

**NOTE: Corrections on pp. 7, 16, 20, 29, 39, 44 & 48 have been sent to the Registrar.**

**9VAC25-151 - GENERAL VIRGINIA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (VPDES) PERMIT FOR DISCHARGES OF STORMWATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**

**9VAC25-151-10. Definitions.**

The words and terms used in this chapter shall have the meanings defined in the State Water Control Law (§ 62.1-44.2 et seq. of the Code of Virginia) and the VPDES Permit Regulation (9VAC25-31) unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, except that for the purposes of this chapter:

"Best management practices" or "BMPs" means schedules of activities, practices (and prohibitions of practices), structures, vegetation, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to surface waters. 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.

"Board" means the Virginia State Water Control Board or State Water Control Board.

"Closed landfill" means a landfill that, on a permanent basis, will no longer receive waste and has completed closure in accordance with applicable federal, state, or local requirements.

"Coal pile runoff" means the rainfall runoff from or through any coal storage pile.

"Co-located industrial activity" means any industrial activity, excluding the facility's primary industrial activity, located on-site that meets the description of a category included in the "industrial activity" definition. An activity at a facility is not considered co-located if the activity, when considered separately, does not meet the description of a category included in the "industrial activity" definition or identified by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code list in Table 50-2 in 9VAC25-151-50.

"Commercial treatment and disposal facilities" means facilities that receive, on a commercial basis, any produced hazardous waste (not their own) and treat or dispose of those wastes as a service to the generators. Such facilities treating or disposing exclusively residential hazardous wastes are not included in this definition.

"Control measure" means any best management practice or other method (including effluent limitations) used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to surface waters.

"Department" or "DEQ" means the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality.

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

"Existing discharger" means an operator applying for coverage under this permit for discharges authorized previously under a VPDES general or individual permit.

"Impaired water" means, for purposes of this chapter, a water that has been identified by Virginia pursuant to § 303(d) of the Clean Water Act as not meeting applicable water quality standards (these waters are called "water quality limited segments" under 40 CFR 30.2(j)). Impaired waters include both waters with approved or established TMDLs, and those for which a TMDL has not yet been approved or established.

"Industrial activity" - the following categories of facilities are considered to be engaging in "industrial activity":

1. Facilities subject to stormwater effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR Subchapter N (except facilities with toxic pollutant effluent standards which are exempted under category (10) of this definition);

2. Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 24 (except 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283 and 285), 29, 311, 32 (except 323), 33, 3441, and 373 (Office of Management and Budget (OMB) SIC Manual, 1987);
3. Facilities classified as SIC 10 through 14 (mineral industry) (OMB SIC Manual, 1987) including active or inactive mining operations (except for areas of coal mining operations no longer meeting the definition of a reclamation area under 40 CFR 434.11(l) because the performance bond issued to the facility by the appropriate Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA) (30 USC § 1201 et seq.) authority has been released, or except for areas of noncoal mining operations which have been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990) and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge stormwater contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts or waste products located on the site of such operations; (inactive mining operations are mining sites that are not being actively mined, but which have an identifiable owner/operator; inactive mining sites do not include sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, nor sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim);
4. Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 USC § 6901 et seq.);
5. Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described under this definition, and debris/wastes from VPDES regulated construction activities/sites) including those that are subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA;
6. Facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including metal scrapyards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards, including but limited to those classified as Standard Industrial Classification Codes 5015 and 5093 (OMB SIC Manual, 1987);
7. Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites;
8. Transportation facilities classified as SIC Codes 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-4225), 43, 44, 45, and 5171 (OMB SIC Manual, 1987) which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operation, airport deicing operation, or which are otherwise identified under categories 1 through 7 or 9 and 10 of this definition are associated with industrial activity;
9. Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system used in the storage treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that is located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or more, or required to have an approved POTW pretreatment program under 9VAC25-31. 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 9VAC25-31-420 through 9VAC25-31- 720;
10. Facilities under SIC Codes 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, 4221-4225 (OMB SIC Manual, 1987).

"Industrial stormwater" means stormwater runoff from industrial activity.

"Land application unit" means an area where wastes are applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface (excluding manure spreading operations) for treatment or disposal.

"Landfill" means an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile.

"Measurable storm event" means a storm event that results in an actual discharge from a site.

"Minimize" means reduce or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.

"MS4" means a municipal separate storm sewer system.

"Municipal separate storm sewer" means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) owned or operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under § 208 of the CWA that discharges to surface waters of the state; (ii) designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater; (iii) which is not a combined sewer; and (iv) which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW).

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

"Primary industrial activity" includes any activities performed on-site which are:

1. Identified by the facility's primary SIC code; or
2. Included in the narrative descriptions of the definition of "industrial activity."

Narrative descriptions in the "industrial activity" definition include: category 1 activities subject to stormwater effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards; category 4 hazardous waste treatment storage or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act RCRA; category 5 landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received industrial wastes; category 7 steam electric power generating facilities; and category 9 sewage treatment works with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more.

For co-located activities covered by multiple SIC codes, the primary industrial determination should be based on the value of receipts or revenues, or, if such information is not available for a particular facility, the number of employees or production rate for each process may be compared. The operation that generates the most revenue or employs the most personnel is the operation in which the facility is primarily engaged. In situations where the vast majority of on-site activity falls within one SIC code, that activity may be the primary industrial activity.

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

"Significant materials" includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under § 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (42 USC § 9601 et seq.); any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to EPCRA § 313; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharges.

"Significant spills" includes, but is not limited to: releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under § 311 of the Clean Water Act (see 40 CFR 110.10 and 40 CFR 117.21) or § 102 of CERCLA (see 40 CFR 302.4).

"Site" means the land or water area where any facility or activity is physically located or conducted, including adjacent land used in connection with the facility or activity.

"Stormwater" means stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

"Stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity" means the discharge from any conveyance which is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the VPDES program under 9VAC25-31. For the categories of industries identified in the "industrial activity" definition, the term includes, but is not limited to, stormwater discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process wastewaters; sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and final products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater. For the purposes of this definition, material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, by-product or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots, as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with stormwater drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities include those that are federally, state, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in the "industrial activity" definition. The term also includes those facilities designated under the provisions of 9VAC25-31-120 A 1 c, or under 9VAC25-31-120 A 7 a (1) or (2) of the VPDES Permit Regulation.

"Total maximum daily load" or "TMDL" means a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL includes wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point source discharges, load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources and/or natural background, and must include a margin of safety (MOS) and account for seasonal variations.

"Virginia Environmental Excellence Program" or "VEEP" means a voluntary program established by the department to provide public recognition and regulatory incentives to encourage higher levels of environmental performance for program participants that develop and implement environmental management systems (EMSs). The program is based on the use of EMSs that improve compliance, prevent pollution, and utilize other measures to improve environmental performance.

"Waste pile" means any noncontainerized accumulation of solid, nonflowing waste that is used for treatment or storage.

**9VAC25-151-15. Applicability of incorporated references based on the dates that they became effective.**

Except as noted, when a regulation of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency set forth in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) is referenced and incorporated herein, that regulation shall be as it exists and has been published as of July 1, 2013 .

**9VAC25-151-20. Purpose.**

This general permit regulation governs all stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities in any of the industrial activity categories defined in 9VAC25-151-10 (Definitions), through a point source to surface waters, or through a municipal or nonmunicipal separate storm sewer system to surface waters. This regulation also governs stormwater discharges designated by the board for permitting under the provisions of 9VAC25-31-120 A 1 c, or under 9VAC25-31-120 A 7 a (1) or (2) of the VPDES Permit Regulation.

**9VAC25-151-30. Delegation of authority.**

The director, or an authorized representative, may perform any act of the board provided under this chapter, except as limited by § 62.1-44.14 of the Code of Virginia.

**9VAC25-151-40. Effective date of the permit.**

This general permit will become effective on July 1, 2014. This general permit will expire on June 30, 2019.

**9VAC25-151-50. Authorization to discharge.**

A. To be eligible to discharge under this permit, an owner must (i) have a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity from the facility's primary industrial activity, as defined in 9VAC25-151-10 (Definitions), provided the primary industrial activity is included in Table 50-2 of this section, or (ii) be notified that discharges from the facility have been designated by the board for permitting under the provisions of 9VAC25-31-120 A 1 c, or under 9VAC25-31-120 A 7 a (1) or (2) of the VPDES Permit Regulation, and are eligible for coverage under Sector AD of this permit.

Any owner governed by this general permit is hereby authorized to discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity, as defined in this chapter, to surface waters of the Commonwealth of Virginia provided that:

1. The owner submits a registration statement in accordance with 9VAC25-151-60, and that registration statement is accepted by the board;
2. The owner submits the required permit fee;
3. The owner complies with the applicable requirements of 9VAC25-151-70 et seq.; and
4. The board has not notified the owner that the discharge is ineligible for coverage in accordance with subsection B of this section.

B. The board will notify an owner that the discharge is not eligible for coverage under this general permit in the event of any of the following:

1. The owner is required to obtain an individual permit in accordance with 9VAC25-31-170 B 3 of the VPDES Permit Regulation;
2. The owner is proposing to discharge to state waters specifically named in other board regulations that prohibit such discharges;
3. The discharge violates or would violate the antidegradation policy in the Water Quality Standards at 9VAC25-260-30; or
4. The discharge is not consistent with the assumptions and requirements of an approved TMDL. Note: Virginia's Phase I Chesapeake Bay TMDL Watershed Implementation Plan (November 29, 2010) states that wasteloads for future growth for new facilities in the Chesapeake Bay watershed with industrial stormwater discharges can not exceed the nutrient and sediment loadings that were discharged prior to the land being developed for the new industrial activity. For purposes of this permit regulation, facilities that commence construction after June 30, 2014, must be consistent with this requirement to be eligible for coverage under this general permit.

C. 1. Facilities with co-located industrial activities on-site shall comply with all applicable effluent limitations, monitoring and pollution prevention plan requirements of each section of 9VAC25-151-70 et seq. in which a co-located industrial activity is described.

2. Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that are mixed with other discharges (both stormwater and non-stormwater) requiring a VPDES permit are authorized by this permit, provided that the owner obtains coverage under this VPDES general permit for the industrial activity discharges, and a VPDES general or individual permit for the other discharges. The owner shall comply with the terms and requirements of each permit obtained that authorizes any component of the discharge.

3. The stormwater discharges authorized by this permit may be combined with other sources of stormwater which are not required to be covered under a VPDES permit, so long as the combined discharge is in compliance with this permit.
4. Authorized non-stormwater discharges. The following "non-stormwater" discharges are authorized by this permit:
  - a. Discharges from fire fighting activities;
  - b. Fire hydrant flushings;
  - c. Potable water, including water line flushings;
  - d. Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
  - e. Irrigation drainage;
  - f. Landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
  - g. Pavement wash waters where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);
  - h. Routine external building washdown that does not use detergents;
  - i. Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
  - j. Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials; and
  - k. Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of the facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., "piped" cooling tower blowdown or drains).
5. Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity that are regulated under a VPDES permit are not authorized by this permit.
6. Discharges subject to stormwater effluent limitation guidelines under 40 CFR Subchapter N (Effluent Guidelines and Standards). Only those stormwater discharges subject to stormwater effluent limitation guidelines under 40 CFR Subchapter N that are identified in Table 50-1 of this subsection are eligible for coverage under this permit.

TABLE 50 - 1  
STORMWATER-SPECIFIC EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINES.

Effluent Limitation Guideline	Sectors with Affected Facilities
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities (40 CFR Part 411 Subpart C (established February 20, 1974))	E
Contaminated runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities (40 CFR Part 418 Subpart A (established April 8, 1974))	C
Coal pile runoff at steam electric generating facilities (40 CFR Part 423 (established November 19, 1982))	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))	A
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities (40 CFR Part 443 Subpart A (established July 24, 1975))	D
Runoff from landfills (40 CFR Part 445 Subparts A and B (established January 19, 2000))	K and L
Discharges from airport deicing operations, (40 CFR Part 449 (established May 16, 2012))	S

7. Permit eligibility is limited to discharges from facilities in the "sectors" of industrial activity summarized in Table 50-2 of this subsection. These sector descriptions are based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes and Industrial Activity Codes. References to "sectors" in this permit (e.g., sector-specific monitoring requirements) refer to these groupings.

TABLE 50 - 2  
SECTORS OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY COVERED BY THIS PERMIT

SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
<b>Sector A: Timber Products</b>	
2411	Log Storage and Handling (wet deck storage areas are only authorized if no chemical additives are used in the spray water or applied to the logs).
2421	General <b>Sawmills and Planing Mills.</b>
2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills.
2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified.
2431-2439 (except 2434 - see Sector W)	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood.
2441, 2448, 2449	Wood Containers.
2451, 2452	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes.
2491	Wood Preserving.
2493	Reconstituted Wood Products.
2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified (includes SIC Code 24991303 - Wood, Mulch and Bark facilities).
<b>Sector B: Paper and Allied Products</b>	
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.
<b>Sector C: Chemical and Allied Products</b>	
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.
2873-2879	Agricultural Chemicals (includes SIC Code 2875 - Composting Facilities).
2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products.
3952 (limited to list)	Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink,

	Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints and Artist's Watercolors.
Sector D: Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricants	
2951, 2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials.
2992, 2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal.
Sector E: Glass Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products.	
3211	Flat Glass.
3221, 3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown.
3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass.
3241	Hydraulic Cement.
3251-3259	Structural Clay Products.
3261-3269	Pottery and Related Products.
3274, 3275	Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products, Except: Concrete Block and Brick; Concrete Products, except Block and Brick; and Ready-Mixed Concrete Facilities (SIC 3271-3273).
3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products
3291-3299	Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products.
Sector F: Primary Metals	
3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills.
3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries.
3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals.
3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals.
3351-3357	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals.
3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings).
3398, 3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products.
Sector G: Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)	
1011	Iron Ores.
1021	Copper Ores.
1031	Lead and Zinc Ores.
1041, 1044	Gold and Silver Ores.
1061	Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium.
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 Facilities (SIC 1411-1499) are not authorized under this	

permit.	
Sector K: 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 Facilities	
5093	Scrap Recycling Facilities.
4499 (limited to list)	Dismantling Ships, Marine Salvaging, and Marine Wrecking - Ships for Scrap.
Sector O: Steam Electric Generating Facilities	
SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities.
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 (except 4499 facilities as specified in Sector N)	Water Transportation.
Sector R: Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards	
3731, 3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards.
Sector S: Air Transportation	
4512-4581	Air Transportation Facilities.
Sector T: Treatment Works	
TW	Treatment Works.
Sector U: Food and Kindred Products	
2011-2015	Meat Products.
2021-2026	Dairy Products.
2032-2038	Canned, Frozen, and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables, and Food Specialties.
2041-2048	Grain Mill Products.
2051-2053	Bakery Products.
2061-2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products.
2074-2079	Fats and Oils.
2082-2087	Beverages.
2091-2099	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products.
2111-2141	Tobacco Products.
Sector V: Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing, Leather and Leather	

Products	
2211-2299	Textile Mill Products.
2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made from Fabrics and Similar Materials.
3131-3199 (except 3111 - see Sector Z)	Leather and Leather Products, except Leather Tanning and Finishing.
Sector W: Furniture and Fixtures	
2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets.
2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures.
Sector X: Printing and Publishing	
2711-2796	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries.
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, Currying, and Finishing.
Sector AA: Fabricated Metal Products	
3411-3499	Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Transportation Equipment.
3911-3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware
Sector AB: Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery	
3511-3599 (except 3571-3579 - see Sector AC)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery (except Computer and Office Equipment).
3711-3799 (except 3731, 3732 - see Sector R)	Transportation Equipment (except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing).
Sector AC: Electronic, Electrical, Photographic, and Optical Goods	
3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment.
3612-3699	Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Equipment.
3812-3873	Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical, and Optical Goods; Watches and Clocks.

Sector AD: Nonclassified Facilities/Stormwater Discharges Designated by the Board as Requiring Permits	
N/A	Stormwater Discharges Designated by the Board for Permitting under the Provisions of 9VAC25-31-120 A 1 c, or under 9VAC25-31-120 A 7 a (1) or (2) of the VPDES Permit Regulation.  Note: Facilities may not elect to be covered under Sector AD. Only the board may assign a facility to Sector AD.

D. Conditional exclusion for no exposure. Any owner covered by this permit who becomes eligible for a no exposure exclusion from permitting under 9VAC25-31-120 E may file a no exposure certification. Upon submission and acceptance by the board of a complete and accurate no exposure certification, the permit requirements no longer apply, and the owner is not required to submit a notice of termination. A no exposure certification must be submitted to the board once every five years.

E. Compliance with this general permit constitutes compliance with the federal Clean Water Act and the State Water Control Law, with the exceptions stated in 9VAC25-31-60 of the VPDES Permit Regulation. Approval for coverage under this general permit does not relieve any owner of the responsibility to comply with any other applicable federal, state, or local statute, ordinance, or regulation.

F. Continuation of permit coverage.

1. Any owner that was authorized to discharge under the industrial activity stormwater general permit issued in 2009 and that submits a complete registration statement before July 1, 2014, is authorized to continue to discharge under the terms of the 2009 general permit until such time as the board either:

- a. Issues coverage to the owner under this general permit; or
- b. Notifies the owner that the discharge is not eligible for coverage under this general permit.

2. When the owner that was covered under the expiring or expired general permit has violated or is violating the conditions of that permit, the board may choose to do any or all of the following:

- a. Initiate enforcement action based upon the 2009 general permit;
- b. Issue a notice of intent to deny coverage under the reissued general permit. If the general permit coverage is denied, the owner would then be required to cease the discharges authorized by administratively continued coverage under the terms of the 2009 general permit or be subject to enforcement action for discharging without a permit;
- c. Issue an individual permit with appropriate conditions; or
- d. Take other actions authorized by the VPDES Permit Regulation (9VAC25-31).

**9VAC25-151-60. Registration statement and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).**

A. An owner seeking coverage under this general permit shall submit a complete VPDES general permit registration statement in accordance with this section, which shall serve as a notice of intent for coverage under the general VPDES permit for discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity.

Any owner that was authorized to discharge under the industrial stormwater general permit that became effective on July 1, 2009, and that intends to continue coverage under this general permit shall review and update the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to meet all provisions of the general permit (9VAC25-151-70 et seq.) within 90 days of the board granting coverage under this permit. Owners of new facilities, facilities previously covered by an expiring individual permit, and existing facilities not currently covered by a VPDES permit who wish to obtain coverage under this general permit shall prepare and implement a written SWPPP for the

facility in accordance with the general permit (9VAC25-151-70 et seq.) prior to submitting the registration statement.

B. Deadlines for submitting registration statements.

1. Existing facilities.

a. Any owner that was authorized to discharge under the industrial stormwater general permit that became effective on July 1, 2009, and that intends to continue coverage under this general permit shall submit a complete registration statement to the board on or before May 2, 2014.

b. Any owner covered by an individual VPDES permit for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that is proposing to be covered under this general permit shall submit a complete registration statement at least 240 days prior to the expiration date of the individual VPDES permit.

c. Any owner of an existing facility with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, not currently covered by a VPDES permit, that is proposing to be covered under this general permit shall submit a complete registration statement to the board.

2. New facilities. Any owner proposing a new discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity shall submit a complete registration statement at least 60 days prior to the date planned for the commencement of the industrial activity at the facility.

3. New owners of existing facilities. Where the owner of an existing facility that is covered by this permit changes, the new owner of the facility shall submit a complete registration statement within 30 days of the ownership change. 4. Late registration statements. Registration statements for existing facilities covered under subdivision 1 a of this subsection will be accepted after June 30, 2014, but authorization to discharge will not be retroactive. Owners described in subdivision 1 a of this subsection that submit registration statements after May 2, 2014, are authorized to discharge under the provisions of 9VAC25-151-50 F (Continuation of permit coverage) if a complete registration statement is submitted before July 1, 2014.

C. The required registration statement shall contain the following information:

1. Name, mailing address, email address (where available), and telephone number of the:

a. Facility owner; and

b. Operator applying for permit coverage (if different than the facility owner);

2. Facility name, street address, county (or city), contact name, email address (where available), phone number, and FAX number (where available);

3. The nature of the business;

4. The receiving waters of the industrial activity discharges;

5. Whether the facility discharges, or will discharge, to an MS4. If so, provide the name of the MS4 owner. (Note: Permit special condition 13 requires the permittee to notify the MS4 owner in writing of the existence of the discharge within 30 days of coverage under this permit. The notification shall include the following information: the name of the facility, a contact person and phone number, the location of the discharge, the nature of the discharge, and the facility's VPDES general permit registration number);

6. The permit number for any existing VPDES permit assigned to the facility;

7. Whether an SWPPP has been prepared prior to submitting this registration statement by the owner of a new facility, a facility previously covered by an expiring individual permit, or an existing facility not currently covered by a VPDES permit.

8. Whether or not this facility will discharge stormwater runoff from coal storage piles;

9. Identification of up to four 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes or 2-letter Industrial Activity Codes that best represent the principal products or services rendered by the facility and major co-located industrial activities (2-letter Industrial Activity Codes are: HZ

– hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities; LF – landfills and disposal facilities that receive or have received any industrial wastes; SE – steam electric power generating facilities; or TW – treatment works treating domestic sewage);

10. Identification of all applicable industrial sectors in this permit (as designated in Table 50-2) that cover the industrial activities at the facility, and major co-located industrial activities to be covered under this permit, and the stormwater outfalls associated with each industrial sector.

a. If the facility is a landfill (sector L), indicate the type of landfill (i.e., MSWLF (municipal solid waste landfill), CDD (construction debris and demolition), or other), and which outfalls (if any) receive contaminated stormwater runoff;

b. If the facility is a timber products operation (sector A), indicate which outfalls (if any) receive discharges from wet decking areas;

c. For all facilities, indicate which outfalls (if any) receive discharges from coal storage piles;

d. If the facility manufactures asphalt paving and roofing materials (sector D), indicate which outfalls (if any) receive discharges from areas where production of asphalt paving and roofing emulsions occurs;

e. If the facility manufactures cement (sector E), indicate which outfalls (if any) receive discharges from material storage piles;

f. If a scrap recycling and waste recycling facility (sector N - SIC 5093) only receives source-separated recyclable materials, indicate which outfalls (if any) receive discharges from this activity. List the metals (if any) that are received; or

g. For primary airports (sector S), list the average deicing season and indicate which outfalls (if any) receive discharges from deicing of non-propeller aircraft, and the annual average departures of non-propeller aircraft;

11. Facility area information. List the total area of the facility (in acres), the area of industrial activity at the facility (in acres), the total impervious area of the industrial activity at the facility (in acres), and the area (in acres) draining to each industrial activity outfall at the facility. Outfalls shall be numbered using a unique numerical identification code for each outfall (e.g., Outfall No. 001, No. 002, etc.);

12. The following maps shall be included with the registration statement:

a. General location map. A USGS 7.5 minute topographic map, or other equivalent computer generated map, with sufficient resolution to clearly show the location of the facility and the surrounding locale; and

b. Site map. A map showing the property boundaries, the location of all industrial activity areas, all stormwater outfalls, and all water bodies receiving stormwater discharges from the site. Outfall numbering shall be the same as that used for the facility area information in question #11;

13. Virginia's Phase I Chesapeake Bay TMDL Watershed Implementation Plan (November 29, 2010) states that wasteloads for future growth for new facilities in the Chesapeake Bay watershed with industrial stormwater discharges can not exceed the nutrient and sediment loadings that were discharged prior to the land being developed for the industrial activity. For purposes of this permit regulation, facilities that commence construction after June 30, 2014, must be consistent with this requirement to be eligible for coverage under this general permit.

If this is a new facility that commenced construction after June 30, 2014, in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, and applying for first time general permit coverage, attach documentation to the registration statement to show:

a. That the total phosphorus load does not exceed the greater of: (i) the total phosphorus load that was discharged from the industrial area of the property prior to the land being developed for the new industrial activity, or (ii) 0.41 pounds per acre per year (VSMP water quality design criteria). The documentation must include the measures and controls that were employed to meet this requirement, along with the supporting calculations. The owner may include additional non-industrial land on the site as part of any plan to comply with the no net increase requirement. Consistent with the definition of "site", this includes adjacent land used in connection with the facility.

Compliance with the water quality design criteria may be determined utilizing the Virginia Runoff Reduction Method or another equivalent methodology approved by the board. Design specifications and pollutant removal efficiencies for specific BMPs can be found on the Virginia Stormwater BMP Clearinghouse website at <http://www.vwrrc.vt.edu/swc>; or

b. The owner may consider utilization of any pollutant trading or offset program in accordance with §§ 62.1-44.19:20 through 62.1-44.19:23 of the Code of Virginia, governing trading and offsetting, to meet the no net increase requirement; and

14. 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."

D. The registration statement shall be signed in accordance with 9VAC25-31-110 A of the VPDES Permit Regulation.

E. Where to submit. The registration statement may be delivered to the department by either postal or electronic mail and shall be submitted to the DEQ regional office serving the area where the industrial facility is located.

**9VAC25-151-65. (Repealed)**

**9VAC25-151-70. General permit.**

Any owner whose registration statement is accepted by the director will receive the following general permit and shall comply with the requirements therein and be subject to the VPDES Permit Regulation, 9VAC25-31. Facilities with co-located industrial activities shall comply with all applicable monitoring and pollution prevention plan requirements of each industrial activity sector of this chapter in which a co-located industrial activity is described. All pages of 9VAC25-151-70 and 9VAC25-151-80 apply to all stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity covered under this general permit. Not all pages of 9VAC25-151-90 et seq. will apply to every permittee. The determination of which pages apply will be based on an evaluation of the regulated activities located at the facility.

General Permit No.: VAR05

Effective Date: July 1, 2014

Expiration Date: June 30, 2019

**GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL  
ACTIVITY**

**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE VIRGINIA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE  
ELIMINATION SYSTEM AND THE VIRGINIA STATE WATER CONTROL LAW**

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended, and pursuant to the State Water Control Law and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, owners of facilities with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are authorized to discharge to surface

waters within the boundaries of the Commonwealth of Virginia, except those waters specifically named in board regulation that prohibit such discharges.

