

2014 VPDES Industrial Storm Water General Permit (VAR05)- Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements

**TABLE 1
SECTORS OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY COVERED BY THE 2014 INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER GENERAL PERMIT.**

SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
Sector A: Timber Products	
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 Sawmills and Planing Mills.
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).
Sector B: Paper and Allied Products	
2611	Pulp Mills.
2621	Paper Mills.
2631	Paperboard Mills.
2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes.
2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, except Containers and Boxes.
Sector C: Chemical and Allied Products	
2812-2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals.
2821-2824	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and Other Manmade Fibers, except Glass.
2833-2836	Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products; Pharmaceutical Preparations; In Vitro and In Vivo Diagnostic Substances; Biological Products, except Diagnostic Substances.
2841-2844	Soaps, Detergents, & Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics, & 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	Ferrous Alloy 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.

2014 VPDES Industrial Storm Water General Permit (VAR05)

Part III Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans – General Requirements.

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 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 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 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.

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.

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.

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 sours, 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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).

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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; 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.