

**6 NYCRR Part 360 Permit Application**

**Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)**

**for**

**CHAFFEE LANDFILL AND RECYCLING CENTER**  
**AREA 7/8 DEVELOPMENT**



**Waste Management of New York, LLC**  
10860 Olean Road  
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Appendix B	Electronic Notice of Intent (eNOI)
Appendix C	Significant Spills, Leaks, or Other Releases
Appendix D	Employee Training Sign-In Sheet and Agenda
Appendix E	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) for Construction Projects
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Appendix G	Erosion and Sediment Control Weekly Inspection Report* (*Required twice per week if greater than 5 acres are disturbed.)
Appendix H	Secondary Containment Discharge Screening Evaluation
Appendix I	Storm Event Data Form
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Appendix M	Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation
Appendix N	Annual Dry Weather Flow Monitoring Reporting Form and Non-Stormwater Discharge Certification
Appendix O	Annual Certification Report (ACR) Form
Appendix P	SWPPP Revision Form

*Portions of the SWPPP text referenced within was prepared by Cornerstone Engineering and Land Surveying (2012 SWPPP and 2020 Area 7/8 Expansion Permit).*



## Section 1: Facility Description and Contact Information

### 1.1 Facility Information

This document has been prepared for the proposed expansion of Areas 7/8 as presented in the Chaffee Facility Area 7/8 Development Part 360 Permit Application. The facility has a separate operational Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) dated August 2019 that was developed in accordance with the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP 0-17-004). The August 2019 SWPPP will be updated as construction of the proposed Area 7/8 Development progresses. All references to existing infrastructure refer to the infrastructure proposed in the documents accompanying the expansion permit that will be constructed using a phased approach. Should any changes in outfalls or sector coverage occur with development phases, a Notice of Modification will also be submitted to the NYSDEC for review.

Name of Facility: Chaffee Landfill  
Street: 10860 Olean Road (See Figure 1)

City: Chaffee State: NY ZIP Code: 14030

County or Similar Subdivision: Erie County

Permit Tracking Number: NYR00C637

Latitude/Longitude

Latitude: N-42.58 Longitude: W-78.49

Site Acreage: 489± acres

Method for determining latitude/longitude (check one):

☐ USGS topographic map (specify scale: \_\_\_\_\_) ☐ EPA Web site ☐ GPS  
☒ Other (please specify): NYS DEC NOI Site Locator

Is the facility located in Indian Country? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, name of Reservation, or if not part of a Reservation, indicate "not applicable." Not Applicable

Is this facility considered a Federal Facility? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Estimated area of industrial activity at site exposed to stormwater: 365 acres

### Discharge Information

Does this facility discharge stormwater into an MS4? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, name of MS4 operator: \_\_\_\_\_

Name(s) of water(s) that receive stormwater from your facility: Hosmer Brook

Are any of your discharges directly into any segment of an “impaired” water? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If Yes, identify name of the impaired water (and segment, if applicable): N/A

Identify the pollutant(s) causing the impairment: N/A

For pollutants identified, which do you have reason to believe will be present in your discharge? N/A

For pollutants identified, which have a completed TMDL? N/A

Do you discharge into a receiving water designated as a Tier 2 (or Tier 2.5) water? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Are any of your stormwater discharges subject to effluent guidelines? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, which guidelines apply? Benchmark

Primary SIC Code or 2-letter Activity Code: Sectors L and P. The facility is also subject to Sector N-1, which does not have numeric effluent or benchmark limitations.

A copy of the SWPPP must be maintained on-site at all times. A copy of General Permit GP-0-17-004 is provided in Appendix A. A copy of the Notice of Intent (eNOI) is maintained in Appendix B. The Area 7/8 Development is not anticipated to require any modifications to the eNOI since the outfall locations and drainage areas will not be changed.

## 1.2 Contact Information/Responsible Parties

### Facility Owner/Operator:

Name: Waste Management of New York, LLC  
Address: 10860 Olean Road  
City, State, Zip Code: Chaffee, NY 14030  
Telephone Number: (716) 492-3433

### SWPPP Contacts:

Name: Michael Mahar  
Telephone number: (716) 286-0241  
Email address: [mmahar@wm.com](mailto:mmahar@wm.com)

Name: Jonathan Rizzo  
Telephone number: (716) 286-0354  
(716) 213-8127 (cell)  
Email address: [jrizzo@wm.com](mailto:jrizzo@wm.com)

### 1.3 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team

Table 1 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team	
Staff Names	Individual Responsibilities
Coordinator: Michael Mahar (716) 286-0241	Responsible for ensuring the components of the plan are implemented. Maintaining inspection schedules, records, reporting, and coordinating spill responses. Direct supervision and modification of the SWPPP.
Secondary Coordinator: Jonathan Rizzo Office: (716) 286-0354 Cell: (716) 213-8127	Responsible for employee training and assistance with compliance inspections, and record keeping. Respond to spill events, maintain BMPs, and assist with annual employee training as well as new employee training. Must meet with the coordinator annually and following spill events to evaluate and modify the SWPPP as needed.
Team Members: Tom Heaton Office: (413) 275-1512 Cell: (413) 320-7936	Meet with the coordinator periodically to evaluate and modify the SWPPP as needed.

### 1.4 Activities at the Facility

The Chaffee Facility is located at 10860 Olean Road in the Town of Sardinia, New York as shown on Figure No. 1. The facility is bordered by Olean Road (NYS Route 16) to the east, Allen Road to the south, Hand Road to the north, and undeveloped lands to the west. Operations at the facility include parking and dispatching of waste collection vehicles, fleet fueling, storage of waste containers of various sizes, vehicle/container maintenance and repair, a MRF, and the operation and construction of a non-hazardous solid waste landfill.

The existing landfill consists of approximately 500 acres as depicted in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of Landfill Areas	
Area Description	Acreage
Existing Areas Disturbed for Landfill Operation	153.6
Proposed Areas Disturbed for Landfill Operation	107.0
Undisturbed Areas	160.4
Existing Wetlands	55.3
Existing Stormwater Ponds/Sedimentation Basins	13.3
Proposed Stormwater Ponds/Sedimentation Basins	10.1

This SWPPP addresses the following major features of the site:

- Existing landfill operations;
- Proposed areas associated with Area 7/8 development;
- Stormwater ponds and sediment basins;
- Regulated wetlands;
- Existing and proposed soil borrow areas;
- A scale house used to weigh and record incoming waste tonnage;
- A maintenance facility for maintaining landfill operating equipment and truck repair, which also includes an equipment truck wash area;
- A recycling facility, used to recover plastic containers and cardboard dropped at the facility by residential and commercial customers;
- A grounds maintenance building that is used to house and maintain mowing and ground keeping equipment;
- A welding shop;
- The main office;
- Power plant;
  - Leachate load out building: leachate and landfill gas condensate drain by gravity to the leachate storage tanks as well as a separate condensate storage tank located adjacent to the existing enclosed flare. The leachate and condensate is pumped into tanker trucks and transported to the Buffalo Sewer Authority (BSA), or the City of Jamestown or Niagara Falls Wastewater Treatment Facility.

## 1.5 Receiving Water

The WMNY facility is located on a natural topographic ridge, with stormwater runoff flowing to the north and south. Water flowing to the south eventually discharges into Hosmer Brook a NYSDEC Class C (TS) trout stream that eventually discharges into Cattaraugus Creek, another Class C (TS) trout stream. A tributary stream flows north from the landfill and is part of the East Branch of Cazenovia Creek headwaters.

Site stormwater drainage is presently controlled by use of an on-site stormwater collection system that consists of drainage ditches, stormwater collection basins, culverts, conveyance piping, and associated equipment. There are five designated stormwater outfalls (Outfalls 001-005) that are included in the facility's stormwater monitoring program as described below. Refer to Figure 2 for the Outfall locations and Exhibit A for the borrow area locations associated with the proposed Area 7/8 Development.

- Outfall 001 receives stormwater drainage from the equipment fueling area to the east. Stormwater from this area flows from north to south within a drainage channel that discharges to Outfall 001 and ultimately to NYSDEC freshwater wetland AR-11 which discharges into Hosmer Brook. There are no changes within this drainage area associated with the Area 7/8 development.
- Outfall 002 receives stormwater from the northeast and east sides of the closed landfill. Runoff is conveyed via ditches and culverts into Sediment Basin 4 (SB-4) that is located on the southeast side of the closed landfill. SB-4 flows through a culvert under the access road and into a densely wooded area (Outfall 002) which flows into NYSDEC freshwater wetland SD-1 that ultimately drains into Hosmer Brook. There are no changes within this drainage area associated with the Area 7/8 development.
- Outfall 003 receives stormwater from the closed landfill, active landfill and areas within the proposed Area 7/8 development. Runoff from portions of the closed landfill and all areas of the 7/8 development will flow through four proposed sedimentation basins (SB-5, 1, 2 and 3). Each of these sediment basins will require modification due to the proposed Area 7/8 Development. Stormwater from the proposed 7/8 Development will first enter SB-5, and then will be routed sequentially through SB-1, 2 and 3. Following discharge from SB-3 (Outfall 003) stormwater will flow into Hosmer Brook. As noted above, the proposed 7/8 Development will require modifications to SB-5, 1, 2 and 3. The Outfall 003 location will remain unchanged.
- Outfall 004 receives stormwater from the reclaimed west borrow area prior to ultimately discharging into NYSDEC freshwater wetland SD-1 and Hosmer Brook. There are no changes within this drainage area associated with the Area 7/8 development.
- Outfall 005 receives stormwater collected in the east borrow areas and ultimately into NYSDEC freshwater wetland SD-1. NYSDEC freshwater wetland SD-1 discharges to the south of the site and contributes to Hosmer Brook. There are no changes within this drainage area associated with the Area 7/8 development.
- Proposed Borrow Area C will be constructed as part of the Area 7/8 Development. Borrow Area C is located on the northern portion of the site north of Hand Road. Borrow Area C will be a subgrade excavation that may require pumping to manage stormwater. Pumped stormwater would be routed to Stream 1 and jurisdictional Wetland 7. Prior to construction of Borrow Area C, the facility's MSGP eNOI would be amended to include a new Outfall location (to be designated as Outfall 010) to cover Sector L discharges associated with the soil borrow operations.
- The following additional drainage areas do not discharge off-site or into waterbodies:
  - The proposed South Borrow Area associated with the Area 7/8 Development is located along the southern border of the site north of Allen Road. Stormwater from the South Borrow will drain to reclaimed Borrow Area B, which infiltrates and does not discharge off-site.
  - Stormwater flow from the east container storage area flows north or south into a low lying area with no discharge;