The authorized discharge shall be in accordance with this cover page, Part I-Effluent Limitations, Monitoring Requirements and Special Conditions, Part II-Conditions Applicable to All VPDES Permits, Part III-Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, and Part IV-Sector-Specific Permit Requirements, as set forth herein.

## Part I

### Effluent Limitations, Monitoring Requirements and Special Conditions

#### A. Effluent limitations and monitoring requirements.

There are four individual and separate categories of monitoring requirements that a facility may be subject to under this permit: (i) quarterly visual monitoring; (ii) benchmark monitoring of discharges associated with specific industrial activities; (iii) compliance monitoring for discharges subject to numerical effluent limitations; and (iv) monitoring of discharges to impaired waters, both those with an approved TMDL and those without an approved TMDL. The monitoring requirements and numeric effluent limitations applicable to a facility depend on the types of industrial activities generating stormwater runoff from the facility, and for TMDL monitoring, the location of the facility's discharge or discharges. Part IV of the permit (9VAC25-151-90 et seq.) identifies monitoring requirements applicable to specific sectors of industrial activity. The permittee shall review Part I A 1 and Part IV of the permit to determine which monitoring requirements and numeric limitations apply to his facility. Unless otherwise specified, limitations and monitoring requirements under Part I A 1 and Part IV are additive.

Sector-specific monitoring requirements and limitations are applied discharge by discharge at facilities with co-located activities. Where stormwater from the co-located activities are commingled, the monitoring requirements and limitations are additive. Where more than one numeric limitation for a specific parameter applies to a discharge, compliance with the more restrictive limitation is required. Where monitoring requirements for a monitoring period overlap (e.g., need to monitor TSS twice per year for a limit and also twice per year for benchmark monitoring), the permittee may use a single sample to satisfy both monitoring requirements.

#### 1. Types of monitoring requirements and limitations.

a. Quarterly visual monitoring. The requirements and procedures for quarterly visual monitoring are applicable to all facilities covered under this permit, regardless of the facility's sector of industrial activity.

(1) The permittee shall perform and document a quarterly visual examination of a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall, except discharges exempted in Part I A 3 or Part I A 4. The examination(s) shall be made at least once in each of the following three-month periods: January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. The visual examination shall be made during normal working hours, where practicable, and when considerations for safety and feasibility allow. If no storm event resulted in runoff from the facility during a monitoring quarter, the permittee is excused from visual monitoring for that quarter provided that documentation is included with the monitoring records indicating that no runoff occurred. The documentation shall be signed and certified in accordance with Part II K of this permit.

(2) Samples shall be collected in accordance with Part I A 2. The examination shall document observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution. The examination shall be conducted in a well-lit area. No analytical tests are required to be performed on the samples.

(3) The visual examination reports shall be maintained on-site with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The report shall include the outfall location, the examination date and time, examination personnel, the nature of the discharge (i.e.,

runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the stormwater discharge (including observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution), and probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination.

b. Benchmark monitoring of discharges associated with specific industrial activities.

Table 70-1 identifies the specific industrial sectors subject to the benchmark monitoring requirements of this permit and the industry-specific pollutants of concern. The permittee shall refer to the tables found in the individual sectors in Part IV (9VAC25-151-90 et seq.) for benchmark monitoring concentration values. Co-located industrial activities at the facility that are described in more than one sector in Part IV shall comply with all applicable benchmark monitoring requirements from each sector.

The results of benchmark monitoring are primarily for the permittee to use to determine the overall effectiveness of the SWPPP in controlling the discharge of pollutants to receiving waters. Benchmark concentration values, included in Part IV of this permit, are not effluent limitations. Exceedance of a benchmark concentration does not constitute a violation of this permit and does not indicate that violation of a water quality standard has occurred; however, it does signal that modifications to the SWPPP are necessary, unless justification is provided in the comprehensive site compliance evaluation (Part III E). In addition, exceedance of benchmark concentrations may identify facilities that would be more appropriately covered under an individual, or alternative general permit where more specific pollution prevention controls could be required.

TABLE 70-1  
INDUSTRIAL SECTORS SUBJECT TO BENCHMARK MONITORING

Industry Sector <sup>1</sup>	Industry Sub-sector	Benchmark Monitoring Parameters
A	General Sawmills and Planing Mills	TSS.
	Wood Preserving Facilities	Arsenic, Chromium, Copper.
	Log Storage and Handling	TSS.
	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills	TSS.
	Mulch, Wood and Bark Facilities	BOD, TSS.
	Mulching Dyeing Operations	BOD, TSS, COD, Aluminum, Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Iron, Lead, Manganese, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Silver, Zinc, Total N, Total P.
B	Paperboard Mills	BOD.
C	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals	Aluminum, Iron, Total N.
	Plastics, Synthetic Resins, etc.	Zinc.
	Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, Perfumes	Total N, Zinc.
	Agricultural Chemicals	Total N, Iron, Zinc, Total P.
	Composting Facilities	TSS, BOD, COD, Ammonia, Total N, Total P.
D	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials	TSS.
E	Clay Products	Aluminum.
	Lime and Gypsum Products	TSS, pH, Iron.
F	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills	Aluminum, Zinc.

	Iron and Steel Foundries	Aluminum, TSS, Copper, Iron, Zinc.
	Nonferrous Rolling and Drawing	Copper, Zinc.
	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)	Copper, Zinc.
G <sup>2</sup>	Copper Ore Mining and Dressing	TSS
H	Coal Mines and Coal-Mining Related Facilities	TSS, Aluminum, Iron
K	Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or Disposal	TKN, TSS, TOC, Arsenic, Cadmium, Cyanide, Lead, Magnesium, Mercury, Selenium, Silver.
L	Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps	TSS.
M	Automobile Salvage Yards	TSS, Aluminum, Iron, Lead.
N	Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities	Copper, Aluminum, Iron, Lead, Zinc, TSS, Cadmium, Chromium.
	Ship Dismantling, Marine Salvaging and Marine Wrecking	Aluminum, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Iron, Lead, Zinc, TSS.
O	Steam Electric Generating Facilities	Iron.
P	Land Transportation and Warehousing	TPH, TSS.
Q	Water Transportation Facilities	TSS, Copper, Zinc.
R	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards	TSS, Copper, Zinc.
S	Airports	TSS, TPH.
U	Dairy Products.	BOD, TSS.
	Grain Mill Products	TSS, TKN.
	Fats and Oils	BOD, Total N, TSS.
Y	Rubber Products	Zinc.
Z	Leather Tanning and Finishing	TKN.
AA	Fabricated Metal Products Except Coating	Iron, Aluminum, Copper, Zinc.
	Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving	Zinc.
AB	Transportation Equipment, Industrial, or Commercial Machinery	TSS, TPH, Copper, Zinc.
AD	Nonclassified Facilities/Stormwater Discharges Designated By the Board As Requiring Permits	TSS.

<sup>1</sup>Table does not include parameters for compliance monitoring under effluent limitations guidelines.

<sup>2</sup>See Sector G (Part IV G) for additional monitoring discharges from waste rock and overburden piles from active ore mining or dressing facilities, inactive ore mining or dressing facilities, and sites undergoing reclamation.

(1) Benchmark monitoring shall be performed for all benchmark parameters specified for the industrial sector or sectors applicable to a facility's discharge. Monitoring shall be performed at least once during each of the first four, and potentially all, monitoring periods after coverage under the permit begins. Monitoring commences with the first

full monitoring period after the owner is granted coverage under the permit. Monitoring periods are specified in Part I A 2.

Depending on the results of four consecutive monitoring periods, benchmark monitoring may not be required to be conducted in subsequent monitoring periods (see subdivision (2) below).

(2) Benchmark monitoring waivers for facilities testing below benchmark concentration values. Waivers from benchmark monitoring are available to facilities whose discharges are below benchmark concentration values on an outfall by outfall basis. Sector-specific benchmark monitoring is not required to be conducted in subsequent monitoring periods during the term of this permit provided:

(a) Samples were collected in four consecutive monitoring periods, and the average of the four samples for all parameters at the outfall is below the applicable benchmark concentration value in Part IV. (Note: facilities that were covered under the 2009 industrial stormwater general permit may use sampling data from the last two monitoring periods of that permit and the first two monitoring periods of this permit to satisfy the four consecutive monitoring periods requirement); and

(b) The facility is not subject to a numeric effluent limitation established in Part I A 1 c (1) (Stormwater Effluent Limitations), Part I A 1 c (2) (Coal Pile Runoff), or Part IV (Sector Specific Permit Requirements) for any of the parameters at that outfall; and

(c) A waiver request is submitted to and approved by the board. The waiver request shall be sent to the appropriate DEQ regional office, along with the supporting monitoring data for four consecutive monitoring periods, and a certification that, based on current potential pollutant sources and control measures used, discharges from the facility are reasonably expected to be essentially the same (or cleaner) compared to when the benchmark monitoring for the four consecutive monitoring periods was done.

Waiver requests will be evaluated by the board based upon: (i) benchmark monitoring results below the benchmark concentration values; (ii) a favorable compliance history (including inspection results); and (iii) no outstanding enforcement actions.

The monitoring waiver may be revoked by the board for just cause. The permittee will be notified in writing that the monitoring waiver is revoked, and that the benchmark monitoring requirements are again in force and will remain in effect until the permit's expiration date.

(3) Samples shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with Part I A 2. Monitoring results shall be reported in accordance with Part I A 5 and Part II C and retained in accordance with Part II B.

c. Compliance monitoring for discharges subject to numerical effluent limitations or discharges to impaired waters.

(1) Facilities subject to stormwater effluent limitation guidelines.

(a) Facilities subject to stormwater effluent limitation guidelines (see Table 70-2) are required to monitor such discharges to evaluate compliance with numerical effluent limitations. Industry-specific numerical limitations and compliance monitoring requirements are described in Part IV of the permit (9VAC25-151-90 et seq.). Permittees with co-located industrial activities at the facility that are described in more than one sector in Part IV shall comply on a discharge-by-discharge basis with all applicable effluent limitations from each sector.

(b) Permittees shall monitor the discharges for the presence of the pollutant subject to the effluent limitation at least once during each of the monitoring periods after coverage under the permit begins. Monitoring commences with the first full monitoring period after the owner is granted coverage under the permit. Monitoring periods are specified in Part I A 2. The substantially identical outfall monitoring provisions (Part I A 2 f) are not available for numeric effluent limits monitoring.

TABLE 70-2  
STORMWATER-SPECIFIC EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINES

Effluent Limitation Guideline	Sectors with Affected Facilities
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities (40 CFR Part 411 Subpart C (established February 20, 1974))	E
Contaminated runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities (40 CFR Part 418 Subpart A (established April 8, 1974))	C
Coal pile runoff at steam electric generating facilities (40 CFR Part 423 (established November 19, 1982))	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))	A
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities (40 CFR Part 443 Subpart A (established July 24, 1975))	D
Runoff from landfills (40 CFR Part 445, Subpart A and B (established January 19, 2000))	K and L
Discharges from airport deicing operations (40 CFR Part 449 (established May 16, 2012))	S

(c) Samples shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with Part I A 2. Monitoring results shall be reported in accordance with Part I A 5 and Part II C, and retained in accordance with Part II B.

(2) Facilities subject to coal pile runoff monitoring.

(a) Facilities with discharges of stormwater from coal storage piles shall comply with the limitations and monitoring requirements of Table 70-3 for all discharges containing the coal pile runoff, regardless of the facility's sector of industrial activity.

(b) Permittees shall monitor such stormwater discharges at least once during each of the monitoring periods after coverage under the permit begins. Monitoring commences with the first full monitoring period after the owner is granted coverage under the permit. Monitoring periods are specified in Part I A 2. The substantially identical outfall monitoring provisions (Part I A 2 f) are not available for coal pile numeric effluent limits monitoring.

(c) The coal pile runoff shall not be diluted with other stormwater or other flows in order to meet this limitation.

(d) If a 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.

(e) Samples shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with Part I A 2. Monitoring results shall be reported in accordance with Part I A 5 and Part II C, and retained in accordance with Part II B.

TABLE 70-3  
NUMERIC LIMITATIONS FOR COAL PILE RUNOFF

Parameter	Limit	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/l, max.	1/ <del>year</del> 6- months	Grab
pH	6.0 min. - 9.0 max.	1/ <del>year</del> 6- months	Grab

(3) Facilities discharging to an impaired water with an approved TMDL wasteload allocation.

Owners of facilities that are a source of the specified pollutant of concern to waters for which a TMDL wasteload allocation has been approved prior to the term of this permit will be notified as such by the department when they are approved for coverage under the general permit.

(a) Upon written notification from the department, facilities subject to TMDL wasteload allocations will be required to monitor such discharges to evaluate compliance with the TMDL requirements.

(b) Permittees shall monitor the discharges for the pollutant subject to the TMDL wasteload allocation at least once during each of the monitoring periods after coverage under the permit begins. Monitoring commences with the first full monitoring period after the owner is granted coverage under the permit. Monitoring periods are specified in Part I A 2.

(c) Samples shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with Part I A 2. Monitoring results shall be reported in accordance with Part I A 5 and Part II C, and retained in accordance with Part II B.

(d) If the pollutant subject to the TMDL wasteload allocation is below the quantitation level in all of the samples from the first four monitoring periods (i.e., the first two years of coverage under the permit), the permittee may request to the board in writing that further sampling be discontinued, unless the TMDL has specific instructions to the contrary (in which case those instructions shall be followed). The laboratory certificate of analysis shall be submitted with the request. If approved, documentation of this shall be kept with the SWPPP.

If the pollutant subject to the TMDL wasteload allocation is above the quantitation level in any of the samples from the first four monitoring periods, the permittee shall continue the scheduled TMDL monitoring throughout the term of the permit.

(4) Facilities discharging to an impaired water without an approved TMDL wasteload allocation.

Owners of facilities that discharge to waters listed as impaired in the 2012 Final 305(b)/303(d) Water Quality Assessment Integrated Report, and for which a TMDL wasteload allocation has not been approved prior to the term of this permit, will be notified as such by the department when they are approved for coverage under the general permit.

(a) Upon written notification from the department, facilities discharging to an impaired water without an approved TMDL wasteload allocation will be required to monitor such discharges for the pollutant(s) that caused the impairment.

(b) Permittees shall monitor the discharges for all pollutants for which the waterbody is impaired, and for which a standard analytical method exists, at least once during each of the monitoring periods after coverage under the permit begins. Monitoring commences with the first full monitoring period after the owner is granted coverage under the permit. Monitoring periods are specified in Part I A 2.

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

Samples shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with Part I A 2. Monitoring results shall be reported in accordance with Part I A 5 and Part II C, and retained in accordance with Part II B.

(d) If the pollutant for which the water is impaired is below the quantitation level in the discharges from the facility, or it is above the quantitation level but its presence is caused solely by natural background sources, the permittee may request to the board in writing that further impaired water monitoring be discontinued. The laboratory certificate of analysis shall be submitted with the request. If approved, documentation of this shall be kept with the SWPPP.

To support a determination that the pollutant's presence is caused solely by natural background sources, the following documentation shall be submitted with the request and kept with the SWPPP: (i) an explanation of why it is believed that the presence of the impairment pollutant in the facility's discharge is not related to the activities at the facility; and (ii) data or studies that tie the presence of the impairment pollutant in the facility's discharge to natural background sources in the watershed. Natural background pollutants include those substances that are naturally occurring in soils or groundwater. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity at the facility's site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources that are not naturally occurring.

## 2. Monitoring instructions.

a. Collection and analysis of samples. Sampling requirements shall be assessed on an outfall by outfall basis. Samples shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with the requirements of Part II A.

b. When and how to sample. A minimum of one grab sample shall be taken from the discharge associated with industrial activity resulting from a storm event that results in an actual discharge from the site (defined as a "measurable storm event"), providing the interval from the preceding measurable storm event is at least 72 hours. The 72-hour storm interval is waived if the permittee is able to document that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period. In the case of snowmelt, the monitoring shall be performed at a time when a measurable discharge occurs at the site. For discharges from a stormwater management structure, the monitoring shall be performed at a time when a measurable discharge occurs from the structure.

The grab sample shall be taken during the first 30 minutes of the discharge. If it is not practicable to take the sample during the first 30 minutes, the sample may be taken during the first three hours of the discharge, provided that the permittee explains why a grab sample during the first 30 minutes was impracticable. This information shall be

submitted on or with the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), and maintained with the SWPPP . If the sampled discharge commingles with process or nonprocess water, the permittee shall attempt to sample the stormwater discharge before it mixes with the non-stormwater.

c. Storm event data. For each monitoring event (except snowmelt monitoring), along with the monitoring results, the permittee shall identify the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled; rainfall total (in inches) of the storm event that generated the sampled runoff; and the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable storm event. For snowmelt monitoring, the permittee shall identify the date of the sampling event.

d. Monitoring periods.

(1) Quarterly visual monitoring. The quarterly visual examinations shall be made at least once in each of the following three-month periods each year of permit coverage: January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December.

(2) Benchmark monitoring, effluent limitation monitoring, and impaired waters monitoring (for waters both with and without an approved TMDL). Monitoring shall be conducted at least once in each of the following semiannual periods each year of permit coverage: January through June, and July through December.

e. Documentation explaining a facility's inability to obtain a sample (including dates and times the outfalls were viewed or sampling was attempted), of no rain event, or of no "measurable" storm event shall be maintained with the SWPPP. Acceptable documentation includes, but is not limited to, National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) weather station data, local weather station data, facility rainfall logs, and other appropriate supporting data.

f. Representative outfalls - substantially identical discharges. If the facility has two or more outfalls that discharge substantially identical effluents, based on similarities of the industrial activities, significant materials, size of drainage areas, and stormwater management practices occurring within the drainage areas of the outfalls, the permittee may conduct monitoring on the effluent of just one of the outfalls and report that the observations also apply to the substantially identical outfall or outfalls. The substantially identical outfall monitoring provisions apply to quarterly visual monitoring, benchmark monitoring, and impaired waters monitoring (both those with and without an approved TMDL). The substantially identical outfall monitoring provisions are not available for numeric effluent limits monitoring.

The permittee shall include the following information in the SWPPP:

(1) The locations of the outfalls;

(2) Why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents, including evaluation of monitoring data where available; and

(3) Estimates of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) for each of the outfalls.

3. Adverse climatic conditions waiver. When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples, a substitute sample may be taken during a qualifying storm event in the next monitoring period. Adverse weather conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, and may include such things as local flooding, high winds, electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling impracticable, such as drought or extended frozen conditions. Unless specifically stated otherwise, this waiver may be applied to any monitoring required under this permit.

4. Inactive and unstaffed sites (including temporarily inactive sites).

a. A waiver of the quarterly visual assessments, routine facility inspections, and monitoring requirements (including benchmark, effluent limitation, and impaired waters

monitoring) may be granted by the board at a facility that is both inactive and unstaffed, as long as the facility remains inactive and unstaffed and there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. The owner of such a facility is only required to conduct an annual comprehensive site inspection in accordance with the requirements in Part III E.

b. An inactive and unstaffed sites waiver request shall be submitted to the board for approval and shall include: the name of the facility; the facility's VPDES general permit registration number; a contact person, phone number and email address (if available); the reason for the request; and the date the facility became or will become inactive and unstaffed. The waiver request shall be signed and certified in accordance with Part II K. If this waiver is granted, a copy of the request and the board's written approval of the waiver shall be maintained with the SWPPP.

c. If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater, or the facility becomes either active or staffed, the permittee shall notify the department within 30 days, and all quarterly visual assessments, routine facility inspections, and monitoring requirements shall be resumed immediately.

d. The board retains the right to revoke this waiver when it is determined that the discharge is causing, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to a water quality standards violation.

e. Inactive and unstaffed facilities covered under Sector G (Metal Mining) and Sector H (Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities) are not required to meet the "no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" standard to be eligible for this waiver, consistent with the conditional exemption requirements established in Part IV Sector G and Part IV Sector H.

5. Reporting monitoring results.

a. Reporting to the department. The permittee shall follow the reporting requirements and deadlines below for the types of monitoring that apply to the facility:

TABLE 70-4  
MONITORING REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Semiannual Monitoring	Submit the results on a DMR by January 10 and by July 10.
Quarterly Visual Monitoring	Retain results with SWPPP - do not submit unless requested to do so by the department.

Permittees shall submit results for each outfall associated with industrial activity according to the requirements of Part II C. For each outfall sampled, one signed discharge monitoring report (DMR) form shall be submitted to the department per storm event sampled. For representative outfalls, the sampled outfall will be reported on the DMR, and the outfalls that are representative of the sampled outfall will be listed in the comment section of the DMR. Signed DMRs are not required for each of the outfalls that are representative of the sampled outfall.

b. Additional reporting. In addition to submitting copies of discharge monitoring reports in accordance with Part II C, permittees with at least one stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity through a regulated municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) shall submit signed copies of DMRs to the MS4 operator at the same time as the reports are submitted to the department. Permittees not required to report monitoring data and permittees that are not otherwise required to monitor their discharges need not comply with this provision.

c. Significant digits. The permittee shall report at least the same number of significant digits as a numeric effluent limitation or TMDL wasteload allocation for a given parameter; otherwise, at least two significant digits shall be reported for a given

parameter. Regardless of the rounding convention used by the permittee (i.e., five always rounding up or to the nearest even number), the permittee shall use the convention consistently and shall ensure that consulting laboratories employed by the permittee use the same convention.

6. Corrective actions.

a. Data exceeding benchmarks concentration values.

(1) If the benchmark monitoring result exceeds the benchmark concentration value for that parameter, the permittee shall review the SWPPP and modify it as necessary to address any deficiencies that caused the exceedance. Revisions to the SWPPP shall be completed within 30 days after an exceedance is discovered. When control measures need to be modified or added (distinct from regular preventive maintenance of existing control measures described in Part III C), implementation shall be completed before the next anticipated storm event if possible, but no later than 60 days after the exceedance is discovered, or as otherwise provided or approved by the department. In cases where construction is necessary to implement control measures, the permittee shall include a schedule in the SWPPP that provides for the completion of the control measures as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than three years after the exceedance is discovered. Where a construction compliance schedule is included in the SWPPP, the plan shall include appropriate nonstructural and temporary controls to be implemented in the affected portion(s) of the facility prior to completion of the permanent control measure . Any control measure modifications shall be documented and dated, and retained with the SWPPP, along with the amount of time taken to modify the applicable control measures or implement additional control measures .

(2) Natural background pollutant levels. If the concentration of a pollutant exceeds a benchmark concentration value, and the permittee determines that exceedance of the benchmark is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in the natural background, corrective action is not required provided that:

(a) The concentration of the benchmark monitoring result is less than or equal to the concentration of that pollutant in the natural background;

(b) The permittee documents and maintains with the SWPPP the supporting rationale for concluding that benchmark exceedances are in fact attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels. The supporting rationale shall include any data previously collected by the facility or others (including literature studies) that describe the levels of natural background pollutants in the facility's stormwater discharges; and

(c) The permittee notifies the department on the benchmark monitoring DMR that the benchmark exceedances are attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels.

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

b. Corrective actions. The permittee shall take corrective action whenever:

(1) Routine facility inspections, comprehensive site compliance evaluations, inspections by local, state or federal officials, or any other process, observation or event result in a determination that modifications to the stormwater control measures are necessary to meet the permit requirements;

(2) There is any exceedance of an effluent limitation (including coal pile runoff), TMDL wasteload allocation, or a reduction required by a local ordinance established by a municipality to meet Chesapeake Bay TMDL requirements; or

(3) The department determines, or the permittee becomes aware, that the stormwater control measures are not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards.

The permittee shall review the SWPPP and modify it as necessary to address any deficiencies. Revisions to the SWPPP shall be completed within 30 days following the discovery of the deficiency. When control measures need to be modified or added (distinct from regular preventive maintenance of existing control measures described in Part III C), implementation shall be completed before the next anticipated storm event if possible, but no later than 60 days after the deficiency is discovered, or as otherwise provided or approved by the department. In cases where construction is necessary to implement control measures, the permittee shall include a schedule in the SWPPP that provides for the completion of the control measures as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than three years after the deficiency is discovered. Where a construction compliance schedule is included in the SWPPP, the plan shall include appropriate nonstructural and temporary controls to be implemented in the affected portion(s) of the facility prior to completion of the permanent control measure. The amount of time taken to modify a control measure or implement additional control measures shall be documented in the SWPPP.

Any corrective actions taken shall be documented and retained with the SWPPP. Reports of corrective actions shall be signed in accordance with Part II K.

c. Follow-up reporting. If at any time monitoring results indicate that discharges from the facility exceed an effluent limitation or a TMDL wasteload allocation, or the department determines that discharges from the facility are causing or contributing to an exceedance of a water quality standard, immediate steps shall be taken to eliminate the exceedances in accordance with the above Part I A 6 b (Corrective actions). Within 30 calendar days of implementing the relevant corrective action(s), an exceedance report shall be submitted to the department. The following information shall be included in the report: general permit registration number; facility name, address, and location; receiving water; monitoring data from this event; an explanation of the situation; description of what has been done and the intended actions (should the corrective actions not yet be complete) to further reduce pollutants in the discharge; and an appropriate contact name and phone number.

#### B. Special conditions.

1. Allowable non-stormwater discharges. Except as provided in this section or in Part IV (9VAC25-151-90 et seq.), all discharges covered by this permit shall be composed entirely of stormwater. The following non-stormwater discharges are authorized by this permit:

- a. Discharges from fire fighting activities;
- b. Fire hydrant flushings;
- c. Potable water including water line flushings;
- d. Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
- e. Irrigation drainage;
- f. Landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
- g. Routine external building washdown that does not use detergents;
- h. 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);

- i. Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
- j. Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials; and
- k. Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of the facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., "piped" cooling tower blowdown or drains).

All other non-stormwater discharges are not authorized and shall either be eliminated or covered under a separate VPDES permit .

