance Division Office of Environmental Compliance 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Room 11 Shreveport, Louisiana 71130 (318) 676-7476	Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, De Soto, Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine, Webster
Southeast Regional Office Surveillance Division Office of Environmental Compliance 201 Evans Road, Bldg. 4, Suite 420 New Orleans, LA 70123-5230 (504) 736-7701	Jefferson, Lafourche, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. Tammany, Terrebonne, Washington
Southwest Regional Office Surveillance Division Office of Environmental Compliance 1301 Gadwall Street Lake Charles, Louisiana 70615-5176 (337) 491-2667	Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Jefferson Davis, Vernon