- Stormwater flowing to the south and west from the maintenance building area and the MRF discharges into catch basins, piping and drainage swales and discharges via Outfalls 006 and 007 to a low lying area of the site where it is ponded and infiltrates into the ground (no discharge).
- Stormwater from the truck parking area flows east and then north into a small basin connected to an outlet pipe that discharges as Outfall 008 to the same low lying area as Outfalls 006 and 007 (no discharge).
- Stormwater from the truck parking area south of the MRF sheet flows over the pavement and is directed to a culvert where the water flows north and discharges to Outfall 008 and into a low lying area where it collects and infiltrates into the ground (no discharge).
- Stormwater drainage from the facility maintenance building, welding shop, MRF, equipment fueling area and truck parking area flows to the east, south and west as shown on Figure No. 2. Stormwater from the east side of the maintenance building flows to the southeast where it discharges to Outfall 009 and into a distinct low-lying area located along the west side of NYS Route 16 where it collects and infiltrates into the ground (no discharge).
- A zero discharge waiver has been claimed for Outfalls 006, 007, 008, and 009.

### *1.5.1 Non-Regulated Outfalls*

As noted above, there is no discharge for Outfalls 006, 007, 008, and 009 situated along the east side of the site. Therefore, monitoring and reporting of these outfalls is not conducted. Under NYSDEC guidance, if stormwater is all contained at a facility and is discharged solely to groundwater in up to a 100 year, 24-hour storm event (zero discharge) SPDES permit coverage for these outfalls is not required.

## **1.6 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems**

There are no discharges from the site to a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4).

## **1.7 General Location Map**

A copy of the general location map for this facility is included as Figure 1.

## **1.8 Site Map**

Figure 2 includes mapped features required per Part III.C.6 of the SPDES MSGP GP 0-17-004 as well as sector-specific requirement identified in Part VIII for Sector L. Exhibit A provides the locations of the proposed surface conditions and Borrow Areas to be constructed to support the Area 7/8 Development.

## 1.9 Other SPDES Permitted Discharges

There are no other discharges (i.e., process wastewater, sanitary wastewater, non-contact cooling water, etc.) that are currently covered by another SPDES permit at the facility.

## 1.10 Impervious Surface Estimate

The amount of impervious surface at the site, including pavement, and building roofs, computed as a percentage of the total site area (approximately 500 acres) is provided in the following table and shown on Figure No. 2.

Table 3 Summary of Impervious Area		
Impervious Surface	Area (Acres)	% of Total Site Area
Paved Facility Entrance, Office and Resident Drop Off Area, MRF, Scale and Scale House, Paved Perimeter Access Roads, and Power Plant and Paved Parking Area	12.5	3.4
Buildings and roof areas	1.5	0.4
Unpaved/gravel access roads and parking areas.	16.7	4.5
Total Impervious Area	30.7	6.1

## 1.11 Location of Sensitive Areas

The site contains mapped wetlands, which are monitored as part of the stormwater sampling program to ensure they are not impacted. Created wetlands, not impacted by onsite stormwater system, contains various wildlife as intended by the installation of the wetland systems which may include threatened species. The locations of the regulated wetlands are depicted on Figure 2 and Exhibit A.

## Section 2: Potential Pollutant Sources

### 2.1 Industrial Activity and Associated Pollutants

This section identifies on-site facilities that may have a reasonable potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater. An inventory of activities that could be exposed to stormwater, potential associated pollutants, and direction of stormwater flow is provided in the table.

Table 4 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources		
Activity	Potential Pollutants	Direction of Flow
Equipment Fueling	Diesel Fuel Gasoline Hydraulic Fluid Motor Oil	West towards Outfall 001 that discharges into NYSDEC freshwater wetland AR-11.
Fuel Tanker Truck Unloading	Diesel Fuel Gasoline Hydraulic Fluid Motor Oil	West towards Outfall 001 that discharges into NYSDEC freshwater wetland AR-11.
Recyclables Unloading/Loading	BOD COD TDS TSS Hydraulic Fluid Motor Oil	A release to stormwater from the MRF would flow to Outfall 006 and into a low lying area east of the site that ultimately results in an a discharge into the ground.
Vehicle/Heavy Equipment Washing	Diesel Fuel Gasoline Hydraulic Fluid Motor Oil BOD COD TDS TSS	Stormwater would flow to the east and discharge to Outfall 009 that discharges to a low lying area east of the site and ultimately discharges into the ground.  Wash water from the interior wash bay is collected by a trench drain to an oil water separator and holding tank for disposal.
Vehicle/ Heavy Equipment Maintenance	Diesel Fuel Gasoline Hydraulic Fluid Motor Oil Gear Oil Paint Solvents Antifreeze	A release to stormwater from the areas around the maintenance building and welding shop would flow east Outfall 009 that discharges to a low lying area east of the site and ultimately discharges into the ground.
Vehicle/Heavy Equipment Parking Area	Diesel Fuel Gasoline Hydraulic Fluid Motor Oil	Stormwater from the temporary vehicle and equipment parking area west of the maintenance shop would flow to an internal stormwater drainage system that discharges through Outfall 006 to a low lying area east of the site and ultimately result in a discharge into the ground.  Stormwater from the vehicle and equipment parking area east of the maintenance shop flows to the east and discharges to Outfall 009 and into a low lying area along NYS Route 16 resulting in a discharge into the ground.  Stormwater from the vehicle parking area south of the MRF would sheet flow across the pavement and flow north through a culvert and discharge through Outfall 008 and ultimately discharges into the ground.



Table 4 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources		
Activity	Potential Pollutants	Direction of Flow
Oil Water Separator and Waste Water Holding Tank Pumping	Oil & Grease BOD COD TDS TSS	Stormwater would sheet flow towards Outfall 009 and discharges into a low lying area along NYS Route 16 resulting in a discharge into the ground.  A limited area west of the AST would sheet flow to the west and enter freshwater wetland AR-11.
Solid Waste Conveyance into and out of the Facility	BOD COD TDS TSS Hydraulic Fluid Motor Oil	Stormwater could flow to one of three outfalls, Outfall 001, Outfall 002, or Outfall 003, depending upon where the release occurs. Outfall 001 discharges to NYSDEC freshwater wetland AR-11, and Outfalls 002 and 003 discharge to NYSDEC freshwater wetland SD-1.
East and West Interim Storage of Trailers and Containers w/ and w/o Solid Waste	BOD COD TDS TSS	Stormwater from the west storage area would flow east or west into adjacent drainage ditches and discharge at Outfall 001 that discharges to NYSDEC freshwater wetland AR-11.  Stormwater from the vehicle parking area south of the MRF, when used for trailer storage, would sheet flow across the pavement and flow north through a culvert and discharge through Outfall 008 and ultimately discharges into the ground.
Closed and Active Landfill Areas (including proposed Area 7/8 Development)	TSS Diesel Fuel Gasoline Hydraulic Fluid Motor Oil	Stormwater from the closed landfill would flow east to SB-4 and Outfall 002 or south to SB-1 and Outfall 003.  Stormwater from the active landfill area would flow south to SB-5 that empties into SB-1 and ultimately discharges to Outfall 003.  Stormwater from the proposed Area 7/8 landfill development would flow south to SB-5 that empties into SB-1 and ultimately discharges to Outfall 003. SB-5, 1, 2 and 3 will be modified as part of the Area 7/8 Development.
Existing East Borrow Area		Stormwater from the east borrow area will discharge through sedimentation basins to Outfall 005 that discharges south into NYSDEC freshwater wetland SD-1.
Proposed Borrow Area C Associated with Area 7/8 Development		Stormwater from the Proposed Borrow Area C would be pumped as needed to the north to Stream 1/Wetland 7 (refer to Exhibit A). Prior to construction of Proposed Borrow Area C, the facility's operational SWPPP and MSGP eNOI would be modified to include a new outfall (designated as Outfall 010) that would be subject to semi-annual Sector L Benchmark monitoring.
Proposed South Borrow Area Associated with Area 7/8 Development		Stormwater from the Proposed South Borrow Area would flow to the west to reclaimed Borrow Area B, which infiltrates with no off-site discharge.

Table 4 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources		
Activity	Potential Pollutants	Direction of Flow
Leachate/Condensate Release and Load Out	BOD COD TDS TSS	<p>A release of leachate from the Tank #1 and #2 load out pads would flow to SB #4, which discharges through Outfall 002 to NYSDEC freshwater wetland SD-1</p> <p>Leachate load out for the active landfill is undercover and a release would be contained within the load out building.</p> <p>A release to stormwater from the active landfill would flow south and be directed to SB-5, which can be isolated so that it does not discharge to SB-1. SB-5 would be pumped and hauled for treatment.</p> <p>A release of condensate from the condensate load out area adjacent to the enclosed flare station would flow south and drain into SB-4 through the drainage swale along the landfill access road to Outfall 002 that discharges to NYSDEC freshwater wetland SD-1.</p>
Leachate Line Cleaning	BOD COD TDS TSS	A potential release of leachate during routine line inspection and cleaning operations adjacent to perimeter landfill drainage swales and would flow south to SB-5 that empties into SB-1 and ultimately discharges to Outfall 003
Landscape Development and Maintenance	NO3 PO3 K Herbicide Pesticide	<p>Stormwater from the closed landfill would flow east to SB-4 and Outfall 002 or south to SB-1 and Outfall 003.</p> <p>Stormwater from the active landfill area would flow south to SB-5 that empties into SB-1 and ultimately discharges to Outfall 003.</p> <p>Stormwater from grassed areas at the scale, west storage area, and fueling area would flow toward Outfall 001 that discharges to NYSDEC freshwater wetland AR-11.</p> <p>Stormwater from landscaped areas at the MRF and maintenance building flow to Outfalls 008 and 006 that discharge to a low-lying area and ultimately into the ground.</p>

## 2.2 Spills and Releases

A log of incidences of significant spills, leaks, or other releases that result in discharges of pollutants to waters of the U.S. is provided in Appendix C and is to be updated by the Team Coordinator.