The following non-stormwater discharges are specifically not authorized by this permit:

Sector A - Timber products. Discharges of stormwater from areas where there may be contact with chemical formulations sprayed to provide surface protection.

Sector C - Chemical and allied products manufacturing. Inks, paints, or substances (hazardous, nonhazardous, etc.) resulting from an on-site spill, including materials collected in drip pans; washwaters from material handling and processing areas; or washwaters from drum, tank, or container rinsing and cleaning.

Sector G - Metal mining (ore mining and dressing). Adit drainage or contaminated springs or seeps; and contaminated seeps and springs discharging from waste rock dumps that do not directly result from precipitation events.

Sector H - Coal mines and coal mining-related facilities. Discharges from pollutant seeps or underground drainage from inactive coal mines and refuse disposal areas that do not result from precipitation events; and discharges from floor drains in maintenance buildings and other similar drains in mining and preparation plant areas.

Sector I - Oil and gas extraction and refining. Discharges of vehicle and equipment washwater, including tank cleaning operations.

Sector K - Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities. Leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory-derived wastewater and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

Sector L - Landfills, land application sites and open dumps. Leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory wastewater, and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

Sector N - Scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities. Discharges from turnings containment areas in the absence of a storm event.

Sector O - Steam electric generating facilities. Non-stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines.

Sector P - Land transportation and warehousing. Vehicle, equipment, or surface washwater, including tank cleaning operations.

Sector Q - Water transportation. Bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels.

Sector R - Ship and boat building or repair yards. Bilge and ballast water, pressure wash water, sanitary wastes, and cooling water originating from vessels.

Sector S - Air transportation. Aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment washwaters; and dry weather discharges of deicing and anti-icing chemicals.

Sector T - Treatment works. Sanitary and industrial wastewater; and equipment or vehicle washwaters.

Sector U - Food and kindred products. Boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging, and vehicle washing and clean-out operations.

Sector V - Textile mills, apparel, and other fabric products. Discharges of wastewater (e.g., wastewater as a result of wet processing or from any processes relating to the production process); reused or recycled water; and waters used in cooling towers.

2. Releases of hazardous substances or oil in excess of reportable quantities. The discharge of hazardous substances or oil in the stormwater discharge(s) from the facility shall be prevented or minimized in accordance with the stormwater pollution prevention plan for the facility. This permit does not authorize the discharge of hazardous substances or oil resulting from an on-site spill. This permit does not relieve the permittee of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, and 40 CFR Part 302 or § 62.1-44.34:19 of the Code of Virginia.

Where a release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302 occurs during a 24-hour period:

- a. The permittee is required to notify the department in accordance with the requirements of Part II G as soon as he has knowledge of the discharge;
- b. Where a release enters a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), the permittee shall also notify the owner of the MS4; and
- c. The stormwater pollution prevention plan required under Part III shall be reviewed to identify measures to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases and to respond to such releases, and the plan shall be modified where appropriate.

3. Co-located industrial activity. If the facility has industrial activities occurring on-site which are described by any of the activities in Part IV of the permit (9VAC25-151-90 et seq.), those industrial activities are considered to be co-located industrial activities. Stormwater discharges from co-located industrial activities are authorized by this permit, provided that the permittee complies with any and all additional pollution prevention plan and monitoring requirements from Part IV applicable to that particular co-located industrial activity. The permittee shall determine which additional pollution prevention plan and monitoring requirements are applicable to the co-located industrial activity by examining the narrative descriptions of each coverage section (Discharges covered under this section).

4. The stormwater discharges authorized by this permit may be combined with other sources of stormwater which are not required to be covered under a VPDES permit, so long as the combined discharge is in compliance with this permit.

5. There shall be no discharge of waste, garbage, or floating debris in other than trace amounts.

6. Approval for coverage under this general permit does not relieve the permittee of the responsibility to comply with any other applicable federal, state, or local statute, ordinance, or regulation. 7. Discharges to waters subject to TMDL wasteload allocations.

- a. Owners of facilities that are a source of the specified pollutant of concern to waters for which a total maximum daily load (TMDL) wasteload allocation has been approved prior to the term of this permit shall incorporate measures and controls into the SWPPP required by Part III that are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL. The department will provide written notification to the owner that a facility is subject to the TMDL requirements. The facility's SWPPP shall specifically address any conditions or requirements included in the TMDL that are applicable to discharges from the facility. If the TMDL establishes a specific numeric wasteload allocation that applies to discharges from the facility, the owner shall perform any required monitoring in accordance with Part I A 1 c (3), and implement control measures designed to meet that allocation.

- b. Facilities in the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

(1) Owners of facilities in the Chesapeake Bay watershed shall monitor their discharges for total suspended solids (TSS), total nitrogen (TN), and total phosphorus (TP) to characterize the contributions from their facility's specific industrial sector for these parameters. After the facility is granted coverage under the permit, samples shall be collected during each of the first four monitoring periods (i.e., the first two years of permit coverage). Monitoring periods are specified in Part I A 2. Samples shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with Part I A 2. Monitoring results shall be reported in accordance with Part I A 5 and Part II C, and retained in accordance with Part II B.

(2) Facilities that were covered under the 2009 industrial stormwater general permit that sampled for TSS, TN or TP may use applicable sampling data from the last two monitoring periods of that permit and the first two monitoring periods of this permit to satisfy the four consecutive monitoring periods requirement.

(3) Chesapeake Bay TMDL wasteload allocations and Chesapeake Bay TMDL action plans.

(a) EPA's Chesapeake Bay TMDL (December 29, 2010) includes wasteload allocations for VPDES permitted industrial stormwater facilities as part of the regulated stormwater aggregate load. EPA used data submitted by Virginia with the Phase I Chesapeake Bay TMDL Watershed Implementation Plan, including the number of industrial stormwater permits per county and the number of urban acres regulated by industrial stormwater permits, as part of their development of the aggregate load. Aggregate loads for industrial stormwater facilities were appropriate because actual facility loading data were not available to develop individual facility wasteload allocations.

Virginia estimated the loadings from industrial stormwater facilities using actual and estimated facility acreage information, and TP, TN, and TSS loading values from the Northern Virginia Planning District Commission (NVPDC) *Guidebook for Screening Urban Nonpoint Pollution Management Strategies*, prepared for the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. Annandale, VA. November, 1979. The loading values used were as follows:

TP - High (80%) imperviousness industrial; 1.5 lb/ac/yr  
TN - High (80%) imperviousness industrial; 12.3 lb/ac/yr  
TSS - High (80%) imperviousness industrial; 440 lb/ac/yr

The actual facility area information, and the TP, TN and TSS data collected for this permit will be used by the board to quantify the nutrient and sediment loads from VPDES permitted industrial stormwater facilities, and will be submitted to EPA to aid them in further refinements to their Chesapeake Bay TMDL model. The loading information will also be used by the board to determine any additional load reductions needed for industrial stormwater facilities for the next reissuance of this permit.

(b) Data analysis and Chesapeake Bay TMDL action plans. The permittee shall analyze the nutrient and sediment data collected in accordance with subdivision 7 b (1) of this subsection to determine if additional action is needed for this permit term. The permittee shall average the data collected at the facility for each of the pollutants of concern (POC) (e.g., TP, TN and TSS) and compare the results to the loading values for TP, TN and TSS presented in subdivision 7 b (3) (a) of this subsection. To calculate the facility loadings, the permittee may use either: (i) actual annual average rainfall data for the facility location (in inches/year), or the Virginia annual average rainfall of 44.3 inches/year; or (ii) another method approved by the board.

The following formula may be used to determine the loading value:

$$L = (0.2263 \times R \times C) / A$$

where:

~~L = the POC loading value (lb/acre/year)~~

~~R = the annual average rainfall (inches/year)~~

~~C = the POC average concentration of all facility samples (mg/L)~~

~~A = the facility industrial activity area (acres)~~

$$L = 0.226 \times P \times P_i \times (0.05 + (0.9 \times I_a)) \times C$$

where:

L = the POC loading value (lb/acre/year)

P = annual rainfall (in/yr)

P<sub>i</sub> = fraction of annual events that produce runoff (usually 0.9)

I<sub>a</sub> = the impervious fraction (the ratio of facility impervious area to the total facility area)

C = the POC average concentration of all facility samples (mg/L)

0.226 = unit conversion factor

R = annual runoff (in/yr), calculated as:  $R = P \times P_i \times R_v$

R<sub>v</sub> = runoff coefficient, which can be expressed as:  $R_v = 0.05 + (0.9 \times I_a)$

(c) If the calculated facility loading value for TP or TN or TSS is above the loading values for TP or TN or TSS presented in subdivision 7 b (3) (a) of this subsection, then the permittee shall develop and submit to the board for review and approval a Chesapeake Bay TMDL Action Plan. The plan shall be submitted within 90 days from the end of the second year's monitoring period (by September 28, 2016). The permittee shall implement the approved plan over the remaining term of this permit to achieve all the necessary reductions by June 30, 2024. The action plan shall include:

(i) A determination of the total pollutant load reductions for TP, TN and TSS (as appropriate) necessary to reduce the annual loads from industrial activities. This shall be determined by calculating the difference between the loading values listed in subdivision 7 b (3) (a) of this subsection, and the average of the sampling data for TP, TN or TSS (as appropriate) for the entire facility. The reduction applies to the total difference calculated for each pollutant of concern;

(ii) The means and methods, such as management practices and retrofit programs, that will be utilized to meet the required reductions determined in subdivision 7 b (3) (c) (i) of this subsection, and a schedule to achieve those reductions by June 30, 2024. The schedule should include annual benchmarks to demonstrate the ongoing progress in meeting those reductions;

(iii) The permittee may consider utilization of any pollutant trading or offset program in accordance with §§ 62.1-44.19:20 through 62.1-44.19:23 of the Code of Virginia, governing trading and offsetting, to meet the required reductions.

(d) Permittees required to develop and implement a Chesapeake Bay TMDL Action Plan shall submit an annual report to the department by June 30<sup>th</sup> of each year describing the progress in meeting the required reductions.

8. Discharges through a regulated MS4 to waters subject to the Chesapeake Bay TMDL. In addition to the requirements of this permit, any facility with industrial activity discharges through a regulated MS4 that is notified by the MS4 operator that the locality has adopted ordinances to meet the Chesapeake Bay TMDL shall incorporate measures and controls into their SWPPP to comply with applicable local TMDL ordinance requirements .

9. Expansion of facilities that discharge to waters subject to the Chesapeake Bay TMDL.

Virginia's Phase I Chesapeake Bay TMDL Watershed Implementation Plan (November 29, 2010), states that the wasteloads from any expansion of an existing permitted facility discharging stormwater in the Chesapeake Bay watershed cannot exceed the nutrient and sediment loadings that were discharged from the expanded portion of the land prior to the land being developed for the expanded industrial activity.

a. For any industrial activity area expansions (i.e., construction activities, including clearing, grading and excavation activities) that commence on or after July 1, 2014 (the effective date of this permit), the permittee shall document in the SWPPP the information and calculations used to determine the nutrient and sediment loadings discharged from the expanded land area prior to the land being developed, and the measures and controls that were employed to meet the no net increase of stormwater nutrient and sediment load as a result of the expansion of the industrial activity. Any land disturbance that is exempt from permitting under the VPDES construction stormwater general permit regulation (9VAC25-880) is exempt from this requirement.

b. The permittee may use the VSMP water quality design criteria to meet the requirements of subdivision a of this subsection. Under this criteria, the total phosphorus load shall not exceed the greater of: (i) the total phosphorus load that was discharged from the expanded portion of the land prior to the land being developed for the industrial activity or (ii) 0.41 pounds per acre per year. Compliance with the water quality design criteria may be determined utilizing the Virginia Runoff Reduction Method or another equivalent methodology approved by the board. Design specifications and pollutant removal efficiencies for specific BMPs can be found on the Virginia Stormwater BMP Clearinghouse website at <http://www.vwrrc.vt.edu/swc>.

c. The permittee may consider utilization of any pollutant trading or offset program in accordance with §§ 62.1-44.19:20 through 62.1-44.19:23 of the Code of Virginia, governing trading and offsetting, to meet the no net increase requirement .

10. Water quality protection. The discharges authorized by this permit shall be controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The board expects that compliance with the conditions in this permit will control discharges as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards.

11. Adding or deleting stormwater outfalls. The permittee may add new or delete existing stormwater outfalls at the facility as necessary and appropriate. The permittee shall update the SWPPP and notify the department of all outfall changes within 30 days of the change. The permittee shall submit a copy of the updated SWPPP site map with their notification.

12. Antidegradation requirements for new or increased discharges to high quality waters. Facilities that add new outfalls, or increase their discharges from existing outfalls that discharge directly to high quality waters designated under Virginia's water quality standards antidegradation policy under 9VAC25-260-30 A 2 may be notified by the department that additional control measures, or other permit conditions are necessary to comply with the applicable antidegradation requirements, or may be notified that an individual permit is required in accordance with 9VAC25-31-170 B 3.

13. If the permittee discharges to surface waters through a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), the permittee shall, within 30 days of coverage under this general permit, notify the owner of the MS4 in writing of the existence of the discharge and provide the following information: the name of the facility, a contact person and phone number, the location of the discharge, the nature of the discharge, and the facility's VPDES general permit registration number. A copy of such notification shall be provided to the department.

14. Termination of permit coverage.

a. The owner may terminate coverage under this general permit by filing a complete notice of termination. The notice of termination may be filed after one or more of the following conditions have been met:

(1) Operations have ceased at the facility and there are no longer discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity from the facility;

(2) A new owner has assumed responsibility for the facility (Note: A notice of termination does not have to be submitted if a VPDES Change of Ownership Agreement Form has been submitted);

(3) All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity have been covered by an individual VPDES permit; or

(4) Termination of coverage is being requested for another reason, provided the board agrees that coverage under this general permit is no longer needed.

b. The notice of termination shall contain the following information:

(1) Owner's name, mailing address, telephone number, and email address (if available);

(2) Facility name and location;

(3) VPDES industrial stormwater general permit registration number;

(4) The basis for submitting the notice of termination, including:

(a) A statement indicating that a new owner has assumed responsibility for the facility;

(b) A statement indicating that operations have ceased at the facility, and there are no longer discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity from the facility;

(c) A statement indicating that all stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity have been covered by an individual VPDES permit; or

(d) A statement indicating that termination of coverage is being requested for another reason (state the reason); and

(5) The following certification: "I certify under penalty of law that all stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the identified facility that are authorized by this VPDES general permit have been eliminated, or covered under a VPDES individual permit, or that I am no longer the owner of the industrial activity, or permit coverage should be terminated for another reason listed above. I understand that by submitting this notice of termination, that I am no longer authorized to discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity in accordance with the general permit, and that discharging pollutants in stormwater associated with industrial activity to surface waters is unlawful where the discharge is not authorized by a VPDES permit. I also understand that the submittal of this notice of termination does not release an owner from liability for any violations of this permit or the Clean Water Act."

c. The notice of termination shall be signed in accordance with Part II K.

d. The notice of termination shall be submitted to the DEQ regional office serving the area where the industrial facility is located.

## Part II

### Conditions Applicable to All VPDES Permits

#### A. Monitoring.

1. Samples and measurements taken as required by this permit shall be representative of the monitored activity.

2. Monitoring shall be conducted according to procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or alternative methods approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, unless other procedures have been specified in this permit.

3. The permittee shall periodically calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instrumentation at intervals that will insure accuracy of measurements.

4. Samples taken as required by this permit shall be analyzed in accordance with 1VAC30-45 (Certification for Noncommercial Environmental Laboratories) or 1VAC30-46 (Accreditation for Commercial Environmental Laboratories).

#### B. Records.

1. Records of monitoring information shall include:

- a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
- b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
- c. The date(s) and time(s) analyses were performed;
- d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- f. The results of such analyses.

2. The permittee shall retain copies of the SWPPP, including any modifications made during the term of this permit, records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the registration statement for this permit, for a period of at least three years from the date that coverage under this permit expires or is terminated. This period of retention shall be extended automatically during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the regulated activity or regarding control standards applicable to the permittee, or as requested by the board.

#### C. Reporting monitoring results.

1. The permittee shall submit the results of the monitoring required by this permit not later than the 10th day of the month after monitoring takes place, unless another reporting schedule is specified elsewhere in this permit. Monitoring results shall be submitted to the department's regional office.

2. Monitoring results shall be reported on a discharge monitoring report (DMR) or on forms provided, approved or specified by the department.

3. If the permittee monitors any pollutant specifically addressed by this permit more frequently than required by this permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or using other test procedures approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or using procedures specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted on the DMR or reporting form specified by the department.

4. Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this permit.

D. Duty to provide information. The permittee shall furnish to the department, within a reasonable time, any information which the board may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating coverage under this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The board may require the permittee to furnish, upon request, such plans, specifications, and other pertinent information as may be necessary to determine the effect of the wastes from the discharge on the quality of state waters, or such other information as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of the State Water Control

Law. The permittee shall also furnish to the department upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

E. Compliance schedule reports. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

F. Unauthorized discharges. Except in compliance with this permit, or another permit issued by the board, it shall be unlawful for any person to:

1. Discharge into state waters sewage, industrial wastes, other wastes, or any noxious or deleterious substances; or
2. Otherwise alter the physical, chemical or biological properties of such state waters and make them detrimental to the public health, or to animal or aquatic life, or to the use of such waters for domestic or industrial consumption, or for recreation, or for other uses.

G. Reports of unauthorized discharges. Any permittee who discharges or causes or allows a discharge of sewage, industrial waste, other wastes or any noxious or deleterious substance into or upon state waters in violation of Part II F; or who discharges or causes or allows a discharge that may reasonably be expected to enter state waters in violation of Part II F, shall notify the department of the discharge immediately upon discovery of the discharge, but in no case later than 24 hours after said discovery. A written report of the unauthorized discharge shall be submitted to the department within five days of discovery of the discharge. The written report shall contain:

1. A description of the nature and location of the discharge;
2. The cause of the discharge;
3. The date on which the discharge occurred;
4. The length of time that the discharge continued;
5. The volume of the discharge;
6. If the discharge is continuing, how long it is expected to continue;
7. If the discharge is continuing, what the expected total volume of the discharge will be; and
8. Any steps planned or taken to reduce, eliminate and prevent a recurrence of the present discharge or any future discharges not authorized by this permit.

Discharges reportable to the department under the immediate reporting requirements of other regulations are exempted from this requirement.

H. Reports of unusual or extraordinary discharges. If any unusual or extraordinary discharge including a bypass or upset should occur from a treatment works and the discharge enters or could be expected to enter state waters, the permittee shall promptly notify, in no case later than 24 hours, the department by telephone after the discovery of the discharge. This notification shall provide all available details of the incident, including any adverse affects on aquatic life and the known number of fish killed. The permittee shall reduce the report to writing and shall submit it to the department within five days of discovery of the discharge in accordance with Part II I 2. Unusual and extraordinary discharges include but are not limited to any discharge resulting from:

1. Unusual spillage of materials resulting directly or indirectly from processing operations;
2. Breakdown of processing or accessory equipment;
3. Failure or taking out of service some or all of the treatment works; and
4. Flooding or other acts of nature.

I. Reports of noncompliance. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may adversely affect state waters or may endanger public health.

1. An oral report shall be provided within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The following shall be included as information which shall be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph:

- a. Any unanticipated bypass; and
- b. Any upset which causes a discharge to surface waters.

2. A written report shall be submitted within five days and shall contain:

- a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
- b. 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
- c. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

The board may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports of noncompliance under Part II I if the oral report has been received within 24 hours and no adverse impact on state waters has been reported.

3. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Part II I 1 or 2, in writing, at the time the next monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Part II I 2.

NOTE: The immediate (within 24 hours) reports required in Part II G, H and I may be made to the department's regional office. Reports may be made by telephone, FAX, or online at <http://www.deq.virginia.gov/Programs/PollutionResponsePreparedness/MakingaReport.aspx>.

For reports outside normal working hours, a message may be left and this shall fulfill the immediate reporting requirement. For emergencies, the Virginia Department of Emergency Management maintains a 24-hour telephone service at 1-800-468-8892.

#### J. Notice of planned changes.

1. The permittee shall give notice to the department as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

- a. The permittee plans alteration or addition to any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced:

- (1) After promulgation of standards of performance under § 306 of the Clean Water Act which are applicable to such source; or

- (2) After proposal of standards of performance in accordance with § 306 of the Clean Water Act which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with § 306 within 120 days of their proposal;

- b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations nor to notification requirements specified elsewhere in this permit; or

- c. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.

2. The permittee shall give advance notice to the department of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

#### K. Signatory requirements.

1. Registration statement. All registration statements shall be signed as follows:

a. For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy-making or decision-making functions for the corporation; or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions 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 assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit registration requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;

b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

c. 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 public agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

2. Reports, etc. All reports required by permits, and other information requested by the board shall be signed by a person described in Part II K 1 or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Part II K 1;

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

c. The written authorization is submitted to the department.

3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Part II K 2 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 Part II K 2 shall be submitted to the department prior to or together with any reports, or information to be signed by an authorized representative.

4. Certification. Any person signing a document under Part II K 1 or 2 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."

L. Duty to comply. The permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the State Water Control Law and the Clean Water Act, except that noncompliance with certain provisions of this permit may constitute a violation of the State Water Control Law but not the Clean Water Act. Permit noncompliance is grounds for

enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit coverage renewal application.

The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under § 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under § 405(d) of the Clean Water Act within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

M. Duty to reapply. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee shall submit a new registration statement at least 60 days before the expiration date of the existing permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the board. The board shall not grant permission for registration statements to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.

N. Effect of a permit. This permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or invasion of personal rights, or any infringement of federal, state or local law or regulations.

O. State law. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action under, or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any other state law or regulation or under authority preserved by § 510 of the Clean Water Act. Except as provided in permit conditions on "bypassing" (Part II U), and "upset" (Part II V) nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil and criminal penalties for noncompliance.

P. Oil and hazardous substance liability. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under §§ 62.1-44.34:14 through 62.1-44.34:23 of the State Water Control Law.

Q. 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 the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes effective plant performance, adequate funding, adequate staffing, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by the permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

R. Disposal of solids or sludges. Solids, sludges or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or management of pollutants shall be disposed of in a manner so as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering state waters.

S. Duty to mitigate. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

T. 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.

U. Bypass.

1. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Part II U 2 and 3.

2. Notice.

a. Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, prior notice shall be submitted, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass.

b. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Part II I.

3. Prohibition of bypass.

a. Bypass is prohibited, and the board may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

(1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(2) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

(3) The permittee submitted notices as required under Part II U 2.

b. The board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in Part II U 3 a.

V. Upset.

1. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Part II V 2 are met. A determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is not a final administrative action subject to judicial review.

2. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

a. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

c. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Part II I; and

d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part II S.

3. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

W. Inspection and entry. The permittee shall allow the director, or an authorized representative, upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act and the State Water Control Law, any substances or parameters at any location.

For purposes of this section, the time for inspection shall be deemed reasonable during regular business hours, and whenever the facility is discharging. Nothing contained herein shall make an inspection unreasonable during an emergency.

X. Permit actions. Permits may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

#### Y. Transfer of permits.

Permits are not transferable to any person except after notice to the department.

Coverage under this permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:

1. The current permittee notifies the department within 30 days of the proposed transfer of the title to the facility or property, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the board;
2. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and
3. The board does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of its intent to deny the new permittee coverage under the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in Part II Y 2 .

Z. 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..

### Part III Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

#### **9VAC25-151-80. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans.**

A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be developed and implemented for the facility covered by this permit. The SWPPP is intended to document the selection, design, and installation of control measures, including BMPs, to eliminate or reduce the pollutants in all stormwater discharges from the facility, and to meet applicable effluent limitations and water quality standards.

The SWPPP requirements of this general permit may be fulfilled, in part, by incorporating by reference other plans or documents such as a spill prevention control and countermeasure (SPCC) plan developed for the facility under § 311 of the Clean Water Act, or best management practices (BMP) programs otherwise required for the facility, provided that the incorporated plan meets or exceeds the plan requirements of Part III B (Contents of the Plan). All plans incorporated by reference into the SWPPP become enforceable under this permit. If a plan incorporated by reference does not contain all of the required elements of the SWPPP of Part III B, the permittee shall develop the missing SWPPP elements and include them in the required plan.

#### A. Deadlines for plan preparation and compliance.

1. Facilities that were covered under the 2009 Industrial Stormwater General Permit. Owners of facilities that were covered under the 2009 Industrial Stormwater General Permit who are continuing coverage under this general permit shall update and implement any revisions to the SWPPP within 90 days of the board granting coverage under this permit.
2. New facilities, facilities previously covered by an expiring individual permit, and existing facilities not currently covered by a VPDES permit. Owners of new facilities, facilities previously covered by an expiring individual permit, and existing facilities not currently covered by a VPDES permit who elect to be covered under this general permit shall prepare and implement the SWPPP prior to submitting the registration statement.
3. New owners of existing facilities. Where the owner of an existing facility that is covered by this permit changes, the new owner of the facility shall update and implement any revisions to the SWPPP within 60 days of the ownership change.
4. Extensions. Upon a showing of good cause, the director may establish a later date in writing for the preparation and compliance with the SWPPP.

B. Contents of the plan. The contents of the SWPPP shall comply with the requirements listed below and those in the appropriate sectors of Part IV (9VAC25-151-90 et seq.) These requirements are cumulative. If a facility has co-located activities that are covered in more than one sector of Part IV, that facility's pollution prevention plan shall comply with the requirements listed in all applicable sectors. The following requirements are applicable to all SWPPPs developed under this general permit. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

1. Pollution prevention team. The plan shall identify the staff individuals by name or title who comprise the facility's stormwater pollution prevention team. The pollution prevention team is responsible for assisting the facility or plant manager in developing, implementing, maintaining, revising and ensuring compliance with the facility's SWPPP. Specific responsibilities of each staff individual on the team shall be identified and listed.
2. Site description. The SWPPP shall include the following:
  - a. Activities at the facility. A description of the nature of the industrial activities at the facility.
  - b. General location map. A general location map (e.g., USGS quadrangle or other map) with enough detail to identify the location of the facility and the receiving waters within one mile of the facility.
  - c. Site map. A site map identifying the following:
    - (1) The boundaries of the property and the size of the property (in acres);
    - (2) The location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces (roofs, paved areas and other impervious areas);
    - (3) Locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, swales, and inlets, and the directions of stormwater flow (use arrows to show which ways stormwater will flow);
    - (4) Locations of all existing structural and source control measures, including BMPs;
    - (5) Locations of all surface water bodies, including wetlands;
    - (6) Locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Part III B 3;
    - (7) Locations where significant spills or leaks identified under **Part III B 4 3c** have occurred;
    - (8) Locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling stations; vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning areas; loading and unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; processing and storage areas; access roads, rail cars and tracks; transfer areas for substances in bulk; and machinery;
    - (9) Locations of stormwater outfalls and an approximate outline of the area draining to each outfall, and location of municipal storm sewer systems, if the stormwater from the facility discharges to them. Outfalls shall be numbered using a unique numerical identification code for each outfall (e.g., Outfall No. 001, No. 002, etc.);
    - (10) Location and description of all non-stormwater discharges;
    - (11) Location of any storage piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes;
    - (12) Locations and sources of runoff to the site from adjacent property, where the runoff contains significant quantities of pollutants; and
    - (13) Locations of all stormwater monitoring points.
  - d. Receiving waters and wetlands. The name of all surface waters receiving discharges from the site, including intermittent streams, dry sloughs, and arroyos. Provide a description of wetland sites that may receive discharges from the facility. If the facility discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), identify the MS4 operator, and the receiving water to which the MS4 discharges.

3. Summary of potential pollutant sources. The plan shall identify each separate area at the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to: material handling equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, industrial production and processes, intermediate products, byproducts, final products, and waste products. Material handling activities include, but are not limited to: the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, disposal, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. For each separate area identified, the description shall include:

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

b. Pollutants. A list of the pollutant(s) or pollutant constituents (e.g., crankcase oil, zinc, sulfuric acid, cleaning solvents, etc.) associated with each industrial activity. The pollutant list shall include all significant materials handled, treated, stored or disposed that have been exposed to stormwater in the three years prior to the date this SWPPP was prepared or amended. The list shall include any hazardous substances or oil at the facility.

c. Spills and leaks. The SWPPP shall clearly identify areas where potential spills and leaks that can contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges can occur and their corresponding outfalls. The plan shall include a list of significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that actually occurred at exposed areas, or that drained to a stormwater conveyance during the three-year period prior to the date this SWPPP was prepared or amended. The list shall be updated if significant spills or leaks occur in exposed areas of the facility during the term of the permit. Significant spills and leaks include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities.

d. Sampling data. The plan shall include a summary of existing stormwater discharge sampling data taken at the facility. The summary shall include, at a minimum, any data collected during the previous permit term.

#### 4. Stormwater controls.

a. Control measures shall be implemented for all the areas identified in Part III B 3 (summary of potential pollutant sources) to prevent or control pollutants in stormwater discharges from the facility. Regulated stormwater discharges from the facility include stormwater runoff that commingles with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility. The SWPPP shall describe the type, location and implementation of all control measures for each area where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater.

Selection of control measures shall take into consideration:

(1) That preventing stormwater from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective, and less costly, than trying to remove pollutants from stormwater;

(2) Control measures generally shall be used in combination with each other for most effective water quality protection;

(3) Assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to designing effective control measures;

(4) That minimizing impervious areas at the facility can reduce runoff and improve groundwater recharge and stream base flows in local streams (however, care must be taken to avoid ground water contamination);

(5) Flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows;

- (6) Conservation or restoration of riparian buffers will help protect streams from stormwater runoff and improve water quality; and
  - (7) Treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants.
- b. Nonnumeric technology-based effluent limits. The permittee shall implement the following types of control measures to prevent and control pollutants in the stormwater discharges from the facility, unless it can be demonstrated and documented that such controls are not relevant to the discharges (e.g., there are no storage piles containing salt).
- (1) Good housekeeping. The permittee shall keep clean all exposed areas of the facility that are potential sources of pollutants to stormwater discharges. Typical problem areas include areas around trash containers, storage areas, loading docks, and vehicle fueling and maintenance areas. The plan shall include a schedule for regular pickup and disposal of waste materials, along with routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers.
  - (2) Eliminating and minimizing exposure. To the extent practicable, manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) shall be located inside, or protected by a storm-resistant covering to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff. Note: Eliminating exposure at all industrial areas may make the facility eligible for the "Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure" provision of 9VAC25-31-120 E, thereby eliminating the need to have a permit.
  - (3) Preventive maintenance. The permittee shall have a preventive maintenance program that includes regular inspection, testing, maintenance and repairing of all industrial equipment and systems to avoid situations that could result in leaks, spills and other releases of pollutants in stormwater discharged from the facility. This program is in addition to the specific control measure maintenance required under Part III C (Maintenance of control measures).
  - (4) Spill prevention and response procedures. The plan shall describe the procedures that will be followed for preventing and responding to spills and leaks, including:
    - (a) Preventive measures, such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling;
    - (b) Response procedures, including notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency agencies, and regulatory agencies, and procedures for stopping, containing and cleaning up spills. Measures for cleaning up hazardous material spills or leaks shall be consistent with applicable RCRA regulations at 40 CFR Part 264 and 40 CFR Part 265 . Employees who may cause, detect or respond to a spill or leak shall be trained in these procedures and have necessary spill response equipment available. If possible, one of these individuals shall be a member of the Pollution Prevention Team;
    - (c) Procedures for plainly labeling containers (e.g., "used oil," "spent solvents," "fertilizers and pesticides," etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur; and
    - (d) Contact information for individuals and agencies that must be notified in the event of a spill shall be included in the SWPPP, and in other locations where it will be readily available.

(5) Salt storage piles or piles containing salt. Storage piles of salt or piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes shall be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation. The permittee shall implement appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. All salt storage piles shall be located on an impervious surface. All runoff from the pile, and runoff that comes in contact with salt, including under drain systems, shall be collected and contained within a bermed basin lined with concrete or other impermeable materials, or within an underground storage tank or tanks, or within an above ground storage tank or tanks, or disposed of through a sanitary sewer (with the permission of the owner of the treatment facility). A combination of any or all of these methods may be used. In no case shall salt contaminated stormwater be allowed to discharge directly to the ground or to surface waters.

(6) Employee training. The permittee shall implement a stormwater employee training program for the facility. The SWPPP shall include a schedule for all types of necessary training, and shall document all training sessions and the employees who received the training. Training shall be provided for all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, and for employees who are responsible for implementing activities identified in the SWPPP (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel, etc.). The training shall cover the components and goals of the SWPPP, and include such topics as spill response, good housekeeping, material management practices, control measure operation and maintenance, etc. The SWPPP shall include a summary of any training performed.

(7) Sediment and erosion control. The plan shall identify areas at the facility that, due to topography, land disturbance (e.g., construction, landscaping, site grading), or other factors, have a potential for soil erosion. The permittee shall identify and implement structural, vegetative, and stabilization control measures to prevent or control on-site and off-site erosion and sedimentation. Flow velocity dissipation devices shall be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel if the flows would otherwise create erosive conditions.

(8) Management of runoff. The plan shall describe the stormwater runoff management practices (i.e., permanent structural control measures) for the facility. These types of control measures are typically used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges from the site.

Structural control measures may require a separate permit under § 404 of the CWA and the Virginia Water Protection Permit Program Regulation (9VAC25-210) before installation begins.

(9) Dust suppression and vehicle tracking of industrial materials. The permittee shall implement control measures to minimize the generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials. Stormwater collected on-site may be used for the purposes of dust suppression or for spraying stockpiles. Potable water, well water, and uncontaminated reuse water may also be used for this purpose. There shall be no direct discharge to surface waters from dust suppression activities or as a result of spraying stockpiles.

5. Routine facility inspections. Facility personnel who possess the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities that could impact stormwater quality at the facility and who can also evaluate the effectiveness of control measures shall regularly inspect all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater. These inspections are in addition to, or as part of, the comprehensive site evaluation required under Part III E. At least one member of the pollution prevention team shall participate in the routine facility inspections.

The inspection frequency shall be specified in the plan based upon a consideration of the level of industrial activity at the facility, but shall be at a minimum quarterly unless more frequent intervals are specified elsewhere in the permit or written approval is received from the department for less frequent intervals. Inspections shall be performed during periods when the facility is in operation. At least once each calendar year, the routine facility inspection shall be conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring.

The requirement for routine facility inspections is waived for facilities that have maintained an active VEEP E3/E4 status. Note: Certain sectors in Part IV have additional inspection requirements. If the VEEP E3/E4 waiver language is not included for the sector specific inspections, these additional inspection requirements may not be waived.

Any deficiencies in the implementation of the SWPPP that are found shall be corrected as soon as practicable, but not later than within 30 days of the inspection, unless permission for a later date is granted in writing by the director. The results of the inspections shall be documented in the SWPPP and shall include at a minimum:

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

C. Maintenance. The SWPPP shall include a description of procedures and a regular schedule for preventive maintenance of all control measures, and shall include a description of the back-up practices that are in place should a runoff event occur while a control measure is off-line. The effectiveness of nonstructural control measures shall also be maintained by appropriate means (e.g., spill response supplies available and personnel trained, etc.).

All control measures identified in the SWPPP shall be maintained in effective operating condition and shall be observed at least annually during active operation (i.e., during a stormwater runoff event) to ensure that they are functioning correctly. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations shall be observed. The observations shall be documented in the SWPPP.

If site inspections required by Part III B 5 (Routine facility inspections) or Part III E (Comprehensive site compliance evaluation) identify control measures that are not operating effectively, repairs or maintenance shall be performed before the next anticipated storm event. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is not possible, maintenance shall be scheduled and accomplished as soon as practicable. In the interim, back-up measures shall be employed and documented in the SWPPP until repairs or maintenance is complete. Documentation shall be kept with the SWPPP of maintenance and repairs of control measures, including the date(s) of regular maintenance, date(s) of discovery of areas in need of repair or replacement, date(s) for repairs, date(s) that the control measure(s) returned to full function, and the justification for any extended maintenance or repair schedules.

D. Non-stormwater discharges.

1. Discharges of certain sources of non-stormwater are allowable discharges under this permit (see Part I B, special condition 1 - Allowable non-stormwater discharges). All other non-stormwater discharges are not authorized and shall be either eliminated or covered under a separate VPDES permit.
2. Annual outfall evaluation for unauthorized discharges.

a. The SWPPP shall include documentation that all stormwater outfalls associated with industrial activity have been evaluated annually for the presence of unauthorized discharges (i.e., discharges other than stormwater; the authorized non-stormwater discharges described in Part I B, special condition 1; or discharges covered under a separate VPDES permit, other than this permit). The documentation shall include:

- (1) The date of the evaluation;
- (2) A description of the evaluation criteria used;
- (3) A list of the outfalls or on-site drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation;
- (4) A description of the results of the evaluation for the presence of unauthorized discharges; and
- (5) The actions taken to eliminate unauthorized discharges if any were identified (i.e., a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was rerouted to sanitary, or ~~an~~ a VPDES permit application was submitted for a cooling water discharge).

b. The permittee may request in writing to the department that the facility be allowed to conduct annual outfall evaluations at 20% of the outfalls. If approved, the permittee shall evaluate at least 20% of the facility outfalls each year on a rotating basis such that all facility outfalls will be evaluated during the period of coverage under this permit.

E. Comprehensive site compliance evaluation. The permittee shall conduct comprehensive site compliance evaluations at least once each calendar year after coverage under the permit begins. The evaluations shall be done by qualified personnel who possess the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities that could impact stormwater quality at the facility, and who can also evaluate the effectiveness of control measures. The personnel conducting the evaluations may be either facility employees or outside personnel hired by the facility.

1. Scope of the compliance evaluation. Evaluations shall include all areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, as identified in Part III B 3. The personnel shall evaluate:

- a. Industrial materials, residue or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater;
- b. Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, barrels, tanks or other containers that have occurred within the past three years;
- c. Off-site tracking of industrial or waste 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;
- e. Evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system;
- f. Evidence of pollutants discharging to surface waters at all facility outfalls, and the condition of and around the outfall, including flow dissipation measures to prevent scouring;
- g. Review of stormwater related training performed, inspections completed, maintenance performed, quarterly visual examinations, and effective operation of control measures, including BMPs;
- h. A summary of the annual outfall evaluation for unauthorized discharges required by subsection D 2 of this section.
- i. Results of both visual and any analytical monitoring done during the past year shall be taken into consideration during the evaluation.

2. Based on the results of the evaluation, the SWPPP shall be modified as necessary (e.g., show additional controls on the map required by Part III B 2 c; revise the description of controls required by Part III B 4 to include additional or modified control measures designed

to correct problems identified). Revisions to the SWPPP shall be completed within 30 days following the evaluation, unless permission for a later date is granted in writing by the director. If existing control measures need to be modified or if additional control measures are necessary, implementation shall be completed before the next anticipated storm event, if practicable, but not more than 60 days after completion of the comprehensive site evaluation, unless permission for a later date is granted in writing by the department;

3. Compliance evaluation report. A report shall be written summarizing the scope of the evaluation, name(s) of personnel making the evaluation, the date of the evaluation, and all observations relating to the implementation of the SWPPP, including elements stipulated in Part III E 1 (a) through (i) above. Observations shall include such things as: the location(s) of discharges of pollutants from the site; location(s) of previously unidentified sources of pollutants; location(s) of control measures that need to be maintained or repaired; location(s) of failed control measures that need replacement; and location(s) where additional control measures are needed. The report shall identify any incidents of noncompliance that were observed. Where a report does not identify any incidents of noncompliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the SWPPP and this permit. The report shall be signed in accordance with Part II K and maintained with the SWPPP.

4. Where compliance evaluation schedules overlap with routine inspections required under Part III B 5 the annual compliance evaluation may be used as one of the routine inspections.

#### F. Signature and plan review.

1. Signature and location. The SWPPP, including revisions to the SWPPP to document any corrective actions taken as required by Part I A 6, shall be signed in accordance with Part II K, dated, and retained on-site at the facility covered by this permit in accordance with Part II B 2. All other changes to the SWPPP, and other permit compliance documentation, shall be signed and dated by the person preparing the change or documentation. For inactive facilities, the plan may be kept at the nearest office of the permittee.

2. Availability. The permittee shall retain a copy of the current SWPPP required by this permit at the facility, and it shall be immediately available to the department, EPA, or the operator of an MS4 receiving discharges from the site at the time of an on-site inspection or upon request.

3. Required modifications. The permittee shall modify the SWPPP whenever necessary to address all corrective actions required by Part I A 6 a (Data exceeding benchmark concentration values) or Part I A 6 b (Corrective actions). Changes to the SWPPP shall be made in accordance with the corrective action deadlines in Part I A 6 a and Part I A 6 b, and shall be signed and dated in accordance with Part III F 1.

The director may notify the permittee at any time that the SWPPP, control measures, or other components of the facility's stormwater program do not meet one or more of the requirements of this permit. The notification shall identify specific provisions of the permit that are not being met, and may include required modifications to the stormwater program, additional monitoring requirements, and special reporting requirements. The permittee shall make any required changes to the SWPPP within 60 days of receipt of such notification, unless permission for a later date is granted in writing by the director, and shall submit a written certification to the director that the requested changes have been made.

#### G. Maintaining an updated SWPPP.

1. The permittee shall review and amend the SWPPP as appropriate whenever:

a. There is construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at the facility that has a significant effect on the discharge, or the potential for the discharge, of pollutants from the facility;

- b. Routine inspections or compliance evaluations determine that there are deficiencies in the control measures, including BMPs;
  - c. Inspections by local, state, or federal officials determine that modifications to the SWPPP are necessary;
  - d. There is a spill, leak or other release at the facility;
  - e. There is an unauthorized discharge from the facility; or
  - f. The department notifies the permittee that a TMDL has been developed and applies to the permitted facility, consistent with Part I B, special condition 7 (Discharges to waters subject to TMDL wasteload allocations).
2. SWPPP modifications shall be made within 30 calendar days after discovery, observation or event requiring a SWPPP modification. Implementation of new or modified control measures (distinct from regular preventive maintenance of existing control measures described in Part III C) shall be initiated before the next storm event if possible, but no later than 60 days after discovery, or as otherwise provided or approved by the director. The amount of time taken to modify a control measure or implement additional control measures shall be documented in the SWPPP.
3. If the SWPPP modification is based on a release or unauthorized discharge, include a description and date of the release, the circumstances leading to the release, actions taken in response to the release, and measures to prevent the recurrence of such releases. Unauthorized releases and discharges are subject to the reporting requirements of Part II G of this permit.

#### Part IV

##### Sector Specific Permit Requirements

The permittee must only comply with the additional requirements of Part IV (9VAC25-151-90 et seq.) that apply to the sector(s) of industrial activity located at the facility. These sector specific requirements are in addition to the "basic" requirements specified in Parts I, II and III of this permit. All numeric effluent limitations and benchmark monitoring concentration values reflect two significant digits, unless otherwise noted.

**9VAC25-151-90. Sector A - Timber products facilities (including mulch, wood, and bark facilities and mulch dyeing facilities).**

A. Discharges covered under this section.

- 1. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities generally classified under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Major Group 24 that are engaged in the following activities: cutting timber and pulpwood (those that have log storage or handling areas), mills, including merchant, lath, shingle, cooperage stock, planing, plywood and veneer, and producing lumber and wood materials; wood preserving, manufacturing wood buildings or mobile homes; and manufacturing finished articles made entirely of wood or related materials, except for wood kitchen cabinet manufacturers (SIC Code 2434), which are addressed under Sector W (9VAC25-151-300).
- 2. The requirements listed under this section also apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from mulch, wood, and bark facilities, including mulch dyeing operations (SIC Code 24991303).

B. Special conditions.

- 1. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges. Discharges of stormwater from areas where there may be contact with chemical formulations sprayed to provide surface protection are not authorized by this permit. These discharges must be covered under a separate VPDES permit. Discharge of wet dye drippings from mulch dyeing operations are also prohibited.

2. Authorized non-stormwater discharges. In addition to the discharges described in Part I B 1, the following non-stormwater discharges may be authorized by this permit provided the non-stormwater component of the discharge is in compliance with 9VAC25-151-90 C and the effluent limitations described in 9VAC25-151-90 D: 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.

C. Stormwater pollution prevention plan requirements. In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Site description.

a. Site map. The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: processing areas; treatment chemical storage areas; treated wood and residue storage areas; wet decking areas; dry decking areas; untreated wood and residue storage areas; and treatment equipment storage areas.

b. Summary of potential pollutant sources. Where information is available, facilities that have used chlorophenolic, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations for wood surface protection or wood preserving activities on-site in the past shall identify in the inventory the following: areas where contaminated soils, treatment equipment, and stored materials still remain, and the management practices employed to minimize the contact of these materials with stormwater runoff.

2. Stormwater controls. The description of stormwater management controls shall address the following areas of the site: log, lumber and wood product storage areas; residue storage areas; loading and unloading areas; material handling areas; chemical storage areas; and equipment and vehicle maintenance, storage and repair areas. Facilities that surface protect or preserve wood products shall address specific control measures, including any BMPs, for wood surface protection and preserving activities. Facilities that dye mulch shall address specific control measures to prevent the discharge of wet dye drippings and to prevent seepage of pollutants to groundwater.

The SWPPP shall address the following minimum components:

a. Good housekeeping. Good housekeeping measures in storage areas, loading and unloading areas, and material handling areas shall be designed to:

- (1) Limit the discharge of wood debris;
- (2) Minimize the leachate generated from decaying wood materials; and
- (3) Minimize the generation of dust.

b. Routine facility inspections. Inspections at processing areas, transport areas, and treated wood storage areas of facilities performing wood surface protection and preservation activities shall be performed monthly to assess the usefulness of practices in minimizing the deposit of treatment chemicals on unprotected soils and in areas that will come in contact with stormwater discharges. The requirement for routine facility inspections is waived for facilities that have maintained an active VEEP E3/E4 status.

D. Numeric effluent limitations. In addition to the numeric effluent limitations described in Part I A 1 c, the following limitations shall be met by existing and new facilities.

Wet deck storage area runoff. Non-stormwater discharges from areas used for the storage of logs where water, without chemical additives, is intentionally sprayed or deposited on logs to deter decay or infestation by insects are required to meet the following effluent limitations: pH shall be within the range of 6.0-9.0, and there will be no discharge of debris. Chemicals are not allowed to be applied to the stored logs. The term "debris" is defined as woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood or sapwood that will not pass through a 2.54 cm (1 in.) diameter round opening and is present in the discharge from a wet deck storage area. Permittees subject to these numeric limitations shall be in compliance with these limitations through the duration of permit coverage.

Table 90-1  
Sector A - Numeric Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Effluent Limitations
Wet Decking Discharges at Log Storage and Handling Areas (SIC 2411)	
pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.
Debris (woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood, or sapwood)	No discharge of debris that will not pass through a 2.54 cm (1") diameter round opening.

E. Benchmark monitoring and reporting requirements. Timber product facilities; mulch, wood, and bark facilities; and mulch dyeing facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in the appropriate section of Table 90-2.

Table 90-2  
Sector A - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Concentration
General Sawmills and Planing Mills (SIC 2421)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Wood Preserving Facilities (SIC 2491)	
Total Recoverable Arsenic <sup>1</sup>	50 µg/L
Total Recoverable Chromium <sup>1</sup>	16 µg/L
Total Recoverable Copper <sup>1</sup>	18 µg/L
Log Storage and Handling Facilities (SIC 2411)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
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).	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Mulch, Wood, and Bark Facilities (SIC Code 24991303)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	30 mg/L
Facilities with Mulch Dyeing/Coloring Operations (SIC Code 24991303): Monitor ONLY those outfalls from the facility that collect runoff from areas where mulch dyeing/coloring activities occur, including but not limited to areas where loading, transporting, and storage of dyed/colored mulch occurs. <sup>2</sup>	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	30 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 µg/L
Total Recoverable Arsenic	<del>450</del> 50 µg/L
Total Recoverable Cadmium	2.1 µg/L
Total Recoverable Chromium	16 µg/L
Total Recoverable Copper	18 µg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	120 µg/L
Total Recoverable Manganese	<del>64</del> µg/L 1.0 mg/L

Total Recoverable Mercury	1.4 µg/L
Total Recoverable Nickel	470 µg/L
Total Recoverable Selenium	5.0 µg/L
Total Recoverable Silver	3.8 µg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 µg/L
Total Nitrogen	2.2 mg/L
Total Phosphorus	2.0 mg/L

<sup>1</sup>Monitoring for metals (arsenic, chromium and copper) is not required for wood preserving facilities using only oil-based preservatives.

<sup>2</sup>Benchmark monitoring waivers are available to facilities utilizing mulch dye or colorant products that do not contain the specified parameters provided that: (i) monitoring from samples collected during one monitoring period demonstrates that the specific parameter in question is below the quantitation level; (ii) a waiver request is submitted to and approved by the board. The laboratory certificate of analysis must be submitted with the request. If approved, documentation of this shall be kept with the SWPPP; and (iii) a certification statement is submitted to the department annually that the facility does not use mulch dyeing products that contain any of the specifically waived parameters.

**9VAC25-151-100. Sector B - Paper and allied products manufacturing.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities generally classified under SIC Major Group 26 that are engaged in the following activities: the manufacture of pulps from wood and other cellulose fibers and from rags; the manufacture of paper and paperboard into converted products, such as paper coated off the paper machine, paper bags, paper boxes and envelopes; and the manufacture of bags of plastic film and sheet.

B. Benchmark monitoring and reporting requirements. Paperboard mills are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 100.

Table 100.  
Sector B – Benchmark Monitoring Requirements.

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Concentration
Paperboard Mills (SIC 2631)	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	30 mg/L

**9VAC25-151-110. Sector C - Chemical and allied products manufacturing.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities engaged in manufacturing the following products and generally described by the SIC code shown:

1. Basic industrial inorganic chemicals (including SIC Code 281);
2. Plastic materials and synthetic resins, synthetic rubbers, and cellulosic and other humanmade fibers, except glass (including SIC Code 282);
3. Medicinal chemicals and pharmaceutical products, including the grading, grinding and milling of botanicals (including SIC Code 283).
4. Soap and other detergents, including facilities producing glycerin from vegetable and animal fats and oils; specialty cleaning, polishing, and sanitation preparations; surface active preparations used as emulsifiers, wetting agents, and finishing agents, including sulfonated oils; and perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations (including SIC Code 284);

5. 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 products (including SIC Code 285);
6. Industrial organic chemicals (including SIC Code 286);
7. Nitrogenous and phosphatic basic fertilizers, mixed fertilizer, pesticides, and other agricultural chemicals (including SIC Code 287). Note: SIC Code 287 includes Composting Facilities (SIC Code 2875);
8. Industrial and household adhesives, glues, caulking compounds, sealants, and linoleum, tile, and rubber cements from vegetable, animal, or synthetic plastics materials; explosives; printing ink, including gravure ink, screen process and lithographic inks; miscellaneous chemical preparations, such as fatty acids, essential oils, gelatin (except vegetable), sizes, bluing, laundry sour, and writing and stamp pad ink; industrial compounds, such as boiler and heat insulating compounds; and chemical supplies for foundries (including SIC Code 289); and
9. 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 (SIC Code 3952, limited to those listed; for others in SIC Code 3952 not listed above, see Sector Y (9VAC25-151-320)).

B. Special conditions. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges. In addition to the general prohibition of non-stormwater discharges in Part I B 1, the following discharges are not covered by this permit: inks, paints, or substances (hazardous, nonhazardous, etc.) resulting from an on-site spill, including materials collected in drip pans; washwaters from material handling and processing areas; or washwaters from drum, tank, or container rinsing and cleaning.