Table 5 Areas of Site Where Potential Spills/Leaks Could Occur	
Location	Outfalls
Landfill Footprint	None – collected as leachate

Proposed Area 7/8 Development	003
Perimeter Roads	001, 002, 003, 004 and 005
Maintenance Facility and Fueling Operations	001
Soil Stockpile Area	003
Cell Construction	003
Proposed Borrow Area C	To a newly designated Outfall 010 which would be added to the Facility's Operational SWPPP and MSGP prior to construction of Borrow Area C
Proposed South Borrow Area	N/A – infiltration within reclaimed Borrow Area B

## 2.3 Salt Storage

Salt is stored indoors or under cover.

## 2.4 Sampling Data Summary

Discharge monitoring results are maintained electronically in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Central Data Exchange (CDX netDMR). Historical reports can be downloaded upon request from the CDX netDMR database.

## Section 3: Stormwater Control Measures

### 3.1 Good Housekeeping and Minimizing Exposure

Good housekeeping involves maintaining areas that could contribute pollutants to stormwater in a clean and orderly manner. This involves establishing routine and regular clean up procedures to include regular clean-up of litter, sweeping the paved entrance road, and establishing and maintaining well organized work and supply storage areas in a neat fashion.

Minimizing exposure involves practices where industrial materials such as antifreeze or petroleum based lubricants are protected from contacting stormwater by being stored under cover in a storm resistant shelter or indoors within a building.

#### *3.1.1 Sector L Good Housekeeping*

Sector L Good Housekeeping BMPs identified in the permit are addressed below. The following summarizes the general practices used at the site.

- Protected Storage
  - Herbicide and pesticides are typically not used at the facility. If used, containers will be stored in designated locations within maintenance buildings and materials will be applied in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
- Inspections
  - The leachate and condensate load out areas are free of standing water to control drag out of liquids on hauling vehicle and drains are continuously monitored and cleaned to maintain flow.
  - Petroleum tanks are inspected regularly in accordance with the SPCC Plan and deficiencies are corrected immediately.
  - The leachate storage system is maintained as specified in the leachate management section of the facility's Operation and Maintenance Manual.
  - Vehicles, parking areas, and roadways are visually observed for spills or leaks and vehicles with observed leaks are removed from service and scheduled for maintenance or repair.
  - Maintenance activities are confined to the designated maintenance building and leaking vehicles are moved indoors immediately upon discovery. If leaking vehicles cannot be moved indoors, drip pans are used to collect spills or leaking fluids.
  - Container storage areas are visually observed to ensure containers are empty or covered. Tarps or covers that are observed to be deteriorated are repaired or replaced.
  - Wash area facility and oil/water separator are visually inspected and maintained regularly to keep them in proper working order.

- MRF activities within the building are routinely observed and inspected during daily operation.
- The condition of the MRF building is routinely inspected so that it remains weatherproof.
- Transfer trailer staging areas are inspected daily for litter, spills, and vehicle leaks.
- Roadways and parking/staging areas are visually observed for potholes and gullies.
- The litter fences and daily cover at active landfill areas are typically observed daily.
- Interim and final cover areas are maintained as described in Routine Inspections/Preventive Maintenance below. The exterior slope cover is visually observed at least weekly for erosion rills, sloughing, or leachate seeps.
- Waste stockpiles, soil stockpiles, silt fence, and hay bales are visually observed at least weekly.
- Sweeping
  - Paved internal entrance and exit roadways are routinely swept to remove any sediment that may accumulate.
- Wash water control
  - Vehicle and equipment washing activities are confined to the designated indoor wash area.
- Maintenance for Process Equipment
  - Heavy equipment and operational vehicles have regularly scheduled preventative maintenance to adjust, repair or replace equipment components and fluids as necessary.
  - Wash area facility and oil/water separator are maintained regularly to keep in proper working order.
  - Conduct routine inspection and cleaning of leachate collection and transmission lines.
- Minimize Contact
  - Waste trailers are covered with tarps prior to staging and staging time is minimized.
  - Transfer activities are confined to the enclosed MRF building.
  - Recyclable material is confined to a designated area within the MRF building.
  - Unacceptable recyclable materials are identified during transfer and removed.
  - Containers used to store scrap metal are covered to minimize contact with stormwater.
  - Vehicles are parked on paved surfaces or stabilized gravel areas in restricted and designated parking areas. Leaking vehicles are moved indoors immediately upon discovery or drip pans deployed.

- Leachate load out is confined to a concrete load out pads that are constructed to contain a leak or release of leachate.
- Floor Drain Management
  - Wash area associated drains, pipes, etc. are kept clean and free of litter.
  - Vehicle and equipment washing occurs in the enclosed maintenance building with a drain system which is connected to an oil/water separator.
  - Floor drains and wash water are discharged to an oil/water separator then to a holding tank where contents are pumped to tanker trucks for off-site disposal.
- Drum Storage & Management
  - There is no outside storage of drums.
- Equipment Leak Management
  - Heavy equipment and operational vehicle maintenance activities are confined to the designated maintenance building. Leaking vehicles are moved indoors immediately upon discovery. If leaking vehicles cannot be moved indoors, drip pans are used to collect spills or leaking fluids.
- Diversion Structures
  - Activity areas are generally defined by constructed berms and site grading in a drainage area that directs discharges to the designated locations.
- Covers of Bins, Dumpsters & Roll offs
  - Bins, Dumpsters, and Roll offs are not stored as part of the landfill operations, therefore there is no need for covers on these items.
  - Bins, Dumpsters, and Roll offs are emptied at the working face on arrival and as they are not stored, there is no need for covers.
- Covered material transfer/storage areas
  - No material transfers are associated with the landfill site as material transfers occur in the fully enclosed MRF building.
- Sediment traps and filters
  - Sediment traps and check dams are placed within internal drainage features.

### *3.1.2 Sector N Housekeeping*

Sector N, Subsector N-1, Good Housekeeping BMPs identified in the permit are addressed below.

- Inbound Waste
  - Supplier notification
    - Inbound waste for this activity at the site is limited to residential customers and WMNY vehicles to the MRF.

- Residential customers are provided waste acceptance information from multiple sources, including print and electronic media.
- Inbound waste inspection
  - Inbound waste to the residential drop-off is checked periodically by WMNY staff as part of site maintenance operations.
  - Inbound vehicles to the MRF are WMNY vehicles and contents are inspected when tipped.
- Educational Material
  - WMNY provides educational materials to residential customers through print and electronic media.
- Training of personnel for inspections
  - WMNY personnel are trained as described in the training section of this plan.
- Totally enclosed drop off containers
  - Due to site constraints and operations, an enclosed building is not provided for residential disposal, however containers covered and the covers are maintained.
  - The MRF is a fully enclosed building and all operations are conducted inside the building.
- Particulates
  - Sweeping of access and haul roads
    - Sweeping of parking areas and access ways to the residential drop-off area is conducted in accordance with the procedures noted in Sector L Good Housekeeping.
  - Prevention of accumulation of fluids and particulates
    - Stormwater at the residential drop off is controlled through site grading that directs flow to designated areas and eliminates ponding and puddling in the container areas.
    - Drains and stormwater structures in the parking and access ways are observed and maintained in accordance with procedures noted in Sector L Good Housekeeping.
- Stockpiled Materials
  - Store 1-days volume indoors
    - There are no exterior material stockpiles associated with the activities and residential collection containers are removed and emptied as necessary.
    - Material stockpiles in the MRF are maintained fully within the enclosed building.

- Minimize stormwater contact
  - Residential drop-off containers are provided with covers that limit and reduce stormwater accumulation.
  - All material handling at the MRF is conducted within the fully enclosed building.
- Runoff diversion
  - Residential drop off access is from a paved access route and waste placement is completed manually from individual residential vehicles directly into the storage containers.
  - The area around the residential collection storage containers is graded to drain to the designated discharge location and stormwater feature.
- Cover bins and boxes
  - Residential drop-off containers are covered.
  - Tires and white goods are staged in containers at the MRF and are included in the routine inspection.
- Permanent or semi-permanent covers
  - Due to site constraints and operations, permanent or semi-permanent covers are not provided for the residential drop-off area. However, as noted above, each residential disposal containers covered and covers maintained as described in Sector L.
- Sump pump in containment pits
  - There are no sump pits associated with the residential transfer operation or in the MRF.
  - Floor drains within the MRF have been plugged and abandoned to reduce the potential of uncontrolled releases.
- Sediments traps
  - Discharge from the residential collection area is to the designated discharge location that includes a stormwater basin to remove and collect sediment from the stormwater flow prior to discharge.
- Residual Liquids and Fluids
  - Limit wash water discharge from tipping floors
    - There is no transfer station at the site, thus there is no tipping floor drains or management required.
  - Secure and contained drum storage
    - There is no exterior drum storage at the site.
    - Drums at the MRF are stored in designated and secure areas.



- Drip pans for equipment
  - Vehicle storage does not occur in the residential drop off area. As such leaking vehicles are not anticipated in this area.
  - Leaking vehicles are moved indoors immediately upon discovery. If leaking vehicles cannot be moved indoors, drip pans are used to collect spills or leaking fluids.
- Suitable storage and disposal
  - Residual liquids and fluids are not associated with the Sector N activities at the Chaffee site.

### *3.1.3 Sector P Housekeeping*

Sector P, Good Housekeeping BMPs identified in the permit are addressed below.

- Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas
  - Use of drip pans
    - Drip pans are used in a manner consistent with that used for and described in Sector L and Sector N activities.
  - Indoor storage of vehicles
    - Vehicles that require repair may be stored within the enclosed maintenance building as necessary.
    - Sufficient space is not available to provide indoor storage for all hauling company vehicles. Vehicles stored outside are placed in designated parking areas that are paved or gravel covered.
  - Installation of dikes and berms;
    - Activity areas are generally defined by constructed berms and site grading in a drainage area that directs discharges to the designated locations.
  - Use of adsorbents
    - Absorbent materials
  - Roofing or covered storage
    - Materials are not stored for the Sector P activities, and material storage is as described for Sector L.
  - Cleaning pavement
    - Paved internal entrance and exit roadways are routinely swept to remove any sediments that may accumulate.
    - Paved surfaces are cleaned with absorbent materials following any leakage of petroleum or other vehicular or hazardous fluids as soon as possible upon discovery

- Fueling Areas
  - Covering the fueling area is not practical at the site. The fueling area is designed and operated to minimize the potential for a spill or release as discussed in the facility's SPCC plan.
  - Spill prevention and overflow protection
    - Fill nozzles are within the secondary containment unit and a plastic or steel containment bucket is located under the fill nozzle holder.
    - An attendant must remain with the vehicle while fueling.
    - Fueling equipment is equipped with automatic shut-off devices and attendant must not overfill or "top off" the tank beyond automatic shutoff of the fuel system
    - Fueling equipment is equipped with automatic shut-off devices.
    - Fuel tanks are provided with secondary containment.
  - Minimization of run on/runoff
    - Vehicles for all Sectors use a common fueling facility, and the area around the USTs is graded to drain to the designated discharge location and stormwater feature.
  - Dry cleanup measures
    - Spills or leaks must be cleaned up by "dry cleanup" methods, using absorbent materials.
    - Paved surfaces are cleaned with absorbent materials following any leakage of petroleum or other vehicular or hazardous fluids as soon as possible upon discovery.
  - Runoff
    - As noted areas around buildings and parking areas used by Sector P vehicles are generally paved or gravel covered and runoff is directed to defined discharge locations.
- Material Storage Areas
  - Indoor storage
    - The WMNY inventory of parts and supplies, (oil, filters, paints, hydraulic fluids, antifreeze) is kept in labeled containers within the maintenance building.
    - Material containers are in accordance with manufacturer's requirements and applicable regulations.
    - Materials are stored in designated areas within the enclosed buildings.

- Installation of dikes and berms
  - The area around the maintenance building is sloped away from the floor elevation to prevent stormwater flow into the building.
  - Interior floor slabs are graded to prevent discharge or releases from exiting the building.
- Dry cleanup methods
  - Dry adsorbents are used to clean up spills that may occur from vehicles during vehicle maintenance.
  - Spill kits are maintained in the maintenance building.
- Treating and/or recycling collected runoff,
  - A trench drain is located in the maintenance building that discharges to a settling tank and then through an oil water separator and into a holding tank for disposal.
- Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas
  - Indoor cleaning of equipment
    - Vehicles are cleaned in the fully enclosed, indoor truck wash bay that located in the maintenance building.
  - Installation of berms and dikes
    - The area around the residential collection storage containers is graded to drain to the designated discharge location and stormwater feature.
  - Dry clean-up methods
    - Spills or leaks must be cleaned up by “dry cleanup” methods, using absorbent materials.
    - Paved surfaces are cleaned with absorbent materials following any leakage of petroleum or other vehicular or hazardous fluids as soon as possible upon discovery.
  - Treating and/or recycling collected runoff
    - Wash water from the indoor wash bay is collected in a trench drain that discharges to a settling tank and then through an oil water separator and into a holding tank for disposal.
- Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas
  - Performing maintenance indoors
    - All routine maintenance on heavy equipment and vehicles is conducted inside enclosed buildings. Leaking vehicles are moved indoors immediately upon discovery.

- Materials Inventory
  - WMNY maintains an inventory of stored materials and records of material use and materials are stored indoors.
- Parts Management and Draining
  - WMNY drains parts, filters, radiators, etc. of fluids at indoor locations prior to disposal and also disposes of the fluids in accordance with State and Federal regulations and internal compliance procedures.
- Dry cleanup measures
  - Spills or leaks must be cleaned up by “dry cleanup” methods, using absorbent materials.
  - Paved surfaces are cleaned with absorbent materials following any leakage of petroleum or other vehicular or hazardous fluids as soon as possible upon discovery.
- Treating and/or recycling collected runoff
  - A trench drain is located in the maintenance building that discharges to a settling tank and then through an oil water separator and into a holding tank for disposal.
- Minimizing run-on/runoff
  - The area around the maintenance area is graded to drain to the designated discharge location and stormwater feature.

## **3.2 Preventative Maintenance**

Preventative maintenance involves timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices such as drainage ditches and swales, detention basins, and earthen berms. In addition, facility equipment such as oil water separator, building floor drains, petroleum tanks, stormwater ponds and conveyance ditches are to be maintained to limit the potential for conditions that could result in malfunctions leading to discharges of pollutants.

### ***3.2.1 Sector L Preventative Maintenance***

Sector L Preventative Maintenance BMPs identified in the permit are addressed below. The following summarizes the general practices used at the site.

- Outdoor containers to prevent leaking.
  - Containers with chemical/significant materials are not stored outdoors
- Prevent comingling of leachate/stormwater.
  - WMNY, through the design, operation and maintenance, and post-closure activities implements all appropriate measures to prevent the comingling of leachate and stormwater.

- Maintain integrity of intermediate and final cover.
  - Measures to maintain and protect the integrity of the daily, intermediate, and final cover are evaluated as part of the Routine Facility Inspections.

### **3.3 Spill Prevention and Response**

Routine training for staff in handling materials such as leachate or fuel to limit the potential for spills is required. A training log for all employees in spill response is provided in Appendix D. The facility's Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan should be referred to for additional information.

#### Petroleum/Oil Spill Prevention and Response

Areas where potential petroleum spills can occur and introduce pollutants to stormwater discharges are to be identified. These areas include the fuel storage and the on-site vehicle refueling areas. Preventative maintenance should be performed as required. Facility staff and contractors should be made aware of the need to incorporate lockout tag out procedures prior to working on the leachate pumping/piping system to prevent inadvertent energizing of the pumps.

In the event of a petroleum spill, the spill response procedures identified in the SPCC Plan are to be followed. Upon discovery or occurrence of any petroleum spill or release, employees must notify the Pollution Prevention Team Coordinator immediately. Efforts should be made to collect as much of the spilled material as possible. Contacts for spill remediation contractors, if required, are included in the SPCC Plan. In the case of a liquid spill, absorbent booms may be used. After free liquids are collected, soil in the areas of the spill should be excavated to remove residual material. As outlined in the SPCC Plan prepared for the facility, Region 9 of the NYSDEC is to be notified. The Spill Hot Line telephone number is 1-800-457-7362. Other spill prevention measures include providing regular training on leachate handling and loadout. Inspections of tanks, valves, and piping should be performed to identify signs of wear or early indications of leaks.

Heavy machinery is available at the site to berm up soils to contain spilled oil at the facility. Spill containment earthen booms may be constructed for use in the event of a spill emergency. Spill kits are located at the facility adjacent to fuel storage areas. Absorbent pads or other materials contaminated with petroleum after cleaning up any spills must be disposed of in accordance with applicable State and Federal regulations. After a spill incident where items from a spill kit require disposal, these items must be replaced immediately for future use. Spill kits should be inspected at least monthly by facility staff. A list of the required contents of the spill kit is provided in the SPCC Plan. Additional BMPs and procedures are identified in the Facility's SPCC plan.

#### Leachate Spill Prevention and Response

Leachate spill prevention measures include providing regular training on leachate handling and loadout. Inspections of tanks, valves, and piping should be performed to identify signs of wear or early indications of leaks. Remediation of leachate seeps should occur as soon as feasibly

possible. Leachate seeps can be minimized with proper daily waste cell construction and attention to adequate placement and stripping of cover soils. Seeps can be identified by personnel during routine landfill inspections (i.e., daily or weekly site inspections). Locations will be documented with relative location to the nearest gas well or fill area, pictures, level of severity, and date observed. Methods to remediate the outbreaks may include:

- Excavate/Replace: The leachate contaminated soil will be excavated, moved to the working face and replaced with well-compacted, low permeability soil;
- Excavate/Drain: The area will be excavated to the source of leachate and directed to a collection layer by means of a low-carbonate stone trench. Area will be compacted and recovered with additional low permeability soil;
- Excavate/Pump: Severe outbreaks may need to be excavated and a perforated HDPE pipe and stone backfill placed within the excavation. A pump will then be placed in the pipe and used to pump the leachate to a collection system. The perforated pipe will be buried and no exposed venting of the area will be allowed. Any conveyance piping above the intermediate cover will be dual-contained.

The area will then be observed for any recurrence of an outbreak by facility staff.

### **3.4 Erosion and Sediment Controls**

Erosion and sedimentation may occur from disturbed areas as a result of excavations for soil materials used in construction, during landfill construction and from the landfill cover system. Given the significance of the earthwork activities performed at the facility, a general Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) has been prepared. The ESCP describes the measures to be implemented during landfill development and operations and establishes guidelines to be followed to limit erosion and sedimentation. Erosion and sedimentation control measures should be implemented for activities where excavation, stripping, filling, soil stockpiling, and grading take place.

It should be noted that detailed project specific erosion and sediment control plans are developed for earth work activities that disturb greater than one-acre. Detailed ESCP for active projects will be maintained in Appendix E. If greater than one-acre of soil is disturbed, then construction activities shall be overseen by a trained Contractor as defined by the SPDES General Construction Permit.

Proposed erosion and sediment controls to be implemented during the Area 7/8 Development include riprap swale lining, stone check dams within swales, silt fence, perimeter diversion swales, permanent and temporary sedimentation basins, and seed and mulch. These control measures are discussed below.