C. Numeric effluent limitations. In addition to the numeric effluent limitations described in Part I A 1 c, the following effluent limitations shall be met by existing and new discharges with phosphate fertilizer manufacturing runoff. The provisions of this paragraph are applicable to stormwater discharges from the phosphate subcategory of the fertilizer manufacturing point source category (40 CFR 418.10). The term contaminated stormwater runoff shall mean precipitation runoff, that during manufacturing or processing, comes into contact with any raw materials, intermediate product, finished product, by-products or waste product. The concentration of pollutants in stormwater discharges shall not exceed the effluent limitations in Table 110-1.

Table 110-1  
Sector C – Numeric Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Effluent Limitations	
	Daily Maximum	30-day Average
Phosphate Subcategory of the Fertilizer Manufacturing Point Source Category (40 CFR 418.10) - 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	35 mg/L
Fluoride	75 mg/L	25 mg/L

D. Benchmark monitoring and reporting requirements. Agricultural chemical manufacturing facilities; industrial inorganic chemical facilities; soaps, detergents, cosmetics, and perfume manufacturing facilities; and plastics, synthetics, and resin manufacturing facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 110-2 below.

Table 110-2  
Sector C – Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Concentration
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Agricultural Chemicals (SIC 2873-2879)	
Total Nitrogen	2.2 mg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 µg/L
Total Phosphorus	2.0 mg/L
Industrial Inorganic Chemicals (SIC 2812-2819)	
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 µg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L
Total Nitrogen	2.2 mg/L
Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, and Perfumes (SIC 2841-2844)	
Total Nitrogen	2.2 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 µg/L
Plastics, Synthetics, and Resins (SIC 2821-2824)	
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 µg/L
Composting Facilities (SIC 2875)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	30 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
Ammonia	2.14 mg/L
Total Nitrogen	2.2 mg/L
Total Phosphorus	2.0 mg/L

**9VAC25-151-120. Sector D - Asphalt paving and roofing materials and lubricant manufacturers.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities engaged in the following activities: manufacturing asphalt paving and roofing materials, including those facilities commonly identified by SIC Codes 2951 and 2952; portable asphalt plants (also commonly identified by SIC Code 2951); and manufacturing miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal, including those facilities classified as SIC Code 2992 and 2999.

B. Limitations on coverage. The following stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this section of the permit:

1. Stormwater discharges from petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products, that are subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Petroleum Refining Point Source Category (40 CFR 419);
2. Stormwater discharges from oil recycling facilities; and
3. Stormwater discharges associated with fats and oils rendering.

C. Numeric effluent limitations. In addition to the numeric effluent limitations listed in Part I A c, discharges from areas where production of asphalt paving and roofing emulsions occurs may not exceed the limitations in Table 120-1.

Table 120-1  
Sector D – Numeric Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Effluent Limitations	
	Daily Maximum	30-day Average
Discharges from areas where production of asphalt paving and roofing emulsions occurs (SIC 2951,		

2952)		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	23 mg/L	15 mg/L
Oil and Grease	15 mg/L	10 mg/L
pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.	

D. Benchmark monitoring and reporting requirements. Asphalt paving and roofing materials manufacturing facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 120-2.

Table 120-2  
Sector D – Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Concentration
Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials (SIC 2951, 2952)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

**9VAC25-151-130. Sector E - Glass, clay, cement, concrete, and gypsum products.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities generally classified under SIC Major Group 32 that are engaged in either manufacturing the following products or performing the following activities: flat, pressed, or blown glass or glass containers; hydraulic cement; clay products including tile and brick; pottery and porcelain electrical supplies; gypsum products; nonclay refractories; minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treated; lime manufacturing; cut stone and stone products; asbestos products; and mineral wool and mineral wool insulation products.

Concrete block and brick facilities (SIC Code 3271), concrete products facilities, except block and brick (SIC Code 3272), and ready-mixed concrete facilities (SIC Code 3273) are not covered by this permit.

B. Stormwater pollution prevention plan requirements. In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

1. Site description and site map. The site map shall identify the locations of the following, if applicable: bag house or other dust control device; recycle or sedimentation pond, clarifier or other device used for the treatment of process wastewater and the areas that drain to the treatment device.
2. Stormwater controls. Good housekeeping.
  - a. Facilities shall prevent or minimize the discharge of: spilled cement; aggregate (including sand or gravel); kiln dust; fly ash; settled dust; and other significant materials in stormwater from paved portions of the site that are exposed to stormwater. Measures used to minimize the presence of these materials may include regular sweeping, or other equivalent measures. The plan shall indicate the frequency of sweeping or equivalent measures. The frequency shall be determined based upon consideration of the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and frequency of precipitation, but shall not be less than once per week if cement, aggregate, kiln dust; fly ash, or settled dust are being handled or processed.
  - b. Facilities shall prevent the exposure of fine granular solids (such as cement, fly ash, kiln dust, etc.) to stormwater. Where practicable, these materials shall be stored in enclosed silos or hoppers, buildings, or under other covering.

C. Numeric effluent limitations. In addition to the numeric effluent limitations described by Part I A 1 c, the following limitations shall be met by existing and new facilities: 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 shall not exceed the limitations in Table 130-1. Runoff from the storage piles shall not be diluted with other

stormwater runoff or flows to meet these limitations. Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed and operated to treat the volume of material storage pile runoff that is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the TSS or pH limitations. Facilities subject to these numeric effluent limitations shall be in compliance with these limits upon commencement of coverage and for the entire term of this permit.

Table 130-1  
Sector E – Numeric Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Effluent Limitations	
	Daily Maximum	30-day Average
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	
pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.	

D. Benchmark monitoring and reporting requirements. Clay product manufacturers (SIC 3251-3259, SIC 3261-3269) and lime and gypsum product manufacturers (SIC 3274, 3275) are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 130-2.

Table 130-2  
Sector E – Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Concentration
Clay Product Manufacturers (SIC 3251-3259, 3261-3269)	
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Lime and Gypsum Product Manufacturers (SIC 3274, 3275)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.
Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L

**9VAC25-151-140. Sector F - Primary metals.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the following types of facilities in the primary metal industry, and generally described by the SIC code shown:

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 (SIC Code 331).
2. Iron and steel foundries, including: gray and ductile iron, malleable iron, steel investment, and steel foundries not elsewhere classified (SIC Code 332).
3. Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals, including: primary smelting and refining of copper, and primary production of aluminum (SIC Code 333).
4. Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals (SIC Code 334).
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 (SIC Code 335).
6. Nonferrous foundries (castings), including: aluminum die-castings, nonferrous die-castings, except aluminum, aluminum foundries, copper foundries, and nonferrous foundries, except copper and aluminum (SIC Code 336).

7. Miscellaneous primary metal products, not elsewhere classified, including: metal heat treating, and primary metal products, not elsewhere classified (SIC Code 339).

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

B. Stormwater pollution prevention plan requirements. In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Site description.

a. Site map. The site map shall identify where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents and baths, sand, slag and dross; liquid storage tanks and drums; processing areas including pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses); and storage areas of raw materials such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form. In addition, indicate sources where an accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter could occur from such sources as furnace or oven emissions, losses from coal and coke handling operations, etc., and that could result in a discharge of pollutants to surface waters.

b. Summary of potential pollutant sources. The inventory of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or runoff shall include areas where deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material handling activities are possible.

2. Stormwater controls.

a. Good housekeeping. The permittee shall implement the following measures, or equivalent measures, where applicable.

(1) Establishment of a cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate, especially areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling, and processing occur.

(2) The paving of areas, where practicable, where vehicle traffic or material storage occur, but where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practicable. Sweeping programs shall be instituted in these areas as well.

(3) For unstabilized areas of the facility where sweeping is not practical, the permittee shall consider using stormwater management devices such as sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, or other equivalent measures, that effectively trap or remove sediment.

b. Routine facility inspections. Inspections shall be conducted quarterly. The requirement for routine facility inspections is waived for facilities that have maintained an active VEEP E3/E4 status. Inspections shall address all potential sources of pollutants, including (if applicable):

(1) Air pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, and cyclones) shall be inspected for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion, or improper operation) that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions. The permittee shall consider monitoring air flow at inlets and outlets, or equivalent measures, to check for leaks (e.g., particulate deposition) or blockage in ducts;

(2) All process or material handling equipment (e.g., conveyors, cranes, and vehicles) shall be inspected for leaks, drips, or the potential loss of materials; and

(3) Material storage areas (e.g., piles, bins or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap, or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks and drums) shall be examined for signs of material losses due to wind or stormwater runoff.

C. Benchmark monitoring and reporting requirements. Primary metals facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 140 below.

Table 140  
Sector F – Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Concentration
Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills (SIC 3312-3317)	
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 µg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 µg/L
Iron and Steel Foundries (SIC 3321-3325)	
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 µg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Copper	18 µg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 µg/L
Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals (SIC 3351-3357)	
Total Recoverable Copper	18 µg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 µg/L
Nonferrous Foundries (SIC 3363-3369)	
Total Recoverable Copper	18 µg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 µg/L

**9VAC25-151-150. Sector G - Metal mining (ore mining and dressing).**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from active, temporarily inactive and inactive metal mining and ore dressing facilities including mines abandoned on federal lands, as classified under SIC Major Group 10. Coverage is required for facilities that discharge stormwater that has come into contact with, or is contaminated by, any overburden, raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product located on the site of the operation. SIC Major Group 10 includes establishments primarily engaged in mining of ores, developing mines, or exploring for metallic minerals (ores) and also includes ore dressing and beneficiating operations, whether performed at co-located, dedicated mills or at separate mills, such as custom mills. For the purposes of this section, the term "metal mining" includes any of the separate activities listed above. Covered discharges include:

1. All stormwater discharges from inactive facilities;
2. Stormwater discharges from the following areas of active and temporarily inactive metal mining facilities: waste rock and overburden piles if composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage; topsoil piles; off-site haul and access roads; on-site haul and access roads constructed of waste rock and overburden if composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage; on-site haul and access roads not constructed of waste rock, overburden, or spent ore except if mine drainage is used for dust control; runoff from tailings dams and dikes when not constructed of waste rock or tailings and no process fluids are present; runoff from tailings dams or dikes when constructed of waste rock or tailings and no process fluids are present if composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage; concentration building if no contact with material piles; mill site if no contact with material piles; office or administrative building and housing if mixed with stormwater from industrial area; chemical storage area; docking facility if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage; explosive storage; fuel storage; vehicle and equipment maintenance area and building; parking areas

(if necessary); power plant; truck wash areas if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage; unreclaimed, disturbed areas outside of active mining area; reclaimed areas released from reclamation bonds prior to December 17, 1990; and partially or inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation bonds;

3. Stormwater discharges from exploration and development of metal mining and ore dressing facilities; and

4. Stormwater discharges from facilities at mining sites undergoing reclamation.

B. Limitations on coverage. Stormwater discharges from active metal mining facilities that are subject to the effluent limitation guidelines for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 440) are not authorized by this permit.

Note: Discharges that come in contact with overburden and waste rock are subject to 40 CFR Part 440, providing: the discharges drain to a point source (either naturally or as a result of intentional diversion), and they combine with mine drainage that is otherwise regulated under 40 CFR Part 440. Discharges from overburden and waste rock can be covered under this permit if they are composed entirely of stormwater and do not combine with sources of mine drainage that are subject to 40 CFR Part 440 .

C. Special conditions. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges. In addition to the general prohibition of non-stormwater discharges in Part I B 1, the following discharge is not covered by this permit: adit drainage . Contaminated seeps and springs discharging from waste rock dumps that do not directly result from precipitation events are also not authorized by this permit.

D. Special definitions. The following definitions are not intended to supersede the definitions of active and inactive mining facilities established by 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(iii), and are only for this section of the general permit:

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

"Active phase" means activities including the extraction, removal, or recovery of metal ore. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun.

"Construction phase" means the building of site access roads and removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals. The construction phase is not considered part of "mining operations."

"Exploration phase" entails exploration and land disturbance activities to determine the financial viability of a site. The exploration phase is not considered part of "mining operations."

"Final stabilization" - a site or portion of a site is "finally stabilized" when all applicable federal and state reclamation requirements have been implemented.

"Inactive metal mining facility" means a site or portion of a site where metal mining or milling occurred in the past but is not an active facility as defined in this permit, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable federal or state agency. An inactive metal mining facility has an identifiable owner or operator. Sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials and sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim are not considered either active or inactive mining facilities and do not require a VPDES industrial stormwater permit.

"Mining operation" consists of the active and temporarily inactive phases and the reclamation phase, but excludes the exploration and construction phases.

"Reclamation phase" means activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, following the cessation of the "active phase," intended to return the

land to an appropriate post-mining land use in order to meet applicable federal and state reclamation requirements. The reclamation phase is considered part of "mining operations."

"Temporarily inactive metal mining facility" means a site or portion of a site where metal mining or milling occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable federal or state agency.

E. Clearing, grading, and excavation activities. Clearing, grading, and excavation activities being conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase of mining activities are covered under this permit.

1. Management practices for clearing, grading, and excavation activities.

a. Selecting and installing control measures. A combination of erosion and sedimentation control measures are required to achieve maximum pollutant prevention and removal. All control measures shall be properly selected, installed, and maintained in accordance with any relevant manufacturer specifications and good engineering practices.

b. Good housekeeping. Litter, debris, and chemicals shall be prevented from becoming a pollutant source in stormwater discharges.

c. Retention and detention of stormwater runoff. For drainage locations serving more than one acre, sediment basins or temporary sediment traps should be used. At a minimum, silt fences, vegetative buffer strips, or equivalent sediment controls are required for all down slope boundaries (and for those side slope boundaries deemed appropriate as dictated by individual site conditions) of the development area unless a sediment basin providing storage for a calculated volume of runoff from a two-year, 24-hour storm or 3,600 cubic feet of storage per acre drained is provided. Sediment shall be removed from sediment traps or sedimentation ponds when the design capacity has been reduced by 50%.

d. Temporary stabilization of disturbed areas. Stabilization measures shall be initiated immediately in portions of the site where development activities have temporarily ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the clearing, grading, and excavation activities in that portion of the site have temporarily ceased. In arid, semiarid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after mining, exploration, or construction activity has temporarily ceased, final temporary vegetative stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable. Until temporary vegetative stabilization is achieved, interim measures such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers shall be employed. In areas of the site where exploration or construction has permanently ceased prior to active mining, temporary stabilization measures shall be implemented to minimize mobilization of sediment or other pollutants until such time as the active mining phase commences.

2. Requirements for inspection of clearing, grading, and excavation activities.

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

b. Location of inspections. Inspections shall include all areas of the site disturbed by clearing, grading, and excavation activities and areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation. Sedimentation and erosion control measures identified in the SWPPP shall be observed to ensure proper operation. Discharge locations shall be inspected to ascertain whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to surface waters, where accessible. Where discharge locations are

inaccessible, nearby downstream locations shall be inspected to the extent that such inspections are practicable. Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site shall be inspected for evidence of off-site sediment tracking.

c. Inspection reports. For each inspection required above, an inspection report shall be completed. At a minimum, the inspection report shall include:

- (1) The inspection date;
- (2) Names, titles, and qualifications of personnel making the inspection;
- (3) Weather information for the period since the last inspection (or note if it is the first inspection) including a best estimate of the beginning of each storm event, duration of each storm event, approximate amount of rainfall for each storm event (in inches), and whether any discharges occurred;
- (4) Weather information and a description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;
- (5) Location(s) of discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site;
- (6) Location(s) of control measures that need to be maintained;
- (7) Location(s) of control measures that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location;
- (8) Location(s) where additional control measures are needed that did not exist at the time of inspection; and
- (9) Corrective action(s) required, including any changes to the SWPPP necessary and implementation dates.

A record of each inspection and of any actions taken in accordance with this section shall be retained as part of the SWPPP for at least three years from the date that permit coverage expires or is terminated. The inspection reports shall identify any incidents of noncompliance with the permit conditions. Where a report does not identify any incidents of noncompliance, the report shall contain a certification that the clearing, grading, and excavation activities are in compliance with the SWPPP and this permit. The report shall be signed in accordance with Part II K of the permit.

### 3. Requirements for cessation of clearing, grading, and excavation activities.

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

b. Final stabilization. Stabilization measures shall be initiated immediately in portions of the site where exploration or construction activities have permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the exploration or construction activity in that portion of the site has permanently ceased. In arid, semiarid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after exploration or construction activity has permanently ceased, final vegetative stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as possible. Until final stabilization is achieved temporary stabilization measures, such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers, shall be used.

F. Stormwater pollution prevention plan requirements for active, inactive, and temporarily inactive metal mining facilities and sites undergoing reclamation. In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Site description.

a. Activities at the facility. A description of the mining and associated activities taking place at the site that can potentially affect stormwater discharges covered by this permit. The description shall include a general description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities.

b. Site map. The site map shall identify the locations of the following, as appropriate: mining and milling site boundaries; access and haul roads; an outline of the drainage areas of each stormwater outfall within the facility, and an indication of the types of discharges from the drainage areas; location(s) of all permitted discharges covered under an individual VPDES permit; outdoor equipment storage, fueling and maintenance areas; materials handling areas; outdoor manufacturing, storage or material disposal areas; outdoor storage areas for chemicals and explosives; areas used for storage of overburden, materials, soils or wastes; location of mine drainage (where water leaves mine) or any other process water; tailings piles and ponds, both proposed and existing; heap leach pads; points of discharge from the property for mine drainage and process water; surface waters; boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines; and location(s) of reclaimed areas.

2. Summary of potential pollutant sources. For each area of the mine or mill site where stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities occur, the plan shall identify the types of pollutants likely to be present in significant amounts (e.g., heavy metals, sediment). The following factors shall be considered: the mineralogy of the ore and waste rock (e.g., acid forming); toxicity and quantity of chemicals used, produced or discharged; the likelihood of contact with stormwater; vegetation of site, if any; and history of significant leaks and spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. A summary of any existing ore or waste rock and overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock shall also be included. If the ore or waste rock and overburden characterization data are updated due to a change in the ore type being mined, the SWPPP shall be updated with the new data.

3. Stormwater controls.

a. Routine facility inspections. Except for areas subject to clearing, grading, and excavation activities subject to subdivision E 2 of this section, sites shall be inspected at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible. The requirement for routine facility inspections is waived for facilities that have maintained an active VEEP E3/E4 status.

b. Employee training. Employee training shall be conducted at least annually at active mining and temporarily inactive sites. All employee training shall be documented in the SWPPP.

c. Structural control measures. In addition to the control measures required by permit Part III B 4, each of the following control measures shall be considered in the SWPPP. The potential pollutants identified in subdivision 1 b of this subsection shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the control measures selected. If control measures are implemented or planned but are not listed here (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), descriptions of them shall be included in the SWPPP.

(1) Stormwater diversion. A description of how and where stormwater will be diverted away from potential pollutant sources to prevent stormwater contamination. Control measure options may include the following: interceptor dikes and swales; diversion dikes, curbs and berms; pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; drainage and stormwater conveyance systems (channels or gutters, open top box culverts and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector and culverts) or equivalent measures.

(2) Capping. When capping of a contaminant source is necessary, the source being capped and materials and procedures used to cap the contaminant source shall be identified.

(3) Treatment. If treatment of a stormwater discharge is necessary to protect water quality, include a description of the type and location of stormwater treatment that will be used. Stormwater treatments include the following: chemical or physical systems; oil and water separators; artificial wetlands; etc. The permittee is encouraged to use both passive and active treatment of stormwater runoff. Treated runoff may be discharged as a stormwater source regulated under this permit provided the discharge is not combined with discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 440).

(4) Certification of discharge testing. The permittee shall test or evaluate all outfalls covered under this permit for the presence of specific mining-related non-stormwater discharges such as seeps or adit discharges or discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (e.g., 40 CFR Part 440), such as mine drainage or process water. Alternatively (if applicable), the permittee may certify in the SWPPP that a particular discharge composed of commingled stormwater and non-stormwater is covered under a separate VPDES permit; and that permit subjects the non-stormwater portion to effluent limitations prior to any commingling. This certification shall identify the non-stormwater discharges, the applicable VPDES permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-stormwater discharge by the permit(s), and the points at which the limitations are applied.

#### G. Termination of permit coverage.

1. Termination of permit coverage for sites reclaimed after December 17, 1990. A site or a portion of a site that has been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit. If the site or portion of a site reclaimed after December 17, 1990, was not subject to reclamation requirements, the site or portion of the site is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed as defined in subdivision 2 of this subsection.

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

H. Inactive and unstaffed sites. Permittees in Sector G seeking to exercise a waiver from the quarterly visual assessment and routine facility inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites (including temporarily inactive sites) are conditionally exempt from the requirement to certify that "there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" in Part I A 4.

This exemption is conditioned on the following:

1. If circumstances change and the facility becomes active or staffed, this exception no longer applies and the permittee shall immediately begin complying with the quarterly visual assessment and routine facility inspection requirements; and
2. The board retains the authority to revoke this exemption and the monitoring waiver when it is determined that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an instream excursion above an applicable water quality standard, including designated uses.

Subject to the two conditions in subdivisions 1 and 2 of this subsection, if a facility is inactive and unstaffed, the permittee is waived from the requirement to conduct quarterly visual assessments and routine facility inspections. The permittee is not waived from conducting the Part III E comprehensive site inspection. The board encourages the permittee to inspect the site more frequently when there is reason to believe that severe weather or natural disasters may have damaged control measures.

I. Benchmark monitoring and reporting requirements. Note: There are no benchmark monitoring requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites that have received a waiver in accordance with Part I A 4 (Inactive and unstaffed sites).

1. Copper ore mining and dressing facilities. Active copper ore mining and dressing facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 150-1 below.
2. Discharges from waste rock and overburden piles at active sites. Discharges from waste rock and overburden piles at active sites shall be analyzed for the parameters listed in Table 150-2. Facilities shall also monitor for the parameters listed in Table 150-3. The director may also notify the facility that additional monitoring must be performed to accurately characterize the quality and quantity of pollutants discharged from the waste rock or overburden piles.

Table 150-1  
Sector G – Benchmark Monitoring Requirements - Copper Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Concentration
Active Copper Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities (SIC 1021)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

Table 150-2  
Sector G – Benchmark Monitoring Requirements - Discharges from Waste Rock and Overburden Piles from Active Ore Mining or Dressing Facilities

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Concentration
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)	50 NTU
pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	no benchmark value
Total Recoverable Antimony	640 µg/L
Total Recoverable Arsenic	50 µg/L
Total Recoverable Beryllium	130 µg/L

Total Recoverable Cadmium	2.1 µg/L
Total Recoverable Copper	18 µg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	120 µg/L
Total Recoverable Mercury	1.4 µg/L
Total Recoverable Nickel	470 µg/L
Total Recoverable Selenium	5.0 µg/L
Total Recoverable Silver	3.8 µg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 µg/L

Table 150-3

Sector G – Additional Monitoring Requirements for Discharges from Waste Rock and Overburden Piles from Active Ore Mining or Dressing Facilities.

Type of Ore Mined	Pollutants of Concern		
	TSS (mg/L)	pH	Metals, Total Recoverable
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	Iron.
Mercury Ore	X	X	Nickel (H).
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 Recoverable), Uranium, Zinc (H).

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

**9VAC25-151-160. Sector H - Coal mines and coal mining-related facilities.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from coal mining-related areas (SIC Major Group 12) if (i) they are not subject to effluent limitations guidelines under 40 CFR Part 434 or (ii) they are not subject to the standards of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA) (30 USC § 1201 et seq.) and the Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy's individual permit requirements.

The requirements of this section shall apply to stormwater discharges from coal mining-related activities exempt from SMCRA, including the public financed exemption, the 16-2/3% exemption, the private use exemption, the under 250 tons exemption, the nonincidental tipple exemption, and the exemption for coal piles and preparation plants associated with the end user. Stormwater discharges from the following portions of eligible coal mines and coal mining related facilities may be eligible for this permit: haul roads (nonpublic roads on which coal or coal refuse is conveyed), access roads (nonpublic roads providing light vehicular traffic within

the facility property and to public roadways), railroad spurs, sidings, and internal haulage lines (rail lines used for hauling coal within the facility property and to off-site commercial railroad lines or loading areas); conveyor belts, chutes, and aerial tramway haulage areas (areas under and around coal or refuse conveyor areas, including transfer stations); and equipment storage and maintenance yards, coal handling buildings and structures, coal tipples, coal loading facilities and inactive coal mines and related areas (abandoned and other inactive mines, refuse disposal sites and other mining-related areas).

B. Special conditions. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges. In addition to the general prohibition of non-stormwater discharges in Part I B 1, the following discharges are not covered by this permit: discharges from pollutant seeps or underground drainage from inactive coal mines and refuse disposal areas that do not result from precipitation events and discharges from floor drains in maintenance buildings and other similar drains in mining and preparation plant areas.

C. Stormwater pollution prevention plan requirements. In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include at a minimum, the following items.

1. Site description.

a. Site map. The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff:

- (1) Haul and access roads;
- (2) Railroad spurs, sliding, and internal hauling lines;
- (3) Conveyor belts, chutes, and aerial tramways;
- (4) Equipment storage and maintenance yards;
- (5) Coal handling buildings and structures;
- (6) Inactive mines and related areas;
- (7) Acidic spoil, refuse or unreclaimed disturbed areas; and
- (8) Liquid storage tanks containing pollutants such as caustics, hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

b. Summary of potential pollutant sources. A description 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.

2. Stormwater controls.

a. Good housekeeping. As part of the facility's good housekeeping program required by permit Part III B 4 b (1), the permittee shall consider the following: using sweepers, covered storage, and watering of haul roads to minimize dust generation; and conservation of vegetation (where possible) to minimize erosion.

b. Preventive maintenance. The permittee shall also perform inspections 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.

c. Routine facility inspections. Sites shall be inspected at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible. The requirement for routine facility inspections is waived for facilities that have maintained an active VEEP E3/E4 status.