### *3.4.1 Erosion and Sediment Control Plan*

- Prior to initiation of a construction project that results in a soil disturbance of more than one acre with the potential for stormwater discharge, a project specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be developed under separate cover as Appendix E to this SWPPP. Sample erosion and sediment control details are provided in Appendix F (refer to the NY State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control for additional control measures not provided in Appendix F). The ESCP will include development of a topographic site plan indicating the extent of the construction project and identifying drainage patterns before and after completion of construction. Temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control measures will be revised, as necessary, by the contractor with each construction project and identified on the topographic site plan. After the ESCP has been updated, the erosion and sediment control measures to be implemented and the contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) responsible for implementing each measure must be identified and listed on the form in Appendix E.
- The New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control manual will be utilized by the prime construction contractor and designated subcontractors to select the most appropriate erosion and sediment control measures to be used in the ESCP. Temporary and permanent vegetative and structural control measures will be evaluated for erosion control and sediment control for each construction project phase. The control measures to be used and the prime construction contractor and subcontractor(s) that will implement the ESCP control measures will be identified prior to initiation of construction and included in the ESCP.
- Modifications to on-site stormwater quality and quality control systems will be designed in accordance with New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual.
- If any phase of the landfill construction or closure will result in the disturbance of 5 or more acres of land at any one time, approval must be obtained from the NYSDEC Region 9 stormwater contact person prior to disturbing five or more acres.

The following general ESCP describes the minimum measures to be implemented during landfill development and operations at the facility and establishes the guidelines to be followed to limit erosion and sedimentation. Erosion and sedimentation control measures should be implemented for activities where excavation, stripping, filling, soil stockpiling and grading take place.

Proposed erosion and sediment controls to be implemented during development of the new landfill cells and downgradient of mining and stockpile areas include riprap swale lining, stone check dams within swales, silt fence, perimeter diversion swales, permanent and temporary detention basins, and seed and mulch. These controls limit the potential for erosion and sediment exiting the site. These control measures are discussed below.

### *3.4.2 Erosion and Sediment Control Practices*

- Stabilized Construction Entrances are to be provided at all points of ingress and egress to the construction site.

- Stone Check Dams are to be installed to limit the potential for erosion within swales by dissipating the energy generated as stormwater runoff flows through the swales. As stormwater concentrates within the swale, the dams slow the velocity and therefore decrease its energy potential. Sediment being carried by stormwater is deposited as the energy decreases. These dams are typically not more than two feet high and extend across the entire width of the swale.
- Silt Fence or Straw Wattles are generally to be installed parallel to the contours downgradient of stockpiles and areas to be disturbed. Silt fence serves to reduce runoff velocity. As the water passes through the material, much the same as the stone check dams, the sediment is deposited upgradient. The silt fence geotextile is to be keyed 4 to 6 inches into the ground to try to limit the potential for runoff to undermine the barrier.
- Perimeter Diversion Swales are to be constructed to divert stormwater run-on from undisturbed and upgradient areas around the area of exposed soils.
- Outlet Stabilization consists of riprap aprons to be installed at the outlet of culverts to dissipate energy and prevent scour.
- Riprap and gabion-lined channels are to be constructed when high velocity concentrated flows are present. Gabion swale lining is specified for areas of higher water flow velocities. Riprap and gabions are to be placed over a geotextile filter in the base of the swale.
- Seed and Mulch should be applied to establish vegetation as soon as possible after areas reach final grade. Well-established vegetation is key to limiting erosion. Areas which will not be disturbed for 14 days (7 days in areas with more than 5-acres disturbed) or more should receive a temporary seeding.
- Rolled Erosion Control Products should be installed on steep slopes.
- Temporary detention basins may be constructed during cell expansion construction to temporarily store stormwater prior to discharge to the existing stormwater management system. The basins will be required to be sized in accordance with the NYSDEC Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control.
- Dust Control is to be achieved through watering of the site access roads as required.

The NYSDEC Standards and Specifications for the above practices shall be followed. Additional practices contained in the NY Standards and Specification for Erosion and Sediment Control should be employed, as necessary, by the Site Contractors to ensure compliance with the applicable standards.

The erosion and sediment control practices outlined above, and the construction sequence outlined below, are the general provisions to be followed during active construction projects.

### *3.4.3 Post-Construction Stormwater Management Controls*

Stormwater runoff from all impervious areas that is not handled as leachate shall be captured and treated by post-construction stormwater management controls. The design, construction and



maintenance of all post-construction stormwater management controls shall conform to the plans approved by the New York State DEC.

At a minimum, the post-construction stormwater management practice component of the SWPPP shall include the following (for new practices):

1. Identification, dimensions, material specifications and installation details of all post-construction stormwater management practices to be constructed;
2. A site map/construction drawing(s) at a scale of 1" = 50' or less, showing the specific location and size of each post-construction stormwater management practice;
3. A Stormwater Modeling and Analysis Report that includes:
  - a. Map(s) showing pre-development conditions, including watershed/subcatchment boundaries, flow paths/routing, and design points;
  - b. Map(s) showing post-development conditions, including watershed/sub-catchments boundaries, flow paths/routing, design points and post-construction stormwater management practices;
  - c. Results of stormwater modeling (i.e. hydrology and hydraulic analysis) for the required storm events. Include supporting calculations (model runs), methodology, and a summary table that compares pre and post-development runoff rates and volumes for the different storm events;
  - d. Summary table, with supporting calculations, which demonstrate that each post-construction stormwater management practice has been designed in conformance with the sizing criteria included in the 2010 New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual;
  - e. Identification of any sizing criteria that is not required based on the waiver criteria included in the 2010 New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual; and
  - f. Identification of any elements of the design that are not in conformance with the 2010 New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual. Include the identification of and justification for any deviations from the 2010 New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual;
4. Soil test results (test pit, borings);
5. Infiltration test results, when required; and
6. An operations and maintenance plan that includes inspection and maintenance schedules and actions to ensure continuous and effective operation of each post-construction stormwater management practice. The plan shall identify the entity that will be responsible for the long-term operation and maintenance of each practice and a description of applicable easements, vegetative requirements, access and safety issues, and testing and disposal of sediments as they are removed

### *3.4.4 Construction Sequence*

In general, the steps outlined in the general sequence presented below are to be followed for each new phase of development. A detailed construction sequence will be approved prior to the start of each new phase of construction. A detailed erosion and sediment control plan will be developed for each new phase of construction that identifies temporary erosion and sediment control practices and the utilization of existing stormwater management facilities. General SPDES Construction permits developed in accordance with GP 0-15-002 (or current permit) may be required for additional phases of construction depending upon their scope and limits of disturbance. The following guidelines should be identified in erosion and sediment control plans and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans developed for subsequent phases of construction. Additional practices may be necessary depending upon the scope of construction.

#### General Construction/Operational Sequence:

- Identify the proposed limit of work.
- Obtain plan approval and other applicable permits.
- Hold a preconstruction meeting prior to starting construction. If a SWPPP has been developed the Contractor shall certify the plan prior to the start of construction.
- Contractor to layout established limits of work prior to starting construction. The Contractor shall delineate areas that have been established as not to be encroached upon.
- Install runoff control and erosion and sediment control measures in preparation of grading. All erosion and sediment control structures shall be in place prior to land disturbance.
- Install silt fence downgradient of areas to be disturbed and stockpile areas. Silt fence should be installed parallel to the contours.
- Construct diversion swales where shown on the plans to divert runoff around areas to be disturbed.
- Install stormwater drainage conveyance system and temporary sediment basins. Construct or expand detention basins as shown on the plans. To the extent practical, limit runoff to newly constructed drainage swales or detention basins until the swales are appropriately stabilized with vegetation or riprap lining.
- Once erosion and sediment control measures are in place, remove vegetation and strip topsoil from areas to be excavated. Excavated topsoil should be stockpiled in the topsoil stockpile. Limit the area of disturbance at any one time to the degree practical. Seed stockpiled topsoil within 14 days of stockpiling. Maintain and reseed as necessary until vegetation is well established. Written approval will be required from the NYSDEC to disturb greater than 5-acres at any given time.
- Temporary vegetation to be established on all areas where construction has ceased for 14 days (7 days in approved areas with greater than 5-acres of disturbance). Fine grade and provide permanent seeding in those areas which are excavated to final grade or which are not proposed to be disturbed for a year or more.

- Complete final grading. All erosion and control measures utilized will remain operational until the area is stabilized. Final stabilization will be defined as 80 percent vegetative cover on the entire construction site.
- Install permanent seeding and final landscaping.
- Decommission temporary erosion and sediment control devices upon site stabilization.

### *3.4.5 Maintenance/Inspections*

WMNY will have overall responsibility for the ongoing maintenance of erosion and sediment control measures. During construction projects, WMNY's contractors will be held responsible for temporary measures they install and construction-related stormwater impacts to preventive measures. The SWPPP Team Coordinator is responsible to see that inspections are performed and required maintenance measures are implemented.

The following erosion and sediment control areas shall be included in the inspection, at a minimum:

- All erosion and sediment control practices and all post-construction stormwater management practices in areas with potential for stormwater discharge to surface water, to ensure integrity and effectiveness to ensure that practices are constructed as indicated in the SWPPP addressing the operation phase;
- All areas of disturbance in areas with potential for stormwater discharge to surface water that have not achieved final stabilization;
- All points of discharge to natural surface waterbodies located within, or immediately adjacent to, the property boundaries of the construction activity; and,
- All points of discharge.

Inspections will include the following activities:

- Inspect erosion and sediment control measures weekly. Inspections to be conducted twice per week if greater than 5-acres are simultaneously disturbed.
- Stabilize areas of erosion and take action to repair damaged erosion and sediment control measures as soon as possible.
- Remove accumulated sediment from behind check dams and in swales when capacity has been filled to not more than 50%.
- Remove accumulated sediment from the Stormwater Detention Basins when approximately 2 feet of sediment or 50 percent of the design depth (whichever is less) has accumulated.
- Remove accumulated sediment from behind silt fence when it becomes 0.5 feet deep at the fence. Repair Silt fence as needed to maintain an effective barrier.

- Vegetated areas are to be fertilized, reseeded as necessary, and mulched to maintain vigorous dense stand of grass.

#### *3.4.5.1 Inspection Frequency*

For sites where soil disturbance activities are on-going, the qualified personnel shall conduct a site inspection at least once every seven calendar days.