3. Comprehensive site compliance evaluation. The evaluation program shall also include inspections for pollutants entering the drainage system from activities located on or near coal mining-related areas. Among the areas to be inspected: 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.

D. Inactive and unstaffed sites. Permittees in Sector H seeking to exercise a waiver from the quarterly visual assessment and routine facility inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites (including temporarily inactive sites) are conditionally exempt from the requirement to certify that "there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" in Part I A 4.

This exemption is conditioned on the following:

1. If circumstances change and the facility becomes active or staffed, this exception no longer applies and the permittee shall immediately begin complying with the quarterly visual assessment requirements and routine facility inspection requirements; and
2. The board retains the authority to revoke this exemption and the monitoring waiver when it is determined that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an instream excursion above an applicable water quality standard, including designated uses.

Subject to the two conditions in subdivisions 1 and 2 of this subsection, if a facility is inactive and unstaffed, the permittee is waived from the requirement to conduct quarterly visual assessments and routine facility inspections. The permittee is not waived from conducting the Part III E comprehensive site inspection. The board encourages the permittee to inspect the site more frequently when there is reason to believe that severe weather or natural disasters may have damaged control measures.

E. Benchmark monitoring and reporting requirements. Coal mining facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 160. Note: There are no benchmark monitoring requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites that have received a waiver in accordance with Part I A 4 (Inactive and unstaffed sites).

Table 160  
Sector H - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Concentration
Coal Mines and Related Areas (SIC 1221-1241)	
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 µg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

**9VAC25-151-170. Sector I - Oil and gas extraction and refining.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from oil and gas extraction and refining facilities listed under SIC Major Group 13 which have had a discharge of a reportable quantity (RQ) of oil or a hazardous substance for which notification is required under 40 CFR 110.6, 40 CFR 117.21 or 40 CFR 302.6 . These include oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge stormwater contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with any overburden raw material, intermediate products, finished products, by-products or waste products located on the site of such operations. Industries in SIC Major Group 13 include the extraction and production of crude oil, natural gas, oil sands and shale; the production of hydrocarbon liquids and natural gas from coal; and associated oilfield service, supply and repair industries. This section also covers petroleum refineries listed under SIC Code 2911.

Contaminated stormwater discharges from petroleum refining or drilling operations that are subject to nationally established BAT or BPT guidelines found at 40 CFR Part 419 and 40 CFR Part 435 respectively are not authorized by this permit.

Note: most contaminated discharges from petroleum refining and drilling facilities are subject to these effluent guidelines and are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

B. Special conditions. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges. In addition to the general prohibition of non-stormwater discharges in Part I B 1, the following discharges are not covered by this permit: discharges of vehicle and equipment washwater, including tank cleaning operations. Alternatively, washwater discharges must be authorized under a separate VPDES permit, or be discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.

C. Stormwater pollution prevention plan requirements. In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Site description.

a. Site map. The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: reportable quantity (RQ) releases; locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; processing areas and storage areas; chemical mixing areas; construction and drilling areas; all areas subject to the effluent guidelines requirement of "No Discharge" in accordance with 40 CFR 435.32 and the structural controls to achieve compliance with the "No Discharge" requirement.

b. Summary of potential pollutant sources.

(1) The plan shall also include a description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: chemical, cement, mud or gel mixing activities; drilling or mining activities; and equipment cleaning and rehabilitation activities.

(2) The plan shall include information about the RQ release which triggered the permit application requirements, including: the nature of the 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; cause of the release (e.g., poor handling techniques and lack of containment in the area); areas affected by the release, including land and waters; procedure to cleanup release; actions or procedures implemented to prevent or improve response to a release; and remaining potential contamination of stormwater from release (taking into account human health risks, the control of drinking water intakes, and the designated uses of the receiving water).

2. Stormwater controls: Sediment and erosion control. The sediment and erosion control additional documentation requirements for well drillings and sand or shale mining areas are as follows:

a. Site description. Each plan shall provide a description of the following:

(1) A description of the nature of the exploration activity;

(2) Estimates of the total area of the site and the area of the site that is expected to be disturbed due to the exploration activity;

(3) An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the site;

(4) A site map indicating drainage patterns and approximate slopes; and

(5) The name of all receiving water(s).

b. Vegetative controls. The SWPPP shall include a description of vegetative practices designed to preserve existing vegetation where attainable and revegetate open areas as soon as practicable after grade drilling. Such practices may include: temporary or permanent seeding, mulching, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, tree protection practices. The permittee shall initiate appropriate vegetative practices on all disturbed areas within 14 calendar days of the last activity at that area.

c. Procedures in the plan shall provide that all erosion and sedimentation controls on the site are inspected at least once every seven calendar days.

**Sector J – Mineral Mining and Dressing (SIC 1411-1499).** Facilities described by this sector are not covered by this general permit. Facilities with stormwater discharges that fall under this

sector should apply for coverage under the VPDES Nonmetallic Mineral Mining General Permit (VAG 84).

**9VAC25-151-180. Sector K - Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA (Industrial Activity Code "HZ"). Disposal facilities that have been properly closed and capped, or clean closed, and have no significant materials exposed to stormwater, do not require this permit.

B. Special conditions. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges. In addition to the general prohibition of non-stormwater discharges in Part I B 1, the following discharges are not covered by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory-derived wastewater and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

C. Definitions.

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

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

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

"Landfill wastewater" as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category) means all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, noncontaminated stormwater, contaminated ground water, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated stormwater and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

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

"Noncontaminated stormwater" means stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined above. Noncontaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, or final cover of the landfill.

D. Numeric effluent limitations. As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A, the numeric limitations in Table 180-1 apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to the provisions of RCRA Subtitle C at 40 CFR Parts 264 (Subpart N) and 265 (Subpart N) except for any of the following facilities:

1. Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill only receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;

2. Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes provided the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation or the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;

3. Landfills operated in conjunction with Centralized Waste Treatment (CWT) facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437 so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other nonlandfill 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

4. Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

Table 180-1  
Sector K – Numeric Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum Daily	Maximum Monthly Average
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities (Industrial Activity Code "HZ") Subject to the Provisions of 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A .		
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	220 mg/L	56 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L	27 mg/L
Ammonia	10 mg/L	4.9 mg/L
Alpha Terpineol	0.042 mg/L	0.019 mg/L
Aniline	0.024 mg/L	0.015 mg/L
Benzoic Acid	0.119 mg/L*	0.073 mg/L
Naphthalene	0.059 mg/L	0.022 mg/L
p-Cresol	0.024 mg/L	0.015 mg/L
Phenol	0.048 mg/L	0.029 mg/L
Pyridine	0.072 mg/L	0.025 mg/L
Arsenic (Total)	1.1 mg/L	0.54 mg/L
Chromium (Total)	1.1 mg/L	0.46 mg/L
Zinc (Total)	0.535 mg/L*	0.296 mg/L*
pH	Within the range of 6.0 - 9.0 s.u.	

\*These effluent limitations are three significant digits for reporting purposes.

E. Benchmark monitoring and reporting requirements. Permittees with hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities (TSDFs) are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 180-2. These benchmark monitoring cutoff concentrations apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity other than contaminated stormwater discharges from landfills subject to the numeric effluent limitations set forth in Table 180-1.

Table 180-2  
Sector K – Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Concentration
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Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities (Industrial Activity Code "HZ")	
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	1.5 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	110 mg/L
Total Recoverable Arsenic	50 µg/L
Total Recoverable Cadmium	2.1 µg/L
Total Cyanide	22 µg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	120 µg/L
Total Magnesium	64 µg/L
Total Recoverable Mercury	1.4 µg/L
Total Recoverable Selenium	5.0 µg/L
Total Recoverable Silver	3.8 µg/L

**9VAC25-151-190. Sector L - Landfills, land application sites and open dumps.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from waste disposal at landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received industrial wastes (Industrial Activity Code "LF"), including sites subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA. Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that have stormwater discharges from other types of industrial activities such as vehicle maintenance, truck washing, and recycling may be subject to additional requirements specified elsewhere in this permit. This permit does not cover discharges from landfills that receive only municipal wastes. Landfills (including landfills in "post-closure care") that have been properly closed and capped in accordance with 9VAC20-81-160 and 9VAC20-81-170 and have no significant materials exposed to stormwater do not require this permit. Landfills closed in accordance with regulations or permits in effect prior to December 21, 1988, do not require this permit, unless significant materials are exposed to stormwater.

B. Special conditions. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges. In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Part I B 1, the following discharges are not covered by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory wastewater, and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

C. Definitions.

"Contaminated stormwater" means stormwater that comes in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Some areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated stormwater include, but are not limited to, the working face of an active landfill; the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment, or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

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

"Landfill wastewater" as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category) means all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, noncontaminated stormwater, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated stormwater and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

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

"Noncontaminated stormwater" means stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined above. Noncontaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the cap, intermediate cover, or final cover of the landfill.

"Open dump" means a site on which any solid waste is placed, discharged, deposited, injected, dumped, or spilled so as to present a threat of a release of harmful substances into the environment or present a hazard to human health. Such a site is subject to the open dump criteria in 9VAC20-81-45.

D. Stormwater pollution prevention plan requirements. In addition to the requirements in Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Site description.

a. Site map. The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: active and closed landfill cells or trenches; active and closed land application areas; locations where open dumping is occurring or has occurred; locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with runoff; and leachate collection and handling systems.

b. Summary of potential pollutant sources. The SWPPP shall also include a description of potential pollutant sources associated with any of the following: fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide application; earth and soil moving; waste hauling and loading and unloading; outdoor storage of significant materials including daily, interim and final cover material stockpiles as well as temporary waste storage areas; exposure of active and inactive landfill and land application areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; and failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems.

2. Stormwater controls.

a. Preventive maintenance program. As part of the preventive maintenance program, the permittee shall maintain: all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater and the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including making repairs to the cover as necessary), to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion.

b. Routine facility inspections.

(1) Inspections of active sites. Operating landfills, open dumps, and land application sites shall be inspected at least once every seven days. Qualified personnel shall inspect areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized, active land application areas, areas used for storage of materials or 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. Erosion and sediment control measures shall be observed to ensure they are operating correctly. For stabilized sites and areas where land application has been completed, or where the climate is seasonally arid (annual rainfall averages from 0 to 10 inches) or semi-arid (annual rainfall averages from 10 to 20 inches), inspections shall be conducted at least once every month.

(2) Inspections of inactive sites. Inactive landfills, open dumps, and land application sites shall be inspected at least quarterly. Qualified personnel shall inspect landfill (or open dump) stabilization and structural erosion control measures and leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed land application areas.

c. Recordkeeping and internal reporting procedures. Landfill and open dump owners shall provide for a tracking system for the types of wastes disposed of in each cell or trench of a landfill or open dump. Land application site owners shall track the types and quantities of wastes applied in specific areas.

d. Annual outfall evaluation for unauthorized discharges. The evaluation shall also be conducted for the presence of leachate and vehicle washwater.

e. Sediment and erosion control plan. Landfill and open dump owners shall provide for temporary stabilization of materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final cover. Stabilization practices to consider include, but are not limited to, temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of the stockpiles. Landfill and open dump owners shall provide for temporary stabilization of inactive areas of the landfill or open dump which have an intermediate cover but no final cover. Landfill and open dump owners shall provide for temporary stabilization of any landfill or open dumping areas which have received a final cover until vegetation has established itself. Land application site owners shall also stabilize areas where waste application has been completed until vegetation has been established.

f. Comprehensive site compliance evaluation. Areas contributing to a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activities at landfills, open dumps and land application sites shall be evaluated for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

E. Numeric effluent limitations. As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B, the numeric limitations in Table 190-1 apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from municipal solid waste landfills (MSWLFs) that have not been closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60, and contaminated stormwater discharges from those landfills that are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 257 (these include CDD landfills (also known as C&D landfills), and industrial landfills) except for discharges from any of the following facilities:

1. Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill only receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;
2. Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes provided the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation or the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;
3. Landfills operated in conjunction with centralized waste treatment (CWT) facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437 so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other nonlandfill 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
4. Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

Table 190-1 Sector L – Numeric Effluent Limitations		
Parameter	Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum Daily	Maximum Monthly Average
Landfills (Industrial Activity Code "LF") that are Subject to the Requirements of 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B .		
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	140 mg/L	37 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L	27 mg/L

Ammonia	10 mg/L	4.9 mg/L
Alpha Terpineol	0.033 mg/L	0.016 mg/L
Benzoic Acid	0.12 mg/L	0.071 mg/L
p-Cresol	0.025 mg/L	0.014 mg/L
Phenol	0.026 mg/L	0.015 mg/L
Zinc (Total)	0.20 mg/L	0.11 mg/L
pH	Within the range of 6.0 - 9.0 s.u.	

F. Benchmark monitoring and reporting requirements. Landfill, land application, and open dump sites are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 190-2. These benchmark monitoring cutoff concentrations apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity other than contaminated stormwater discharges from landfills subject to the numeric effluent limitations set forth in Table 190-1.

Table 190-2  
Sector L – Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Concentration
Landfills, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps (Industrial Activity Code "LF").	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

**9VAC25-151-200. Sector M - Automobile salvage yards.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities engaged in dismantling or wrecking used motor vehicles for parts recycling or resale, and for scrap (SIC Code 5015).

B. Stormwater pollution prevention plan requirements. In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

1. Site description.

a. Site map. The map shall include the location of each monitoring point, and an estimation (in acres) of the total area used for industrial activity including, but not limited to, dismantling, storage, and maintenance of used motor vehicle parts. The site map shall also identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: vehicle storage areas; dismantling areas; parts storage areas (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers); and liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids.

b. Summary of potential pollutant sources. The permittee shall assess the potential for the following activities to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: vehicle storage areas; dismantling areas; parts storage areas (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, and hoods); fueling stations.

2. Stormwater controls.

a. Spill and leak prevention procedures. All vehicles that are intended to be dismantled shall be properly drained of all fluids prior to being dismantled or crushed, or other equivalent means shall be taken to prevent leaks or spills of fluids.

b. Inspections. Upon arrival at the site, or as soon thereafter as feasible, vehicles shall be inspected for leaks. Any equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, any other types of fluids, or mercury switches shall be inspected at least quarterly (four times per year) for signs of leaks. All vessels and areas where hazardous materials and general automotive fluids are stored, including, but not limited to, mercury switches, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water, and antifreeze, shall be inspected at least quarterly for leaks.

c. Employee training. Employee training shall, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: proper handling (collection, storage, and disposal) of oil, used mineral spirits, anti-freeze, mercury switches, and solvents.

d. Management of runoff. The permittee shall implement control measures to divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce stormwater runoff, to minimize pollutants in discharges from the facility. The following management practices shall be considered: berms or drainage ditches on the property line, to help prevent runoff from neighboring properties; berms for uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks, and aboveground liquid storage; and the installation of detention ponds, filtering devices, and oil/water separators.

C. Benchmark monitoring and reporting requirements. Automobile salvage yards are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 200.

Table 200  
Sector M – Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Concentration
Automobile Salvage Yards (SIC 5015)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 µg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	120 µg/L

**9VAC25-151-210. Sector N - Scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities and material recovery facilities (MRF).**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that are engaged in the processing, reclaiming and wholesale distribution of scrap and waste materials such as ferrous and nonferrous metals, paper, plastic, cardboard, glass, animal hides (these types of activities are typically identified as SIC Code 5093), and facilities that are engaged in reclaiming and recycling liquid wastes such as used oil, antifreeze, mineral spirits, and industrial solvents (also identified as SIC Code 5093). Separate permit requirements have been established for recycling facilities that only receive source-separated recyclable materials primarily from nonindustrial and residential sources (also identified as SIC Code 5093) (e.g., common consumer products including paper, newspaper, glass, cardboard, plastic containers, aluminum and tin cans).

Separate permit requirements have also been established for facilities that are engaged in dismantling ships, marine salvaging, and marine wrecking—ships for scrap (SIC 4499, limited to those listed; for others in SIC 4499 not listed above, see Sector Q (9VAC25-151-240)).

B. Special conditions. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges. In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Part I B 1, non-stormwater discharges from turnings containment areas are not covered by this permit (see also subdivision C 2 c of this section). Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate VPDES permit.

C. Stormwater pollution prevention plan requirements. In addition to the requirements of Part III, all facilities are required to comply with the general SWPPP requirement in subdivision 1 of this subsection.

Subdivisions 2 through 5 of this subsection have SWPPP requirements for specific types of recycling facilities. The permittee shall implement and describe in the SWPPP a program to address those items that apply. Included are lists of control measure options that, along with any functional equivalents, shall be considered for implementation.

1. Site description. Site map. The site map shall identify the locations where any of the following activities or sources 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.

2. Scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities (nonsource-separated, nonliquid recyclable materials). The following SWPPP special conditions have been established for facilities that receive, process and do wholesale distribution of nonliquid recyclable wastes (e.g., ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard and paper). These facilities may receive both nonrecyclable and recyclable materials. This section is not intended for those facilities that only accept recyclable materials primarily from nonindustrial and residential sources.

a. Inbound recyclable and waste material control program. The plan shall include a recyclable and waste material inspection program to minimize the likelihood of receiving materials that may be significant pollutant sources to stormwater discharges. Control measure options:

(1) Provide information and education flyers, brochures and pamphlets to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on draining and properly disposing of residual fluids prior to delivery to the facility (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators, and transmissions, oil-filled transformers, and individual containers or drums), and on removal of mercury switches prior to delivery to the facility;

(2) Establish procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming in contact with precipitation or runoff;

(3) Establish procedures for accepting scrap lead-acid batteries. Additional requirements for the handling, storage and disposal or recycling of batteries are contained in the scrap lead-acid battery program provisions in subdivision 2 f of this subsection;

(4) Provide training targeted for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials; and

(5) Establish procedures to ensure that liquid wastes, including used oil, are stored in materially compatible and nonleaking containers and disposed or recycled in accordance with all requirements under the Resource Recovery and Conservation Act (RCRA), and other state or local requirements.

b. Scrap and waste material stockpiles and storage (outdoor). The plan shall describe measures and controls to minimize contact of stormwater runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials and nonrecyclable wastes. Control measure options:

(1) Permanent or semipermanent covers;

(2) The use of sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants;

(3) Diversion of runoff away from storage areas via dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts and surface grading;

(4) Silt fencing; and

(5) Oil/water separators, sumps and dry adsorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automotive engine storage areas).

c. Stockpiling of turnings exposed to cutting fluids (outdoor storage). The plan shall implement measures necessary to minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids. Control measure options (use singularly or in combination):

(1) Storage of all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semipermanent cover. Stormwater discharges from these areas are permitted provided the runoff is first treated by an oil/water separator or its equivalent. Procedures to collect, handle, and dispose or recycle residual fluids that may be present shall be identified in the plan; or

- (2) Establish dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids. Stormwater runoff from these areas can be discharged provided:
  - (a) The containment areas are constructed of either concrete, asphalt or other equivalent type of impermeable material;
  - (b) There is a barrier around the perimeter of the containment areas to prevent contact with stormwater runoff (e.g., berms, curbing, elevated pads, etc.);
  - (c) There is a drainage collection system for runoff generated from containment areas;
  - (d) There is a schedule to maintain the oil/water separator (or its equivalent); and
  - (e) Procedures are identified for the proper disposal or recycling of collected residual fluids.
- d. Scrap and waste material stockpiles and storage (covered or indoor storage). The plan shall address measures and controls to minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover from coming in contact with surface runoff. Control measure options:
  - (1) Good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbent or wet vacuum cleanup methods, to contain, dispose, or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, or mercury spill kits from storage of mercury switches;
  - (2) Prohibiting the practice of allowing washwater from tipping floors or other processing areas from discharging to the storm sewer system; and
  - (3) Disconnecting or sealing off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.
- e. Scrap and recyclable waste processing areas. The plan shall include measures and controls to minimize surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. In the case of processing equipment that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding facilities), the plan shall describe measures to minimize the contact of residual fluids and accumulated particulate matter with runoff (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, etc.). Control measure options:
  - (1) A schedule of regular inspections of equipment for leaks, spills, malfunctioning, worn or corroded parts or equipment;
  - (2) A preventive maintenance program for processing equipment;
  - (3) Removal of mercury switches from the hood and trunk lighting units, and removal of anti-lock brake system units containing mercury switches;
  - (4) Use of dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and to dispose of or recycle spilled or leaking fluids, or use of mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches;
  - (5) Installation of low-level alarms or other equivalent protection devices on unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity. Alternatively, provide secondary containment with sufficient volume to contain the entire volume of the reservoir.
  - (6) Containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading to minimize contact of stormwater runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials;
  - (7) Oil/water separators or sumps;
  - (8) Permanent or semipermanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease;
  - (9) Retention and detention basins or ponds, sediment traps, vegetated swales or strips, to facilitate pollutant settling and filtration; and

- (10) Catch basin filters or sand filters.
- f. Scrap lead-acid battery program. The plan shall address measures and controls for the proper handling, storage and disposal of scrap lead-acid batteries. Control measure options:
- (1) Segregate scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials;
  - (2) A description of procedures and measures for the proper handling, storage and disposal of cracked or broken batteries;
  - (3) A description of measures to collect and dispose of leaking lead-acid battery fluid;
  - (4) A description of measures to minimize and, whenever possible, eliminate exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; and
  - (5) A description of employee training for the management of scrap batteries.
- g. Spill prevention and response procedures. The SWPPP shall include measures to minimize stormwater contamination at loading and unloading areas, and from equipment or container failures. Control measure options:
- (1) Description of spill prevention and response measures to address areas that are potential sources of fluid leaks or spills;
  - (2) Immediate containment and clean up of spills and leaks. If malfunctioning equipment is responsible for the spill or leak, repairs shall also be conducted as soon as possible;
  - (3) Cleanup procedures shall be identified in the plan, including the use of dry absorbents. Where dry absorbent cleanup methods are used, an adequate supply of dry absorbent material shall be maintained on-site. Used absorbent material shall be disposed of properly;
  - (4) Drums containing liquids, especially oil and lubricants, shall be stored: indoors; in a bermed area; in overpack containers or spill pallets; or in similar containment devices;
  - (5) Overfill prevention devices shall be installed on all fuel pumps or tanks;
  - (6) Drip pans or equivalent measures shall be placed under any leaking piece of stationary equipment until the leak is repaired. The drip pans shall be inspected for leaks and potential overflow and all liquids properly disposed of in accordance with RCRA requirements; and
  - (7) An alarm or pump shut off system shall be installed on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in order to prevent draining the tank contents in the event of a line break. Alternatively, the equipment may have a secondary containment system capable of containing the contents of the hydraulic reservoir plus adequate freeboard for precipitation. A mercury spill kit shall be used for any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas.
- h. Inspection program. All designated areas of the facility and equipment identified in the plan shall be inspected at least quarterly. The requirement for routine facility inspections is waived for facilities that have maintained an active VEEP E3/E4 status.
- i. Supplier notification program. The plan shall include a program to notify major suppliers which scrap materials will not be accepted at the facility or are only accepted under certain conditions.
3. Waste recycling facilities (liquid recyclable materials).
- a. Waste material storage (indoor). The plan shall include measures and controls to minimize or 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 40 CFR Part 112. Control measure options:

- (1) Procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking);
  - (2) A sufficient supply of dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spilled or leaked materials (note: spilled or leaking mercury should never be vacuumed);
  - (3) An appropriate containment structure, such as trenches, curbing, gutters or other equivalent measures; and
  - (4) A drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, or manually operated valves), to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas. Drainage shall be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility, sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly. Discharges from these areas may require coverage under a separate VPDES permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.
- b. Waste material storage (outdoor). The plan shall describe measures and controls to minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112 . Discharges of precipitation from containment areas containing used oil shall also be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112 . Control measure options:
- (1) Appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the volume of the largest single tank, with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation;
  - (2) Drainage control and other diversionary structures;
  - (3) For storage tanks, provide corrosion protection or leak detection systems; and
  - (4) Dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.
- c. Truck and rail car waste transfer areas. The plan shall describe measures and controls to minimize pollutants in discharges from truck and rail car loading and unloading areas. The plan shall also address measures to clean up minor spills and leaks resulting from the transfer of liquid wastes. Control measure options:
- (1) Containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or runoff; and
  - (2) Use of dry cleanup methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, or runoff controls.
- d. Inspections. Inspections shall be made quarterly and shall also include all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated or disposed that are exposed to either precipitation or stormwater runoff. The requirement for routine facility inspections is waived for facilities that have maintained an active VEEP E3/E4 status.
4. Recycling facilities (source separated materials). The following SWPPP special conditions have been established for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclable materials primarily from nonindustrial and residential sources.
- a. Inbound recyclable material control. The plan shall include an inbound materials inspection program to minimize the likelihood of receiving nonrecyclable materials (e.g., hazardous materials) that may be a significant source of pollutants in surface runoff. Control measure options:
- (1) Provide information and education measures to inform suppliers of recyclable materials on the types of materials that are acceptable and those that are not acceptable;
  - (2) A description of training measures for drivers responsible for pickup of recyclable materials;
  - (3) Clearly mark public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted;

- (4) Rejecting nonrecyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source; and
  - (5) Establish procedures for the handling and disposal of nonrecyclable materials.
- b. Outdoor storage. The plan shall include procedures to minimize the exposure of recyclable materials to surface runoff and precipitation. The plan shall include good housekeeping measures to prevent the accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas. Control measure options:
- (1) Provide totally-enclosed drop-off containers for the public;
  - (2) Install a sump and pump with each containment pit, and treat or discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system;
  - (3) Provide dikes and curbs for secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable waste paper);
  - (4) Divert surface runoff away from outside material storage areas;
  - (5) Provide covers over containment bins, dumpsters, roll-off boxes; and
  - (6) Store the equivalent one day's volume of recyclable materials indoors.
- c. Indoor storage and material processing. The plan shall include measures to minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas. Control measure options:
- (1) Schedule routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas;
  - (2) Prohibit a practice of allowing tipping floor washwaters from draining to any portion of the storm sewer system; and
  - (3) Provide employee training on pollution prevention practices.
- d. Vehicle and equipment maintenance. The plan shall also provide for control measures in those areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance is occurring outdoors. Control measure options:
- (1) Prohibit vehicle and equipment washwater from discharging to the storm sewer system;
  - (2) Minimize or eliminate outdoor maintenance areas, wherever possible;
  - (3) Establish spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas;
  - (4) Avoid topping off fuel tanks;
  - (5) Divert runoff from fueling areas;
  - (6) Store lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors; and
  - (7) Provide employee training on proper, handling, storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

5. Facilities engaged in dismantling ships, marine salvaging, and marine wrecking—ships for scrap. The following SWPPP special conditions have been established for facilities that are engaged in dismantling ships, marine salvaging, and marine wrecking—ships for scrap.