Where soil disturbance activities are on-going and the owner or operator has received authorization to disturb greater than five acres of soil at any one time, the qualified personnel shall conduct at least two site inspections every seven calendar days. The two inspections shall be separated by a minimum of two full calendar days.

Where soil disturbance activities have been temporarily suspended (e.g. winter shutdown) and temporary stabilization measures have been applied to all disturbed areas, the qualified personnel shall conduct a site inspection at least once every 30 calendar days.

#### *3.4.5.2 Inspection Reports*

At a minimum, the erosion and sediment control inspection report shall include and/or address the following (see Appendix G):

- Date and time of inspection;
- Name and title of person(s) performing inspection;
- A description of the weather and soil conditions (e.g. dry, wet, saturated) at the time of the inspection;
- A description of the condition of the runoff at all points of discharge from the site;
- Identify any discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site, including discharges from conveyance systems (i.e. pipes, culverts, ditches, etc.) and overland flow;
- A description of the condition of all natural surface water bodies located within, or immediately adjacent to, the property boundaries of the site which receive runoff from disturbed areas. This shall include identification of any discharges of sediment to the surface water body;
- Identification of all BMPs and erosion and sediment control practices that need repair or maintenance;
- Identification of all BMPs and erosion and sediment control practices that were not installed properly or are not functioning as designed and need to be reinstalled or replaced;
- Description and sketch of areas that are disturbed at the time of the inspection and areas that have been stabilized (temporary and/or final) since the last inspection;

- Corrective action(s) that must be taken to install, repair, replace or maintain erosion and sediment control practices; and to correct deficiencies identified with the construction of the post-construction stormwater management practice(s);
- Digital photographs, with date stamp, that clearly show the condition of all practices that have been identified as needing corrective actions. The date stamp may be contained in the electronic metadata included with the file name. The qualified personnel shall attach paper color copies of the digital photographs to the inspection report being maintained onsite within seven calendar days of the date of the inspection. The qualified personnel shall also take digital photographs, with date stamp, that clearly show the condition of the practice(s) after the corrective action has been completed (date stamp may be contained in the electronic file name). The qualified personnel shall attach paper color copies of the digital photographs to the inspection report that documents the completion of the corrective action work within seven calendar days of that inspection; and
- An inspection report shall be completed and signed by the qualified personnel for each inspection. All inspection reports shall be maintained on site with the SWPPP.

#### *3.4.5.3 Inspection Follow-up*

Within one business day of the completion of an inspection, the qualified personnel shall notify the owner or operator and appropriate contractor of any corrective actions that need to be taken. The owner or operator shall begin implementing the corrective actions within one business day of this notification and shall complete the corrective actions within seven calendar days unless otherwise notified by the NYSDEC.

### **3.5 Management of Runoff**

Several best management practices are present on the site to control or treat stormwater runoff before it has the opportunity to leave the site. Management of runoff throughout the life of the facility was considered in the development of the facility design. Overall factors considered include diverting runoff from undisturbed areas around the Site and diverting runoff from disturbed portions to temporary sediment basins. Runoff that is not exposed to disturbed soil is routed to permanent stormwater detention basins depending on the source topography. Refer to Section 1.5 for a description of the stormwater outfalls and drainage routes.

#### *3.5.1 Stormwater Management from Proposed Area 7/8 Development*

The stormwater management system for the Area 7/8 Development was designed in accordance with Part 360.19(b) and Part 363-4.3(f), the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual and the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control. Full details of the proposed Area 7/8 Development stormwater management plan are included in the permit application. Phased project specific plans, details and specifications will be incorporated into the facility's operational MSGP SWPPP.

The proposed Area 7/8 Development stormwater management system includes the following components:

- Final cover mid-slope swales and downchutes to collect and convey stormwater from the landfill cover to the perimeter drainage channels;
- Perimeter drainage channels designed to convey stormwater from both intermediate and final developed landfill areas to sedimentation basins;
- Culverts designed to convey drainage under access roads, for the completed landfill development condition; and
- Sedimentation basins designed to collect stormwater to promote and control sedimentation and to regulate the discharge of stormwater to the adjacent receiving areas.

Portions of the Area 7/8 Development stormwater management system have been designed and installed as part of the Western Landfill Development or during the capping of the Closed Landfill. In addition, cap drainage for the Valley Fill Landfill was previously designed and will be expanded for the Area 7/8 Development.

The following methods were used to design the stormwater management systems and erosion and sedimentation control structures for the Area 7/8 Development:

1. Evaluate drainage areas and surface characteristics using USDA/SCS Technical Release No. 55 (TR-55) Methods with HydroCAD Software;
2. Calculate peak flows for each drainage structure for the design storm events using HydroCAD Software;
3. Calculate Water Quality Volume (WQV) in accordance with the New York State Stormwater Design Manual;
4. Provide Stream Channel Protection Volume (Cpv) requirements of 24 hour extended detention of the post-development 1-year, 24-hour storm event.
5. Provide Overbank Flood Control (Qp) and Extreme Flood Control (Qf) and control the peak discharge from the 10-year, 24-hour and 100-year, 24-hour storm events to pre-development rates.
6. Design channels for the calculated peak run-off for the 10-year 24-hour design storm with 0.5 feet of freeboard in accordance with the New York State Stormwater Design Manual. The calculated peak run-off for the 100-year 24-hour storm was used to confirm that the proposed channels would not overtop during this storm.
7. Design culverts for the calculated peak run-off for the 10-year 24-hour design storm for closed conveyance systems in accordance with the New York State Stormwater Design Manual. The calculated peak run-off for the 100-year 24-hour storm was used to confirm that the proposed channels and culverts would not overtop during this storm.
8. Prepare engineering calculations for the design of channels and culverts in accordance with the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion & Sediment Control and the methods presented in Hydraulic Design Series Number 5, Hydraulic Design of Highway Culverts (HDS-5).
9. Check each channel and culvert outlet for permanent revetment requirements to limit erosion and dissipate energy in accordance with the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion & Sediment Control and the methods presented in Hydraulic

Engineering Circular Number 15, Design of Roadside Channels with Flexible Linings (HEC-15).

10. Size forebay, permanent pools, basin grading features and outlet device in accordance with New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual.
11. Perform basin routings for the sedimentation basins using the HydroCAD Software.
12. Evaluate impacts on the conveyance system from a 500-year, 24-hour storm.

The Area 7/8 Development is a continuation of the Valley Fill Landfill and will utilize some of the existing stormwater drainage system with additional perimeter stormwater drainage features, final cap drainage channels and downchutes. The pre-development drainage analysis was updated with current rainfall data and based on the pre-development drainage analysis presented in Appendix E.1 of the February 2005 Engineering Report for the NYCRR Part 360 Solid Waste Management Permit Modification Application prepared by McMahon & Mann Consulting Engineers, P.C. The purpose of estimating the pre-development run-off is to compare it with the post development run-off for the Channel Protection Volume (Cpv), Overbank Flood (Qp) and Extreme Storm (Qf) requirements in accordance with the New York State Stormwater Design Manual.

#### *3.5.1.1 Proposed Area 7/8 Development Final Cover*

Cover drainage will be allowed to sheet flow off the Area 7/8 Development to three tiers of mid-slope drainage channels. The mid-slope drainage channels will be directed to one of the three proposed downchute channels. The downchute channels will collect stormwater from each tier of mid-slope channels and discharge it into the perimeter channels. The mid-slope channels will be constructed at either 1 percent or 4 percent slopes and be grass lined. The downchutes (designated as Proposed Downchute #1, #6 and #7) will consist of a 12 foot bottom width and 1 foot deep rock lined channel underlain by a geomembrane liner to prevent soil erosion. Seeding and mulching will occur upon completion of final cover construction, followed by installation of cross slope silt fences and/or straw bales to temporarily divert and slow the stormwater. These devices will also act to retain the soil until permanent vegetation is established. The seed mixture will be in accordance with the mixture contained in the Technical Specifications for either temporary or permanent uses. The seeded areas will be mulched to conserve soil moisture and provide additional temporary erosion protection. Mulch may consist of clean straw or wood-fiber. Alternatively, hydroseeding may be used or the inclusion of a natural or synthetic erosion mat may be installed prior to seeding.

#### *3.5.1.2 Perimeter Drainage Channel Design*

A drainage channel will be located on the interior (upslope) side of the perimeter access roads. This channel will be rip-rap lined on the bottom and grass-lined on the slopes and will collect run-off from the lower portion of the Area 7/8 landfill cover. This channel will be constructed in approximate 200 foot lengths sloped at 1 percent toward a culvert that flows beneath the access road to a channel located on the slope of the berm. The perimeter drainage channel has been installed along the constructed Western Landfill Development cells. The drainage channel system was designed to convey the 10-year, 24-hour storm with at least 0.5 feet of freeboard and the 100-year, 24-hour storm without overtopping. The erosion protection for each channel was selected based on the flow velocities calculated for the 100-year, 24-hour storm.

### *3.5.1.3 Berm Drainage Channel Design*

A drainage channel will be located on the slope of the berm on the southern side of Future Cells 7 and 8. This channel will be rip-rap lined and will collect run-off from the proposed access road and upper portion of the berm. Run-off collected by the perimeter drainage channels will be conveyed to this berm channel through the culverts under the access road. This channel will be sloped at 1 percent and will be routed to SB-5. The drainage channel on the outside slope of the berm has been installed along the constructed Western Landfill Development cells. The drainage channel system was designed to convey the 25-year, 24-hour storm with at least 0.5 feet of freeboard and the 100-year, 24-hour storm without overtopping. The erosion protection for each channel was selected based on the flow velocities calculated for the 100-year, 24-hour storm.

### *3.5.1.4 Culvert Design*

Culverts are included in the stormwater management system to convey stormwater under access roads from the perimeter channels, access road channels and other areas around the site for conveyance to the sedimentation basins. The culvert system was designed to convey the 100-year, 24-hour storm without exceeding the pipe cover elevation. The outlet protection for each culvert was selected based on the flow velocities calculated for the 100-year, 24-hour storm.

### *3.5.1.5 Sedimentation Basins*

Stormwater from the landfill areas will flow to the four proposed sedimentation basins (SB-5, 1, 2 and 3), each of which will require modification due to the proposed development. A portion of the Area 7/8 Development stormwater is routed to existing channels constructed as part of the Western Landfill Development. The remaining Area 7/8 Development stormwater would be directed into new proposed channels and culverts discharging through the sedimentation basins. Stormwater will first enter SB-5 and will then be routed sequentially through SB-1, 2 and 3 prior to discharging into Hosmer Brook via Outfall 003.

SB-5 was designed to meet the following objectives:

1. Provide storage for the sediment volume that is calculated to accumulate over a 6 month period based on an area that may be disturbed during typical construction activities from 30 acres,
2. Retain the 100-year, 24-hour storm with outflow through the discharge riser and emergency spillway while maintaining 1.0 feet of freeboard to the basin banks, and
3. Contain 3 million gallons of stormwater in the event that there was a spill in the active landfill area.

SB-1, 2 and 3 were designed to meet the following objectives:

1. Pre-treatment of 100% of the water quality volume in the forebay area (SB-5);
2. Treatment of 100% of the water quality volume in the permanent pool areas;
3. Provide channel protection volume by providing 24-hours of extended detention of the 1-year, 24-hour storm;
4. Provide overbank flood protection by controlling the peak discharge from the 10-year, 24-hour storm to the pre-development rates,
5. Provide extreme storm protection by controlling the peak discharge from the 100-year, 24-hour storm to the pre-development rates and safely passing the 100-year, 24-hour storm event;



6. Retain the 10-year, 24-hour storm with outflow through only the discharge riser; and
7. Retain the 100-year, 24-hour storm with outflow through the discharge riser and emergency spillway while maintaining 1.0 feet of freeboard to the basin banks.

The existing outlet structures for SB-1, 2 and 3 will continue to be utilized.

#### *3.5.1.6 Temporary Features*

Temporary stormwater management features proposed in association with the Area 7/8 Development include silt fence, straw bales, rock check dams and temporary drainage ditches (refer to Section 3.4). Temporary stormwater drainage swales are proposed on the side slopes of the constructed landfill to divert stormwater away from newly constructed landfill cells. With the phased construction as shown on the engineering drawings, stormwater on all of the outside slopes will be directed into the perimeter stormwater controls, whereas stormwater on the inside slopes will naturally flow to low spots so that it can be piped or pumped into the perimeter channels.

The temporary stormwater management features will be installed during either individual cell construction or during site activities where non-vegetated surfaces will exist. Silt fence will be used during facility development to reduce erosion and to control sedimentation. Silt fence will be used as necessary at 40-foot vertical intervals along intermediate cover surfaces to reduce the sediment load in the receiving drainage ditches. In addition, silt fence will be placed on the down-slope sides of all disturbed areas (5 feet) from the toe of slope until the permanent drainage and erosion control structures are established. Check dams will be placed at 200-foot intervals along the temporary and permanent drainage ditches in which vegetation is being established.

#### *3.5.1.7 Maintenance*

Activities will be performed to maintain the stormwater management system throughout the active and post-closure care period. Maintenance will be performed to:

- Re-establish vegetation on cover slopes and other areas, as necessary;
- Remove sediment from drainage channels to allow unimpeded flow in channels;
- Remove sediment from SB-5 semi-annually and from SB-1, 2 and 3 when the pool depths have been reduced by approximately 50 percent; and
- Re-establish erosion prevention measures in drainage channels, including revegetation or replacement of riprap, as appropriate.

### *3.5.2 Proposed Area 7/8 Development Drainage Plan*

During facility development, the stormwater management system will be constructed to convey stormwater from disturbed areas to the sedimentation basins and, ultimately, to off-site natural watercourses. Construction of erosion and sediment control structures will precede development of each portion of the facility, such that drainage control features are in place prior to disturbance of surface soils. Stormwater from areas under development will be managed as described below:

- Stormwater in constructed landfill cells (prior to waste placement): Stormwater in constructed landfill cells prior to waste placement will be allowed to percolate into the

leachate collection system and will then be pumped by a submersible pump into the landfill perimeter drainage ditch.

- **Run-off from Daily Cover Surfaces or Exposed Working Faces of the Disposal Area:** Stormwater from daily cover surfaces or exposed working faces is required to be treated as leachate. Exposed working faces will slope toward the center of the cell. This will enable stormwater that comes in contact with the exposed working faces to percolate to the leachate pumps at the low point of the cell. Intermediate cover will be placed on the slopes, which drain away from the working face and into the perimeter drainage ditch. Any outboard slopes, which have not received intermediate cover, are required to be treated as leachate and will drain stormwater to a collection ditch within the limits of the primary liner system. From the collection ditch, stormwater will drain and percolate to the leachate pumps at the low point of the cell.
- **Stormwater Management from Intermediate Cover Surfaces:** Most of the stormwater from intermediate cover surfaces will be collected in temporary drainage swales constructed on the intermediate cover or allowed to sheet flow across the cover. If the water is allowed to sheet flow, a series of temporary silt fences will be installed on the slope to decrease both the water velocity and potential soil loss. Stormwater from these locations will then be conveyed to the sedimentation basins by the perimeter ditches. Stormwater from intermediate cover surfaces below the elevation of the perimeter berm will be allowed to percolate into the leachate collection system rather than being collected in the manner described above.
- **Stormwater from Perimeter and Access Roads:** Stormwater from perimeter access roads will be intercepted by the perimeter drainage channels.
- **Stormwater from Proposed Borrow Areas:** Two new soil borrow areas are proposed as part of the Area 7/8 Development. The proposed South Borrow Area located north of Allen Road will discharge to the west to reclaimed Borrow Area B, which infiltrates with no-off site discharge. Proposed Borrow Area C, located north of Hand Road, will be constructed subgrade. Stormwater management will be required by pumping Borrow Area C to Stream 1/Wetland 7. The facility's NOI will be resubmitted authorizing discharge at this outfall (assumed Outfall 010) prior to construction of Borrow Area C.

Disturbed and/or completed construction areas will be vegetated as soon as possible to stabilize the soil and minimize erosion. Temporary vegetation will be established on intermediate cover surfaces and temporary surfaces. Permanent vegetation will be established on final cover surfaces, grass-lined permanent drainage channels, and perimeter berm and sedimentation basin slopes. Seeded areas will be mulched following seeding to conserve soil moisture and provide additional temporary erosion protection. Mulch will consist of clean straw or cellulose wood-fiber material. Alternatively, disturbed or completed areas may be hydroseeded as appropriate.

### *3.5.3 Extreme Storm Event Evaluation*

An evaluation of the impact of the 500-year, 24-hour storm event on the proposed Area 7/8 Development stormwater management system was completed as required by Part 363-4.3(f).

The existing and proposed conveyance features that direct stormwater to SB-5 were evaluated. These features were evaluated to determine the overall impact to the stormwater management system contributing to the proposed SB-5, 1, 2 and 3.

#### *3.5.3.1 Down Chutes*

The down chutes will not overtop during the 500-year, 24-hour storm event. However, the high flow through the down chutes may cause erosion during extreme storm events that would require repair.

#### *3.5.3.2 Perimeter Drainage Channels*

During the 500-year, 24-hour storm, some of the proposed perimeter channels could overtop. The overtopping of the perimeter channels along the Area 7/8 Development cells may cause damage to adjacent roadways or structures. Additionally, due to the large flow, erosion of some of the perimeter channels may occur that would require repair following extreme storm events.

#### *3.5.3.3 Berm Drainage Channels*

During the 500-year, 24-hour storm, the proposed channels located on the slope of the berm south of the Area 7/8 Development will not overtop. A majority of the existing channels located on the outside slope of the berm along the Western Landfill Development cells will overtop. The overtopping of the berm channels along the Western landfill Development cells may cause damage to adjacent roadways or structures. Additionally, due to large flow, erosion of some of the channels may occur that would require repair following extreme storm events.

#### *3.5.3.4 Culverts*

A majority of the culverts will back-up during the 500-year, 24-hour storm event and may overtop adjacent roadways and potentially cause damage to roadways or structures requiring repair following extreme storm events.

#### *3.5.3.5 Sedimentation Basins*

SB-5 does not have the capacity to handle the peak discharge from a 500-year, 24-hour storm event without overtopping. The overtopping of SB-5 may cause erosion to adjacent roadways, structures or sedimentation basins. Additionally, the large flows through SB-5 may cause erosion of the sedimentation basin that would require repair following extreme storm events. SB-1, 2 and 3 do have the capacity to handle the peak discharge from a 500-year, 24-hour storm event without overtopping. However, the high flows through the sedimentation basins and overtopping of SB-5 may cause erosion of the basins requiring repair following extreme storm events.

### **3.6 Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt**

Storage piles of salt used for deicing are enclosed and covered to prevent exposure to precipitation.

### **3.7 MSGP Sector-Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits**

The NYSDEC has established additional best management practice (BMP) requirements for facilities engaged in Landfill Activities under Sectors L, N and P. Facilities performing these operations must implement BMPs to control stormwater pollutants from specific activities or areas of concern in accordance with the Sector specific requirements of GP-0-17-004. Most of the sector-specific non-numeric effluent limits included in Section VIII for Sector L have already been addressed through BMPs described within this report. The remaining Sector specific requirements are described below. Item 1 pertains to Sector L, Sector N-1 requirements are described in items 2-5 and Item 6 pertains to Sector P.

#### **1. Sector L Routine Inspections**

All BMPs (other than Erosion & Sediment Controls) at facilities shall be inspected by qualified personnel for evidence of actual or potential discharges of contaminated stormwater and shall include the following areas:

- Chemical handling and storage areas
- Vehicle & Equipment Maintenance Areas
- Fueling Areas
- Active land application areas
- Areas used for storage of materials/wastes that are exposed to precipitation
- Leachate collection and treatment systems
- Locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site
- Other potential sources of pollution
- Temporarily or permanently inactive facilities shall be inspected annually

#### Routine Inspection Frequency:

Operating landfills, non-compliant landfills, and land application sites shall be inspected at least once every seven days.