Vessel breaking and scrapping activities. Scrapping of vessels shall be accomplished ashore beyond the range of mean high tide, whenever practicable. If this activity must be conducted while a vessel is afloat or grounded in state waters, then the permittee shall employ control measures to reduce the amount of pollutants released. The following control measures shall be implemented during those periods when vessels (ships, barges, yachts, etc.) are brought to the facility's site for recycling, scrapping and storage prior to scrapping.

- a. Fixed or floating platforms sufficiently sized and constructed to catch and prevent scrap materials and pollutants from entering surface waters (or equivalent measures approved by the board) shall be used as work surfaces when working on or near the water surface. These platforms shall be cleaned as required to prevent pollutants from

entering surface waters and at the end of each work shift. All scrap metals and pollutants shall be collected in a manner to prevent releases (containerization is recommended).

b. There shall be no discharge of oil or oily wastewater at the facility. Drip pans and other protective devices shall be required for all oil and oily waste transfer operations to catch incidental spillage and drips from hose nozzles, hose racks, drums or barrels. Drip pans and other protective devices shall be inspected and maintained to prevent releases. Oil and oily waste shall be disposed at a permitted facility and adequate documentation of off-site disposition shall be retained for review by the board upon request.

c. During the storage, breaking, and scrapping period, oil containment boom(s) shall be deployed either around the vessel being scrapped, or across the mouth of the facility's wet slip, to contain pollutants in the event of a spill. Booms shall be inspected, maintained, and repaired as needed. Oil, grease and fuel spills shall be prevented from reaching surface waters. Cleanup shall be carried out promptly after an oil, grease, or fuel spill is detected.

d. Paint and solvent spills shall be immediately cleaned up to prevent pollutants from reaching storm drains, deck drains, and surface waters.

e. Contaminated bilge and ballast water shall not be discharged to surface waters. If it becomes necessary to dispose of contaminated bilge and ballast waters during a vessel breaking activity, the wastewater shall be disposed at a permitted facility and adequate documentation of off-site disposition shall be retained for review by the board upon request.

D. Benchmark monitoring and reporting requirements. Scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities (both source-separated and nonsource-separated facilities), and facilities engaged in dismantling ships, marine salvaging, and marine wrecking—ships for scrap are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 210.

Table 210  
Sector N – Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Concentration
Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities (nonsource-separated facilities only) (SIC 5093)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 µg/L
Total Recoverable Cadmium	2.1 µg/L
Total Recoverable Chromium	16 µg/L
Total Recoverable Copper	18 µg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	120 µg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 µg/L
Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities (source-separated facilities) (SIC 5093)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Aluminum <sup>1</sup>	750 µg/L
Total Recoverable Cadmium <sup>1</sup>	2.1 µg/L
Total Recoverable Chromium <sup>1</sup>	16 µg/L
Total Recoverable Copper <sup>1</sup>	18 µg/L
Total Recoverable Iron <sup>1</sup>	1.0 mg/L
Total Recoverable Lead <sup>1</sup>	120 µg/L

Total Recoverable Zinc <sup>1</sup>	120 µg/L
<sup>1</sup> Metals monitoring is only required at source-separated facilities for the specific metals listed above that are received at the facility.	
Facilities Engaged in Dismantling Ships, Marine Salvaging, and Marine Wrecking - Ships for Scrap (SIC 4499, limited to list)	
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 µg/L
Total Recoverable Cadmium	2.1 µg/L
Total Recoverable Chromium	16 µg/L
Total Recoverable Copper	18 µg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	120 µg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 µg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

**9VAC25-151-220. Sector O - Steam electric generating facilities.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from steam electric power generating facilities using coal, natural gas, oil, nuclear energy, etc. to produce a steam source, including coal handling areas (Industrial Activity Code "SE").

Stormwater discharges from coal pile runoff subject to numeric effluent limitations are eligible for coverage under this permit, but are subject to the limitations established by Part I A 1 c (2).

Stormwater discharges from ancillary facilities (e.g., fleet centers, gas turbine stations, and substations) that are not contiguous to a steam electric power generating facility are not covered by this permit. Heat capture and heat recovery combined cycle generation facilities are also not covered by this permit; however, dual fuel co-generation facilities that generate electric power are included.

B. Special conditions. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges. In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Part I B 1, non-stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines are also not covered by this permit.

C. Stormwater pollution prevention plan requirements. In addition to the requirements of Part III, the plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Site description. Site map. The site map shall identify the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or 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; and stock pile areas (such as coal or limestone piles).

2. Stormwater controls.

a. Good housekeeping measures.

(1) Fugitive dust emissions. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal and ash handling areas. The permittee shall minimize off-site tracking of coal dust and ash. Control measures to consider include installing specially designed tires, or washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site, and controlling the wash water.

(2) Delivery vehicles. The plan shall describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from delivery vehicles arriving on the plant site. At a minimum the permittee shall consider the following:

- (a) Develop procedures for the inspection of delivery vehicles arriving on the plant site, and ensure overall integrity of the body or container; and
  - (b) Develop procedures to deal with leakage and spillage from vehicles or containers.
- (3) Fuel oil unloading areas. The plan shall describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from fuel oil unloading areas. At a minimum the permittee shall consider using the following measures, or an equivalent:
- (a) Use of containment curbs in unloading areas;
  - (b) During deliveries, having station personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present to ensure that any leaks and spills are immediately contained and cleaned up; and
  - (c) Use of spill and overflow protection (e.g., drip pans, drip diapers, or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors).
- (4) Chemical loading and unloading areas. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from chemical loading and unloading areas. At a minimum the permittee shall consider using the following measures (or their equivalents):
- (a) Use of containment curbs at chemical loading and unloading areas to contain spills;
  - (b) During deliveries, having station personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up; and
  - (c) Covering chemical loading and unloading areas, and storing chemicals indoors.
- (5) Miscellaneous loading and unloading areas. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from loading and unloading areas. The permittee shall consider the following, at a minimum (or their equivalents):
- (a) covering the loading area;
  - (b) grading, berming, or curbing around the loading area to divert runoff; or
  - (c) locating the loading and unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems.
- (6) Liquid storage tanks. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from aboveground liquid storage tanks. At a minimum the permittee shall consider employing the following measures (or their equivalents):
- (a) Use of protective guards around tanks;
  - (b) Use of containment curbs;
  - (c) Use of spill and overflow protection; and
  - (d) Use of dry cleanup methods.
- (7) Large bulk fuel storage tanks. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from large bulk fuel storage tanks. At a minimum the permittee shall consider employing containment berms (or its equivalent). The permittee shall also comply with applicable state and federal laws, including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC).

(8) Spill reduction measures. The permittee shall describe and implement measures to reduce the potential for an oil or chemical spill, or reference the appropriate section of their SPCC plan. The structural integrity of all aboveground tanks, pipelines, pumps and other related equipment shall be visually inspected as part of the routine facility inspection . All repairs deemed necessary based on the findings of the inspections shall be completed immediately to reduce the incidence of spills and leaks occurring from such faulty equipment.

(9) Oil bearing equipment in switchyards. The permittee shall describe and implement measures to prevent or minimize contamination of surface runoff from oil bearing equipment in switchyard areas. The permittee shall consider the use of level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills, and the collection of stormwater runoff in perimeter ditches.

(10) Residue hauling vehicles. All residue hauling vehicles shall be inspected for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing and overall integrity of the container body. Vehicles without load coverings or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds shall be repaired as soon as practicable.

(11) Ash loading areas. The permittee shall describe and implement procedures to reduce or control the tracking of ash and 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.

(12) Areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills. The permittee shall develop procedures to:

- (a) Reduce ash residue which may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue trucks or residue handling vehicles; and
- (b) Reduce ash residue on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling areas.

(13) Landfills, scrapyards, surface impoundments, open dumps, general refuse sites. The plan shall address and include appropriate control measures to minimize the potential for contamination of runoff from landfills, scrapyards, surface impoundments, open dumps and general refuse sites.

b. Comprehensive site compliance evaluation. As part of the evaluation, qualified facility personnel shall inspect the following areas on a monthly basis: coal handling areas, loading and unloading areas, switchyards, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, areas adjacent to disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and long term and short term material storage areas.

D. Numeric effluent limitations. Permittees with point sources of coal pile runoff associated with steam electric power generation shall monitor these stormwater discharges for the presence of TSS and for pH at least annually (one time per year) in accordance with Part I A 1 c (2).

E. Benchmark monitoring and reporting requirements. Steam electric power generating facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 220.

Table 220  
Sector O – Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Concentration
Steam Electric Generating Facilities (Industrial Activity Code "SE")	
Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L

## **9VAC25-151-230. Sector P - Land transportation and warehousing.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from ground transportation facilities and rail transportation facilities (generally identified by SIC Codes 40, 41, 42, 43, and 5171), that have vehicle and equipment maintenance shops (vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication) or equipment cleaning operations. Also covered under this section are facilities found under SIC Codes 4221 through 4225 (public warehousing and storage) that do not have vehicle and equipment maintenance shops or equipment cleaning operations.

B. Special conditions. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges. This permit does not authorize the discharge of vehicle, equipment, or surface washwater, including tank-cleaning operations. Such discharges must be authorized under a separate VPDES permit, discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or recycled on-site.

C. Stormwater pollution prevention plan requirements. In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Site description. Site map. The site map shall identify the locations of any of the following activities and indicate whether the activities may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: fueling stations; vehicle and equipment maintenance or cleaning areas; storage areas for vehicle and equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks; loading and unloading areas; areas where treatment, storage or disposal of wastes occur; liquid storage tanks; processing areas; and storage areas.

2. Summary of potential pollutant sources. The plan shall describe and assess the potential for the following to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: on-site waste storage or disposal; dirt or gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance; plumbing connections between shop floor drains and the stormwater conveyance system; and fueling areas.

3. Stormwater controls.

a. Good housekeeping.

(1) Vehicle and equipment storage areas. The storage of vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance with actual or potential fluid leaks shall be confined to designated areas (delineated on the site map). The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): the use of drip pans under vehicles and equipment; indoor storage of vehicles and equipment; installation of berms or dikes; use of absorbents; roofing or covering storage areas; and cleaning pavement surface to remove oil and grease.

(2) Fueling areas. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from fueling areas. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area; using spill and overflow protection and cleanup equipment; minimizing stormwater runoff and runoff to the fueling area; using dry cleanup methods; and treating or recycling collected stormwater runoff.

(3) Material storage areas. Storage vessels of all materials (e.g., for used oil or oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) shall be maintained in good condition, so as to prevent contamination of stormwater, and plainly labeled (e.g., "used oil," "spent solvents," etc.). The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): indoor storage of the materials; installation of berms and dikes around the areas, minimizing runoff of stormwater to the areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating or recycling the collected stormwater runoff.

(4) Vehicle and equipment cleaning areas. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater runoff

from all areas used for vehicle and equipment cleaning. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): performing all cleaning operations indoors; covering the cleaning operation; ensuring that all washwaters drain to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system unless VPDES permitted); and treating or recycling the collected stormwater runoff.

(5) Vehicle and equipment maintenance areas. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle and equipment maintenance. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): performing maintenance activities indoors; using drip pans; keeping an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; prohibiting wet clean up practices where the practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to stormwater drainage systems; using dry cleanup methods; treating or recycling collected stormwater runoff; and minimizing runoff and runoff of stormwater to maintenance areas.

(6) Locomotive sanding (loading sand for traction) areas. The plan shall describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from areas used for locomotive sanding. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): covering sanding areas; minimizing stormwater runoff and runoff; or appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the off-site transport of sanding material by stormwater.

b. Routine facility inspections. The following areas and activities shall be included in all inspections: storage area for vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance; fueling areas; indoor and outdoor vehicle and equipment maintenance areas; material storage areas; vehicle and equipment cleaning areas; and loading and unloading areas.

c. Employee training. Employee training shall take place, at a minimum, annually (once per calendar year). Employee training shall address the following as applicable: used oil and spent solvent management; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting procedures; and used battery management.

D. Benchmark monitoring and reporting requirements. Land transportation and warehousing facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 230.

Table 230  
Sector P - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Concentration
Land Transportation and Warehousing Facilities (SIC 4011, 4013, 4111-4173, 4212-4231, 4311, and 5171)	
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) *	15.0 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

\*Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) is the sum of individual gasoline range organics and diesel range organics (TPH-GRO and TPH-DRO) to be measured by EPA SW 846 Method 8015 for gasoline and diesel range organics, or by EPA SW 846 Methods 8260 Extended and 8270 Extended.

**9VAC25-151-240. Sector Q - Water transportation.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from water transportation facilities (generally identified by SIC Major Group 44), that have vehicle (vessel) maintenance shops or equipment cleaning operations. The water transportation industry includes facilities engaged in foreign or domestic transport of freight or passengers in deep sea or inland waters; marine cargo handling operations; ferry operations; towing and tugboat services; and marinas.

B. Special conditions. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges. In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Part I B 1, the following discharges are not covered by this permit: bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels.

C. Stormwater pollution prevention plan requirements. In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Site description.

a. Site map. The site map shall identify the locations where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance or repair; vessel maintenance or repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

b. Summary of potential pollutant sources. The plan shall describe the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (i.e., welding, metal fabricating); and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, painting).

2. Stormwater controls.

a. Good housekeeping.

(1) Pressure washing area. As defined by this permit, process wastewater related to hull work at water transportation facilities shall be any water used on a vessel's hull for any purpose, regardless of application pressure, including but not limited to the activities of removing marine salts, sediments, marine growth and paint, or other hull, weather deck, or superstructure cleaning activities using water, such as preparing those areas for inspection or work (cutting, welding, grinding, coating, etc.). The discharge water shall be permitted as a process wastewater by a separate VPDES permit.

(2) Blasting and painting areas. The permittee shall describe and implement measures to prevent spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray from discharging into the receiving water or the storm sewer system. The permittee may consider containing all blasting or painting activities, or the use of other measures to prevent or minimize the discharge of contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). Stormwater conveyances shall be regularly cleaned to remove deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips. The plan shall include any standard operating practices with regard to blasting and painting activities, such as the prohibition of uncontained blasting or painting over open water, or the prohibition of blasting or painting during windy conditions which can render containment ineffective.

(3) Material storage areas. All containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) shall be plainly labeled and stored in a protected, secure location away from drains. The permittee shall describe and implement measures to prevent or minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. The plan shall specify which materials are stored indoors and consider containment or enclosure for materials that are stored outdoors. The permittee shall consider implementing an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials on-site. Where abrasive blasting is performed, the plan shall specifically include a discussion on the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility.

(4) Engine maintenance and repair areas. The permittee shall describe and implement measures to prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation or surface

runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalent): performing all maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor using dry cleanup methods; and treating or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the maintenance area.

(5) Material handling areas. The permittee shall describe and implement measures to prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas; using spill and overflow protection; mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed); and minimizing runoff of stormwater to material handling areas.

(6) Drydock activities. The plan shall address the routine maintenance and cleaning of the drydock to minimize the potential for pollutants in the stormwater runoff. The plan shall describe the procedures for cleaning the accessible areas 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 shall also be included within the plan. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from the accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding; and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to contain or cleanup any spills.

(7) General yard area. The plan shall include a schedule for routine yard maintenance and cleanup. Scrap metal, wood, plastic, miscellaneous trash, paper, glass, industrial scrap, insulation, welding rods, packaging, etc., shall be routinely removed from the general yard area.

b. Preventative Maintenance. As part of the facility's preventive maintenance program, stormwater management devices shall be inspected and maintained in a timely manner (e.g., oil/water separators and sediment traps cleaned to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips and solids are intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system). Facility equipment and systems shall also be inspected and tested to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

c. Routine facility inspections. The following areas shall be included in all quarterly 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. The requirement for routine facility inspections is waived for facilities that have maintained an active VEEP E3/E4 status.

d. Employee training. Training shall address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management; spent solvent management; disposal of spent abrasives; disposal of vessel wastewaters; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; painting and blasting procedures; and used battery management.

D. Benchmark monitoring and reporting requirements. Water transportation facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 240.

Table 240  
Sector Q – Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Concentration
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Water Transportation Facilities (SIC 4412-4499)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Copper	18 µg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 µg/L

**9VAC25-151-250. Sector R - Ship and boat building or repair yards.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities engaged in ship building and repairing and boat building and repairing (SIC Code 373). (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.)

B. Special conditions. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges. In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Part I B 1, the following discharges are not covered by this permit: bilge and ballast water, pressure wash water, sanitary wastes, and cooling water originating from vessels.

C. Stormwater pollution prevention plan requirements. In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Site description.

a. Site map. The site map shall identify the locations where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance or repair; vessel maintenance or repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

b. Potential pollutant sources. The plan shall include a description of the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (if applicable): outdoor manufacturing and processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating); and significant dust and particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, painting).

2. Stormwater controls.

a. Good housekeeping measures.

(1) Pressure washing area. As defined by this permit, process wastewater related to hull work at ship and boat building or repair yard facilities shall be any water used on a vessel's hull for any purpose, regardless of application pressure, including but not limited to the activities of removing marine salts, sediments, marine growth and paint, or other hull, weather deck, or superstructure cleaning activities using water, such as preparing those areas for inspection or work (cutting, welding, grinding, coating, etc.). The discharge water shall be permitted as a process wastewater by a separate VPDES permit.

(2) Blasting and painting areas. The permittee shall describe and implement measures to prevent spent abrasives, paint chips and overspray from discharging into the receiving waterbody or the storm sewer system. To prevent the discharge of contaminants, the permittee shall consider containing all blasting and painting activities or using other methods, such as hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris. The plan shall include a schedule for regularly cleaning storm systems to remove deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips. The plan shall include any standard operating practices with regard to blasting and painting activities, such as the prohibition of uncontained blasting or painting over open water or the prohibition of blasting or painting during windy conditions that can render containment ineffective.

(3) Material storage areas. All containerized materials (fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) shall be plainly labeled and stored in a protected, secure location away from drains. The permittee shall describe and implement measures to prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. The permittee shall consider implementing an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials on-site. Where abrasive blasting is performed, the plan shall specifically include a discussion on the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility.

(4) Engine maintenance and repair areas. The permittee shall describe and implement measures to prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalent): performing all maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor; using dry cleanup methods; and treating or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the maintenance area.

(5) Material handling areas. The permittee shall describe and implement measures to prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). The permittee shall consider the following methods (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas; using spill and overflow protection; mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed); and minimizing runoff of stormwater to material handling areas.

(6) Drydock activities. The plan shall address the routine maintenance and cleaning of the drydock to minimize the potential for pollutants in the stormwater runoff. The plan shall describe the procedures for cleaning the accessible areas 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 shall also be included within the plan. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from the accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to contain or cleanup any spills.

(7) General yard area. The plan shall include a schedule for routine yard maintenance and cleanup. Scrap metal, wood, plastic, miscellaneous trash, paper, glass, industrial scrap, insulation, welding rods, packaging, etc., shall be routinely removed from the general yard area.

b. Preventative maintenance. As part of the facility's preventive maintenance program, stormwater management devices shall be inspected and maintained in a timely manner (e.g., oil/water separators and sediment traps cleaned to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips and solids are intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system). Facility equipment and systems shall also be inspected and tested to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

c. Routine facility inspections. The following areas shall be included in all quarterly routine facility inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance or repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area. The requirement for routine facility inspections is waived for facilities that have maintained an active VEEP E3/E4 status.

d. Employee training. Training shall address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): 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; painting and blasting procedures; and used battery management.

D. Benchmark monitoring and reporting requirements. Ship and boat building or repairing yards are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 250.

Table 250  
Sector R - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Concentration
Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards (SIC 3731, 3732)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Copper	18 µg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 µg/L

**9VAC25-151-260. Sector S - Air transportation.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from air transportation facilities including airports, airport terminal services, air transportation (scheduled and nonscheduled), flying fields, air courier services, and establishments engaged in operating and maintaining airports, and servicing, repairing or maintaining aircraft (generally classified under SIC Code 45), which have vehicle maintenance shops, material handling facilities, equipment cleaning operations, or airport or aircraft deicing or anti-icing operations. For the purpose of this section, the term "deicing" is defined as the process to remove frost, snow, or ice and "anti-icing" is the process which prevents the accumulation of frost, snow, or ice. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or deicing or anti-icing operations are addressed under this section.

B. Special definitions. The following definitions are only for this section of the general permit:

"Aircraft deicing fluid" or "ADF" means a fluid (other than hot water) applied to aircraft to remove or prevent any accumulation of snow or ice on the aircraft. This includes deicing and anti-icing fluids.

"Airfield pavement" means all paved surfaces on the airside of an airport.

"Airside" means the part of an airport directly involved in the arrival and departure of aircraft, including runways, taxiways, aprons, and ramps.

"Annual non-propeller aircraft departures" means the average number of commercial turbine-engine aircraft that are propelled by jet (i.e., turbojet or turbofan) that take off from an airport on an annual basis, as tabulated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

"Available ADF" means 75% of the normalized Type I aircraft deicing fluid and 10% of the normalized Type IV aircraft deicing fluid, excluding aircraft deicing fluids used for defrosting or deicing for safe taxiing.

"Collection requirement" means, for new sources, the requirement for permittee to collect available ADF.

"Defrosting" means the removal of frost contamination from an aircraft when there has been no active precipitation.

"Deicing" mean procedures and practices to remove or prevent any accumulation of snow or ice on:

- (1) An aircraft; or

(2) Airfield pavement.

"Normalized Type I or Type IV aircraft deicing fluid" means ADF less any water added by the manufacturer or customer before ADF application.

"Primary airport" means an airport defined at 49 USC § 47102 (15).

C. Special conditions. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges. In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Part I B 1, the following discharges are not covered by this permit: aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment washwaters, and dry weather discharges of deicing or anti-icing chemicals. These discharges must be covered by a separate VPDES permit. Note: Discharge resulting from snowmelt is not a dry weather discharge.

D. Stormwater pollution prevention plan requirements. SWPPPs 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 .airline passenger or cargo companies, fixed based operators and other parties who have contracts with the airport authority to conduct business operations on airport property and whose operations result in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity. In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Site description.

a. Site map. The site map shall identify the location of the following activities and indicate any of the activities that may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: aircraft and runway deicing or anti-icing operations; fueling stations; aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning areas; and storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance.

b. Summary of potential pollutant sources. The plan shall include a narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; aircraft and runway deicing or anti-icing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing or anti-icing stations, runways, taxiways, and ramps). Facilities which conduct deicing or anti-icing operations shall maintain a record of the types (including the safety data sheets (SDS)) and monthly quantities of deicing or anti-icing chemicals used, either as measured amounts, or in the absence of metering, as estimated amounts. This includes all deicing or anti-icing chemicals, not just glycols and urea (e.g., potassium acetate). Tenants and fixed-base operators who conduct deicing or anti-icing operations shall provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion in the stormwater pollution prevention plan for the entire facility.

c. Deicing season. The SWPPP shall define the average seasonal timeframe (e.g., December-February, October-March, etc.) during which deicing activities typically occur at the facility. Implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections, and effluent limitation monitoring shall be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season.

2. Stormwater controls.

a. Good housekeeping.

(1) Aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance areas. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangars). Appropriate control measures (or their equivalents) shall be implemented, such as the following practices: performing maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the maintenance areas; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; preventing the practice of hosing

down the apron or hangar floor; using dry cleanup methods; and collecting the stormwater runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.

(2) Aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment cleaning areas. Permittees shall ensure that cleaning of equipment is conducted in designated areas only and clearly identify these areas on the ground and delineate them on the site map. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of the stormwater runoff from cleaning areas.

(3) Aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment storage areas. The storage of aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance shall be confined to designated areas (delineated on the site map). Appropriate control measures, including any BMPs (or their equivalents) shall be implemented, such as the following practices: indoor storage of aircraft and ground vehicles; the use of drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks; and perimeter drains, dikes or berms surrounding storage areas.

(4) Material storage areas. Storage vessels of all materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) shall be maintained in good condition, so as to prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater, and plainly labeled (e.g., "used oil," "Contaminated Jet A," etc.). The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation or runoff from storage areas. Appropriate control measures (or their equivalents) shall be implemented, such as the following practices: indoor storage of materials; centralized storage areas for waste materials; and installation of berms and dikes around storage areas.

(5) Airport fuel system and fueling areas. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize the discharge of fuels to the storm sewer or surface waters resulting from fuel servicing activities or other operations conducted in support of the airport fuel system. Appropriate control measures (or their equivalents) shall be implemented, such as the following practices: implementing spill and overflow practices (e.g., placing absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations); using dry cleanup methods; and collecting the stormwater runoff.

b. Source reduction. The permittee shall minimize, and where practicable eliminate, the use of urea and glycol-based deicing or anti-icing chemicals in order to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing or anti-icing chemicals used and 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 operations. The permittee shall minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from runways as a result of deicing operations. The permittee shall evaluate present application rates to ensure against excessive over application by analyzing application rates and adjusting as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. Appropriate control measures, (or their equivalents) shall be implemented, such as the following practices: metered application of chemicals; prewetting dry chemical constituents prior to application; installation of runway ice detection systems; implementing anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup.

(2) Aircraft deicing operations. The permittee shall minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from aircraft deicing operations. The permittee shall determine whether excessive application of deicing chemicals occurs, and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. This evaluation shall be carried out by the personnel most familiar with the particular aircraft and flight operations in question (versus an outside entity such as the airport authority). The use of

alternative deicing or anti-icing agents as well as containment measures for all applied chemicals shall be considered. Appropriate control measures (or their equivalents) shall be implemented for reducing deicing fluid use, such as the following practices: forced-air deicing systems; computer-controlled fixed-gantry systems; infrared technology; hot water; varying glycol content to air temperature; enclosed-basket deicing trucks; mechanical methods; solar radiation; hangar storage; aircraft covers; and thermal blankets for MD-80s and DC-9s. The use of ice-detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems shall also be considered where practicable .

c. Management of runoff. Where deicing operations occur, the permittee shall implement a program to control or manage contaminated runoff to minimize the amount of pollutants being discharged from the site. The plan shall describe the controls used for collecting or containing contaminated melt water from collection areas used for disposal of contaminated snow. The following control measure options (or their equivalents) shall be considered: establishing a dedicated deicing facility with a runoff collection and recovery system; using vacuum or collection trucks; storing contaminated stormwater water or 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. The plan shall consider the recovery of deicing and anti-icing materials when these materials are applied during nonprecipitation events (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains, etc.) to prevent these materials from later becoming a source of stormwater contamination. Used deicing fluid shall be recycled whenever possible.

d. Routine facility inspections. The inspection frequency shall be specified in the plan. At a minimum, inspections shall be conducted once per month during deicing and anti-icing season (e.g., October through April for most airports). If deicing occurs before or after this period, the inspections shall be expanded to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used. e. Comprehensive site compliance evaluation. The annual site compliance evaluations shall be conducted by qualified facility personnel during periods of actual deicing operations, if possible. If not practicable during active deicing or if the weather is too inclement, the evaluations shall be conducted when deicing operations are likely to occur and the materials and equipment for deicing are in place.

E. Numeric effluent limitations. The average deicing season identified in the SWPPP is the time frame during which any effluent limitation monitoring samples shall be obtained.

1. Airfield pavement deicing. Existing primary airports and primary airports meeting the definition of a new source (new primary airports) with at least 1,000 annual jet departures (non-propeller aircraft) that discharge wastewater associated with airport pavement deicing comingled with stormwater shall either use deicing products that do not contain urea or alternatively, airfield pavement discharges at every discharge point shall achieve the numeric limitations for ammonia in Table 260-1, prior to any dilution or commingling with any non-deicing discharge. Primary airports that only use deicing products that do not contain urea shall certify this fact annually to the board. The certification shall be signed in accordance with Part II K, and a copy of the certification shall be kept with the SWPPP.

Table 260-1  
Sector S – Numeric Effluent Limitations, Existing and New Primary Airports

Airfield Pavement Deicing	
Parameter	Effluent Limitations - Daily Maximum
Ammonia as Nitrogen	14.7 mg/L

2. Aircraft deicing. Airports meeting the definition of a new source (new airports) with 10,000 annual departures, and located in cold climate zones, shall collect at least 60% of available ADF after deicing. New airports shall achieve the performance standards in Table 260-2 for available ADF collected. The limitation shall be met at the location where the effluent leaves the on-site treatment system utilized for meeting these requirements and before commingling with any non-deicing discharge.

Table 260-2  
Sector S – Numeric Effluent Limitations, New Primary Airports

Aircraft Deicing		
Parameter	Effluent Limitations	
	Daily Maximum	Weekly Average
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	271 mg/L	154 mg/L

3. Monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements.

a. Demonstrating compliance with the ADF collection requirement for dischargers subject to the requirements in subdivision E 2 of this subsection.

(1) The permittee shall maintain records with the SWPPP to demonstrate that the airport is operating and maintaining one or more centralized deicing pads, and shall certify this annually to the board. The certification shall be signed in accordance with Part II K, and a copy of the certification shall be kept with the SWPPP.

The centralized deicing pad technology shall be operated and maintained according to the technical specifications set forth in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this subsection. The demonstration and valid certification are sufficient to meet the applicable collection requirement without the permittee having to determine the numeric percentage of available ADF collected.

(a) Each centralized deicing pad shall be sized and sited in accordance with all applicable FAA advisory circulars.

(b) Drainage valves associated with the centralized deicing pad shall be activated before deicing activities commence, to collect available ADF.

(c) The centralized deicing pad and associated collection equipment shall be installed and maintained per any applicable manufacturers' instructions, and shall be inspected, at a minimum, at the beginning of each deicing season to ensure that the pad and associated equipment are in working condition.

(d) All aircraft deicing shall take place on a centralized deicing pad, with the exception of defrosting and deicing for safe taxiing.

(2) The permittee shall maintain records with the SWPPP on the volume of ADF sprayed and the amount of available ADF collected in order to determine compliance with the collection requirement, and shall report this information annually to the department.

b. Monitoring requirements.

(1) COD limitation. Permittees subject to the ADF collection and discharge requirements specified in subdivision E 2 of this subsection shall conduct effluent monitoring to demonstrate compliance with the COD limitation for all ADF that is collected.

Compliance shall be demonstrated at the location where the effluent leaves the on-site treatment system utilized for meeting these requirements and before commingling with any non-deicing discharge. Effluent samples shall be collected following the grab sample protocol in 40 CFR 449, Appendix A.

(2) Ammonia limitation. If a permittee chooses to comply with the compliance alternative specified in subdivision E 1 of this subsection, the permittee shall conduct effluent monitoring at all locations where pavement deicing with a product that contains urea is occurring, prior to any dilution or commingling with any non-deicing discharge.

c. Recordkeeping.

(1) The permittee shall maintain records with the SWPPP documenting compliance with subdivisions E 3 a and E 3 b of this subsection. These records include, but are not limited to, documentation of wastewater samples collected and analyzed, certifications, and equipment maintenance schedules and agreements.

(2) The permittee shall collect and maintain data with the SWPPP on the annual volume of ADF used.

F. Benchmark monitoring and reporting requirements. Stormwater discharges from those portions of air transportation facilities where vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), and equipment cleaning is performed shall be sampled for the parameters listed in Table 260-3. Note: The benchmark monitoring requirements apply year round and are not limited to the deicing season.

Table 260-3  
Sector S – Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Concentration
Air Transportation Facilities (SIC 45).	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)*	15.0 mg/L
*Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) is the sum of individual gasoline range organics and diesel range organics (TPH-GRO and TPH-DRO) to be measured by EPA SW 846 Method 8015 for gasoline and diesel range organics, or by EPA SW 846 Methods 8260 Extended and 8270 Extended.	

**9VAC25-151-270. Sector T - Treatment works.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including lands dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 9VAC25-31-730 (Industrial Activity Code "TW"). Farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and that are not physically located within the facility, or areas that are in compliance with § 405 of the CWA are not required to have permit coverage.

B. Special conditions. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges. In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Part I B 1, the following discharges are not covered by this permit: sanitary and industrial wastewater; and equipment and vehicle washwaters.

C. Stormwater pollution prevention plan requirements. In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Site description.

a. Site map. The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and storage areas for process chemicals, petroleum products, solvents, fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides.

b. Summary of potential pollutant sources. The plan shall include a description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities, as applicable: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and access roads and rail lines.

2. Stormwater controls.

a. Control measures. In addition to the other control measures required by permit Part III B 4, the following measures shall be considered: routing stormwater to the treatment works; or covering exposed materials (i.e., from the following areas: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station).

b. Inspections. The following areas shall be included in all inspections: access roads and rail lines, grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station areas.

c. Employee training. Employee training shall, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper procedures for using fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides.

**9VAC25-151-280. Sector U - Food and kindred products.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from food and kindred products processing facilities (commonly identified by SIC Code 20), including: meat products; dairy products; canned, frozen and preserved fruits, vegetables, and food specialties; grain mill products; bakery products; sugar and confectionery products; fats and oils; beverages; and miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products and tobacco products manufacturing (SIC Code 21).

B. Special conditions. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges. In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Part I B 1, the following discharges are not covered by this permit: boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging, and vehicle washing and clean-out operations.

C. Stormwater pollution prevention plan requirements. In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Site description.

a. Site map. The site map shall identify the locations of the following activities if they are exposed to precipitation or surface 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.

b. Summary of potential pollutant sources. In addition to food and kindred products processing-related industrial activities, the plan shall also describe application and storage of pest control chemicals (e.g., rodenticides, insecticides, fungicides, etc.) used on plant grounds.

2. Stormwater controls.

a. Routine facility inspections. At a minimum, the following areas, where the potential for exposure to stormwater exists, shall be inspected on a quarterly basis: 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. The requirement for

routine facility inspections is waived for facilities that have maintained an active VEEP E3/E4 status.

b. Employee training. The employee training program shall also address pest control.

D. Benchmark monitoring and reporting requirements. Dairy products, grain mills and fats and oils products facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 280.

Table 280  
Sector U – Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Concentration
Dairy Products (SIC 2021-2026)	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	30 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Grain Mill Products (SIC 2041-2048)	
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	1.5 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Fats and Oils Products (SIC 2074-2079)	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	30 mg/L
Total Nitrogen	2.2 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

**9VAC25-151-290. Sector V - Textile mills, apparel, and other fabric products.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from textile mills, apparel and other fabric product manufacturing, generally described by SIC 22 and 23. This section also covers facilities engaged in manufacturing finished leather and artificial leather products (SIC 31, except 3111). Facilities in this sector are primarily engaged in the following activities: 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 broad woven fabrics, narrow woven fabrics, knit fabrics, and carpets and rugs from yarn; processes involved in the dyeing and finishing of fibers, yarn fabrics, and knit apparel; the integrated manufacturing of knit apparel and other finished articles of yarn; the manufacturing of felt goods (wool), lace goods, nonwoven fabrics, miscellaneous textiles, and other apparel products.

B. Special conditions. Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges. In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Part I B 1, the following discharges are not covered by this permit: discharges of wastewater (e.g., wastewater as a result of wet processing or from any processes relating to the production process); reused or recycled water; and waters used in cooling towers. These discharges must be covered under a separate VPDES permit.

C. Stormwater pollution prevention plan requirements. In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Site description. Summary of potential pollutant sources. The plan shall include a description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: industry-specific significant materials and industrial activities (e.g., backwinding, beaming, bleaching, backing, bonding carbonizing, carding, cut and sew operations, desizing, drawing, dyeing, flocking, fulling, knitting, mercerizing, opening, packing, plying, scouring, slashing, spinning, synthetic-felt processing, textile waste processing, tufting, turning, weaving, web forming, winging, yarn spinning, and yarn texturing).

2. Stormwater controls.

a. Good housekeeping measures.

(1) Material storage areas. All containerized materials (e.g., fuels, petroleum products, solvents, dyes, etc.) shall be clearly labeled and stored in a protected area, away from drains. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from such storage areas, and shall include a description of the containment area or enclosure for those materials that are stored outdoors. The permittee may consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances. The permittee shall ensure that empty chemical drums and containers are clean (triple-rinsing shall be considered) and residuals are not subject to contact with precipitation or runoff. Washwater from these cleanings shall be collected and disposed of properly.

(2) Material handling area. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from materials handling operations and areas. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): use of spill and overflow protection; covering fueling areas; and covering and enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. Where applicable, the plan shall address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater.

(3) Fueling areas. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from fueling areas. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area; using spill and overflow protection; minimizing runoff of stormwater to the fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the fueling area.

(4) Aboveground storage tank areas. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from aboveground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): regular cleanup of these areas; preparation of a spill prevention control and countermeasure program (SPCC) to provide spill and overflow protection; minimizing runoff of stormwater from adjacent areas; restricting access to the area; insertion of filters in adjacent catch basins; 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.

b. Routine facility inspections. Inspections shall be conducted at least monthly, and shall include the following activities and areas (at a minimum): transfer and transmission lines; spill prevention; good housekeeping practices; management of process waste products; all structural and nonstructural management practices. The requirement for routine facility inspections is waived for facilities that have maintained an active VEEP E3/E4 status.

c. Employee training. Employee training shall, at a minimum address, the following areas when applicable to a facility: use of reused or recycled waters; solvents management; proper disposal of dyes; proper disposal of petroleum products and spent lubricants; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; and general good housekeeping practices.

**9VAC25-151-300. Sector W - Furniture and fixtures.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities involved in the manufacturing of wood kitchen cabinets (generally described by SIC Code 2434), and furniture and fixtures (generally classified under SIC Major Group 25), including: household furniture (SIC 251); office furniture (SIC 252); public buildings and related furniture (SIC 253); partitions,

shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures (SIC 254); and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures (SIC 259).

B. Stormwater pollution prevention plan requirements. In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following item:

Site Map. The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: material storage areas (including tanks or other vessels used for liquid or waste storage); outdoor material processing areas; areas where wastes are treated, stored or disposed; access roads; and rail spurs.

**9VAC25-151-310. Sector X - Printing and publishing.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from printing and publishing facilities (generally classified under SIC Major Group 27), and include the following types of facilities: newspaper, periodical, and book publishing and printing (SIC Codes 271 through 273); miscellaneous publishing (SIC Code 274); commercial printing (SIC Code 275); manifold business forms, greeting cards, bankbooks, looseleaf binders and book binding and related work (SIC Codes 276 through 278); and service industries for the printing trade (SIC 279).

B. Stormwater pollution prevention plan requirements. In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

1. Site description. Summary of potential pollutant sources. The plan shall include a description of the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them, as applicable: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and on-site waste disposal practices (e.g., blanket wash). Also, the pollutant or pollutant parameter (e.g., oil and grease, scrap metal, etc.) associated with each pollutant source shall be identified.

2. Stormwater controls.

a. Good housekeeping measures.

(1) Material storage areas. All containerized materials (skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, and hazardous waste, empty drums, portable or mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, fuel oil, etc.) shall be properly labeled and stored in a protected area, away from drains. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from such storage areas and shall include a description of the containment area or enclosure for those materials which are stored outdoors. The permittee may consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances.

(2) Material handling areas. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading and unloading materials). The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): the use of spill and overflow protection; covering fuel areas; and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. When applicable, the plan shall address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that may carry chemicals, or wastewater.

(3) Fueling areas. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from fueling areas. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area; using spill and overflow protection; minimizing runoff of stormwater to the fueling area; using dry cleanup methods; and treating or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the fueling areas.

(4) Aboveground storage tank areas. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from aboveground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): regular cleanup of these areas; preparation of a spill prevention control and countermeasure program (SPCC) to provide spill and overflow protection; minimizing runoff of stormwater from adjacent facilities and properties; restricting access to the area; insertion of filters in adjacent catch basins; 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.

b. Employee training. Employee training shall, 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.

**9VAC25-151-320. Sector Y - Rubber, miscellaneous plastic products, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from rubber and miscellaneous plastic products manufacturing facilities (SIC Major Group 30) and miscellaneous manufacturing industries, except jewelry, silverware, and plated ware (SIC Major Group 39, except 391).

B. Stormwater pollution prevention plan requirements. In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

1. Site description. Summary of potential pollutant sources. Rubber manufacturing facilities shall review the use of zinc at the facility and the possible pathways through which zinc may be discharged in stormwater runoff.

2. Stormwater controls.

a. Controls for rubber manufacturers. Rubber manufacturing facilities shall describe and implement specific controls to minimize the discharge of zinc in stormwater discharges from the facility. Listed below are possible sources of zinc. These shall be reviewed and the accompanying control measures (or their equivalents) shall be considered in the SWPPP. Also, some general control measure options to consider include: using chemicals that are purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags; storing materials that are in use in sealable containers; ensuring an airspace between the container and the cover to minimize "puffing" losses when the container is opened; and using automatic dispensing and weighing equipment.

(1) Zinc bags. All permittees shall review the handling and storage of zinc bags at their facilities. Following are some control measure options: employee training regarding the handling and storage of zinc bags; indoor storage of zinc bags; cleanup of zinc spills without washing the zinc into the storm drain; and the use of 2,500-pound sacks of zinc rather than 50- to 100-pound sacks.

(2) Dumpsters. The permittee shall minimize discharges of zinc from dumpsters. Following are some control measure options: providing a cover for the dumpster; move the dumpster to an indoor location; or provide a lining for the dumpster.

(3) Dust collectors or baghouses. Permittees shall minimize contributions of zinc to stormwater from dust collectors and baghouses. Improperly operating dust collectors and baghouses shall be replaced or repaired as appropriate.

(4) Grinding operations. Permittees shall minimize contamination of stormwater as a result of dust generation from rubber grinding operations. One control measure option is to install a dust collection system.

(5) Zinc stearate coating operations. Permittees shall minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from drips and spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain. One control measure option is to use alternative compounds to zinc stearate .

b. Controls for plastic products manufacturers. Plastic products manufacturing facilities shall describe and implement specific controls to minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in stormwater discharges from the facility. The following control measures (or their equivalents) shall be considered in the SWPPP: minimizing spills; cleaning up of spills promptly and thoroughly; sweeping thoroughly; pellet capturing; employee education; and disposal precautions.

C. Benchmark monitoring and reporting requirements. Rubber product manufacturing facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 320.

Table 320  
Sector Y – Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Concentration
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).	
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 µg/L

**9VAC25-151-330. Sector Z - Leather tanning and finishing.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from leather tanning, currying and finishing (commonly identified by SIC Code 3111).

B. Stormwater pollution prevention plan requirements. In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Site description.

a. Site map. The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: processing and storage areas of the beamhouse, tanyard, retan-wet finishing and dry finishing operations.

b. Summary of potential pollutant sources. A description of potential pollutant sources including (as appropriate): temporary or permanent storage of fresh and brine cured hides; leather dust, scraps, trimmings and shavings; and extraneous hide substances and hair.

2. Stormwater controls.

a. Good housekeeping.

(1) Storage areas for raw, semiprocessed, or finished tannery by-products. Pallets and bales of raw, semiprocessed or finished tannery by-products (e.g., splits, trimmings, shavings, etc.) shall be stored indoors or protected by polyethylene wrapping, tarpaulins, roofed storage area or other suitable means. Materials shall be placed on an impermeable surface, the area shall be enclosed or bermed, or other equivalent measures shall be employed to prevent runoff or runoff of stormwater.

(2) Material storage areas. Storage units of all materials should be labeled (e.g., specific chemicals, hazardous materials, spent solvents, waste materials). The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contact with stormwater.

(3) Buffing and shaving areas. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff with leather dust from buffing and shaving areas. The permittee may consider dust

collection enclosures, preventive inspection and maintenance programs or other appropriate preventive measures.

(4) Receiving, unloading, and storage areas. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. The following measures (or their equivalents) shall be considered for exposed receiving, unloading and storage areas: hides and chemical supplies protected by a suitable cover; diversion of drainage to the process sewer; and grade berming or curbing area to prevent runoff of stormwater.

(5) Outdoor storage of contaminated equipment. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contact of stormwater with contaminated equipment. The following measures (or their equivalents) shall be considered: equipment protected by suitable cover; diversion of drainage to the process sewer; thorough cleaning prior to storage.

(6) Waste management. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from waste storage areas. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): inspection and maintenance programs 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 stormwater runoff by enclosing the area or building berms around the area.

C. Benchmark monitoring and reporting requirements. Leather tanning and finishing facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 330.

Table 330  
Sector Z – Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Concentration
Leather Tanning and Finishing (SIC 3111)	
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	1.5 mg/L

**9VAC25-151-340. Sector AA - Fabricated metal products.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the fabricated metals industry listed below, except for electrical related industries: fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment (SIC Code 34); and jewelry, silverware, and plated ware (SIC Code 391).

B. Stormwater pollution prevention plan requirements. In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

1. Site description.

a. Site Map. The site map shall 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 or permanent diversion dikes or berms; right-of-way or perimeter diversion devices; sediment traps or barriers; processing areas including outside painting areas; wood preparation; recycling; and raw material storage.

b. Spills and Leaks. When listing significant spills and leaks, the permittee shall pay attention to the following materials, at a minimum: chromium, toluene, pickle liquor, sulfuric acid, zinc and other water priority chemicals and hazardous chemicals and wastes.

c. Summary of potential pollutant sources. The plan shall include a description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: 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.; and on-site waste disposal practices for spent solvents, sludge, pickling baths, shavings, ingots pieces, refuse and waste piles.

2. Stormwater controls.

a. Good housekeeping.

(1) Raw steel handling storage. The permittee shall describe and implement measures for managing or recovering scrap metals, fines, and iron dust, including measures for containing materials within storage handling areas.

(2) Paints and painting equipment. The permittee shall describe and implement measures to prevent or minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment from exposure to stormwater.

b. Spill prevention and response procedures. The permittee shall ensure that the necessary equipment to implement a cleanup is available to personnel. The following areas shall be addressed:

(1) Metal fabricating areas. The permittee shall describe and implement measures for maintaining clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Use of dry clean-up techniques shall be considered in the plan.

(2) Storage areas for raw metal. The permittee shall describe and implement measures to keep these areas free of conditions that could cause, or impede appropriate timely response to, spills or leakage of materials. The following measures (or their equivalents) shall be considered: storage areas maintained such that there is easy access in the event of a spill; stored materials labeled to aid in identifying spill contents.

(3) Metal working fluid storage areas. The permittee shall describe and implement measures for storage of metal working fluids.

(4) Cleaners and rinse water. The permittee shall describe and implement measures to control and clean up spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners; control sand buildup and disbursement from sand-blasting operations; and prevent exposure of recyclable wastes. Environmentally benign cleaners shall be substituted when possible.

(5) Lubricating oil and hydraulic fluid operations. The permittee shall describe and implement measures to minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from lubricating oil and hydraulic fluid operations. The permittee shall consider using devices or monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control leaks and overflows. The installation of perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or other equivalent measures shall also be considered.

(6) Chemical storage areas. The permittee shall describe and implement proper storage methods that prevent stormwater contamination and accidental spillage. The plan shall include a program to inspect containers, and identify proper disposal methods.

c. Inspections. Metal fabricators shall 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; and vehicle fueling and maintenance areas.

d. Comprehensive site compliance evaluation. The site compliance evaluation shall also include inspections of: areas associated with the storage of raw metals; storage of spent solvents and chemicals; outdoor paint areas; and roof drainage. Potential pollutants

include chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel and other related materials.

C. Benchmark monitoring and reporting requirements. Metal fabricating facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 340.

Table 340  
Sector AA – Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Concentration
Fabricated Metal Products Except Coating (SIC 3411-3471, 3482-3499, 3911-3915)	
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 µg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 µg/L
Total Recoverable Copper	18 µg/L
Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving (SIC 3479)	
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 µg/L

**9VAC25-151-350. Sector AB - Transportation equipment, industrial, or commercial machinery.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from transportation equipment, industrial or commercial machinery manufacturing facilities (commonly described by SIC Major Group 35 (except SIC Code 357), and SIC Major Group 37 (except SIC Code 373)).

B. Stormwater pollution prevention plan requirements. In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following item:

Site description. Site map. The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations.

C. Benchmark monitoring and reporting requirements. Transportation equipment manufacturing facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 350.

Table 350  
Sector AB – Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Concentration
Transportation equipment manufacturing facilities (SIC 35, except 357, and SIC 37, except 373)	
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)*	15.0 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Copper	18 µg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 µg/L

\*Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) is the sum of individual gasoline range organics and diesel range organics (TPH-GRO and TPH-DRO) to be measured by EPA SW 846 Method 8015 for gasoline and diesel range organics, or by EPA SW 846 Methods 8260 Extended and 8270 Extended.

**9VAC25-151-360. Sector AC - Electronic, electrical equipment and components, photographic and optical goods.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that manufacture: electronic and other electrical equipment and components, except computer equipment (SIC Major Group 36); measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical and

optical goods; watches and clocks (SIC Major Group 38) and computer and office equipment (SIC Code 357).

B. Additional requirements. No additional sector-specific requirements apply to this sector.

**9VAC25-151-370. Sector AD - Nonclassified facilities/stormwater discharges designated by the board as requiring permits.**

A. Discharges covered under this section. Sector AD is used to provide permit coverage for facilities designated by the board as needing a stormwater permit under the provisions of 9VAC25-31-120 A 1 c or under 9VAC25-31-120 A 7 a (1) or (2) of the VPDES Permit Regulation. Therefore, almost any type of stormwater discharge could be covered under this sector. Permittees shall be assigned to Sector AD by the board and may not choose Sector AD as the sector describing the facility's activities.

B. Additional requirements. No additional sector-specific requirements apply to this sector.

C. Benchmark monitoring and reporting requirements. Nonclassified facilities/stormwater discharges designated by the board as requiring permits are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table 370.

Table 370  
Sector AD - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Concentration
Nonclassified Facilities/Stormwater Discharges Designated By the Board As Requiring Permits	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

**FORMS (9VAC25-151)**

Department of Environmental Quality Water Quality Division Permit Application Fee Form (rev. 5/13).

VPDES General Permit for Industrial Activity Stormwater Discharges (VAR05) Registration Statement, SWGP VAR05-RS (eff. 7/14).

VPDES General Permit for Industrial Activity Stormwater Discharges (VAR05) Notice of Termination, SWGP VAR05-NOT (eff. 7/14).

Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) (eff. 7/14).

Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Change of Ownership Form (undated).

**DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE (9VAC25-151)**

Standard Industrialization Classification (SIC) Manual, 1987, Office of Management and Budget.

Method 8015C, Nonhalogenated Organics Using GC/FID, Revision 3, November 2000, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Method 8015C, Nonhalogenated Organics Using GC/FID, Revision 3, February 2007, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Method 8260B, Volatile Organic Compounds by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS), Revision 2, December 1996, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Method 8260C, Volatile Organic Compounds by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS), Revision 3, August 2006, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Method 8270C, Semivolatile Organic Compounds by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS), Revision 3, December 1996, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Method 8270D, Semivolatile Organic Compounds by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS), Revision 4, February 2007, U.S. Government Printing Office.