#### **2. Inbound Recyclable Material Control Program**

As part of its Inbound Recyclable Material Control Program, the facility informs the public of the types of acceptable recyclable materials. Facility staff observes the delivery of materials and recycling operations. Recyclable haulers that deliver to the facility are directed to reject non-recyclable materials and hazardous waste at the source.

##### **a. Loading and Unloading Areas**

The following BMPs should be implemented for loading and unloading areas onsite in accordance with Part III.F.3.a:

- Facility personnel that are familiar with spill prevention and response should be present during deliveries of fuel and other substances to make sure spills and leaks are immediately contained and cleaned up; and
- Overflow protection, such as drip pads and drip diapers, should be available to be placed beneath connectors to catch any product that may leak.

**b. Secondary Containment Spill Cleanup**

Any spilled or leaked substances are to be cleaned up from all containment systems as soon as practical after discovery of a spill or leak. Following cleanup, the affected areas must be completely flushed with clean water three times and the water removed after each flushing and disposed of properly at an appropriate off-site wastewater treatment facility. A representative sample shall be collected of the first discharge following any cleaned-up spill or leak. The sample must be analyzed for pH, the substance stored within the containment area, and for any other pollutants that could potentially be discharged. If the water contains no pollutants it may be discharged, otherwise it should be disposed of at a wastewater facility.

**c. Secondary Containment Discharge Screening/Monitoring/Reporting**

The secondary containment system will be screened prior to each discharge in accordance with Part III.F.3.d of the General Permit.

If the discharge screening indicates the presence of contamination, a representative sample must be collected prior to discharge. The sample must be analyzed for pH, the substance stored within the containment area and any other pollutants that could potentially be discharged. An estimated discharge volume must also be recorded. If the water contains no pollutants it may be discharged. Otherwise it must be disposed of and treated in accordance with applicable regulations.

The discharge from the containment system outlet is not permitted by an individual SPDES permit. Therefore the following monitoring requirements shall be assessed at the outlet:

- Storage Area Secondary Containment Systems – The volume of each discharge from each outlet must be monitored. Discharge volume may be calculated by measuring the depth of water within the containment area times the wetted area converted to gallons or by other suitable methods. A representative sample shall be collected of the first discharge following any cleaned-up spill or leak. The sample must be analyzed for pH, the substance stored within the containment area, and any other pollutants the permittee knows or has reason to believe are present.

- **Transfer Area Secondary Containment System** – The first discharge following any cleaned-up spill or leak must be analyzed for pH, the substance stored within the containment area, and any other pollutants the permittee knows or has reason to believe are present.

A log book will remain on site noting the date, time, and personnel supervising each discharge. The results of any secondary containment discharge monitoring shall be maintained with the SWPPP in Appendix H and retained in compliance with Part IV.C.

### **3. Particulates**

Particulate matter from materials stored indoors and under cover is prohibited from coming into contact with stormwater through the following BMPs:

- Good housekeeping measures, including frequent sweeping of access roads and the use of dry absorbent or wet vacuum cleanup methods, to contain or dispose of liquids originating from recyclable containers or MSW; and
- Good housekeeping measures to prevent the accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas.

### **4. Stockpiled Materials**

Materials that are stored outside include inbound (unprocessed) and outbound (processed) glass; and auto shredder residue and other materials that are staged for solidification. These materials should be stored away from waterbodies with appropriate runoff management to prevent to prevent commingling with stormwater.

### **5. Residual Liquids and Fluids**

Residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors and under cover is prohibited from coming into contact with stormwater through the following BMPs:

- Leaks from equipment are controlled using absorbent materials and drip pans until the leak is repaired; and
- Liquid wastes are stored in compatible and non-leaking containers and are disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local requirements.

### **6. Sector P Routine Inspections**

All BMPs (other than Erosion & Sediment Controls) at facilities shall be inspected by qualified personnel for evidence of actual or potential discharges of contaminated stormwater and shall include the following areas:

- Storage areas for vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance,
- Fueling areas,
- Indoor and outdoor vehicle/equipment maintenance areas,
- Material storage areas,
- Vehicle/equipment cleaning areas, and
- Loading/unloading areas.

Routine Inspection Frequency:

Sector P operations should be inspected at least **monthly**.

### 3.8 Employee Training

Stormwater training shall cover the contents of the facility SWPPP, control measures implemented to comply with discharge limits, spill containment, maintenance of the site, monitoring, inspection, planning, reporting and other documentation requirements. Attached to this SWPPP is a document for employee sign-in for each training session, which should be updated and kept with the SWPPP. Stormwater training will be required on an annual basis for:

- All members of the Pollution Prevention Team;
- All employees who work at the facility; and
- All inspectors.

In particular, the training shall include topics on spill response, good housekeeping, material management practices, how to recognize unauthorized discharges, how to evaluate maintenance needs, purpose of the SWPPP, sampling procedures, reporting procedures and how to identify corrective actions. The training shall indicate that pollutants shall be kept inside or under cover whenever possible, and to report any potential problems to a member of the pollution prevention team. The training shall cover the location and potential problems mentioned in section 2.1 and all best management practices outlined in section 3.0.

Additional training topics, to comply with additional non-numeric effluent limits, must include

- Identification of material that is not accepted at the facility
- How to identify and remedy leaky containers
- Dry clean up methods
- Used oil and spent solvent management
- Fueling procedures
- General good housekeeping practices
- Proper painting procedures, and
- Used battery management.

- Also, as required by with additional non-numeric effluent limits, the Owner must educate incoming drivers on:
  - Materials not accepted by the facility
  - Preventing contamination to stormwater from leaky vehicles
  - Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges, including but not limited to waste water from truck washout.

### **3.9 Non-Stormwater Discharges**

Subject to compliance with the terms and conditions of GP-0-17-004, the following non-stormwater discharges are authorized by this permit:

- Discharges from fire-fighting activities;
- Fire hydrant flushing;
- Potable water sources; new line waterline flushing;
- Routine external building wash down that does not include detergents or other compounds;
- Pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred or have been removed thoroughly and where detergents are not used;
- Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate and other uncontaminated condensate;
- Irrigation drainage;
- Landscape watering provided that all pesticides and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;
- Uncontaminated ground water or spring discharge;
- Foundation or footing drain discharge where flows are not contaminated;
- Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collect on rooftops or adjacent portions of the facility, but not intentional discharges from cooling towers such as "piped" cooling tower blow down or drains.

The following table identifies the location of non-stormwater discharges and appropriate BMPs to address the allowable non-stormwater discharges.



<b>Table 6 Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges</b>		
<b>Non-Stormwater Source</b>	<b>Discharge Location</b>	<b>BMPs</b>
Lawn/landscape watering	Outfalls 001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, and 009	Herbicides and pesticides will be applied per the manufacturer's instructions
Pavement/roadway washing	Outfalls 001, 002, 003, 004, 006, 007, 008, and 009	Pavement washing will performed with water only. Soaps and detergents are not to be used.
Air conditioner condensate	Outfalls 001, 002, 006, 007, and 008	The air conditioning equipment is to be maintained so as to minimize the potential for a release of coolant or oils into the condensate
Uncontaminated Groundwater from landfill underdrain and southeast berm underdrain	Outfalls 002 and 003	Analytical data from groundwater sampling and analysis will be reviewed on a quarterly basis.
Landfill cap drain	Outfall 002	The drain is separated from the landfill by a geomembrane.
Building siding wash down	Outfall 001, 002, 003, 006, 007, 008, and 009.	Only water will be used to wash the buildings

### 3.10 Waste, Garbage, and Floatable Debris

The facility exterior is regularly inspected for waste, garbage, and floatable debris for placement into the active cells.

### 3.11 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials

Dust shall be prevented by spraying water on the area where dust is generated or through sweeping. In order to prevent the spillage of materials offsite and the tracking of waste materials, trucks shall be inspected visually when entering and leaving the site. The inspections shall ensure that the trucks have secure covers to prevent spill of pollutants offsite. Tires shall be inspected to ensure that they do not contain any waste materials and shall be cleaned appropriately as needed.

## Section 4: Schedules and Procedures for Monitoring

Under current conditions, the facility is required to conduct semi-annual benchmark sampling for Sector L. Semi-annual Sector P benchmark monitoring is also required at Outfall 001. Benchmark monitoring results will be maintained electronically in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Central Data Exchange (CDX netDMR).

One additional Sector L Benchmark monitoring location, Outfall 010, will be required to be added to the facility's operational SWPPP and MSGP prior to operation of proposed Borrow Area C. The facility's SWPPP and eNOI will be updated to add Outfall 010 prior to construction of Borrow Area C.

### 4.1 Sample Location(s)

Sector L Semi-Annual Benchmark samples will be collected from Outfalls 003\*, 004, 005 and 010\*\*. **A waiver is claimed for benchmark monitoring for Outfalls 001 and 002 as they are represented by Outfall 003.**

Sector P Semi-Annual Benchmark samples will be collected from Outfall 001.

### 4.2 Pollutant Parameters to be Sampled

Sector L Semi-Annual Benchmark sampling at Outfall locations 003\*, 004, 005 and 010\*\*:

Table 7 Semi-Annual Benchmark Monitoring Requirements Outfalls 003*, 004, 005 and 010** Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites and Non-Compliant Landfills		
Pollutants of Concern	Analytical Method	Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	SM2540D	100 mg/L
Total Nitrogen	EPA 351.3	6 mg/L
Total Phosphorus	EPA 365.2	2 mg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	EPA 200.7	1 mg/L
Total Nitrogen is calculated as the sum of ammonia, nitrate-nitrite, and organic nitrogen. **Outfall 010 will not require monitoring until the construction of Borrow Area C. The facility's eNOI and operational SWPPP will be updated prior to construction of Borrow Area C.		

**\*If there is an event that triggers corrective actions at Outfall 003 that represents Outfalls 001 and 002, the following must be conducted:**

- Corrective actions must be completed for all outfalls covered by the waiver;

- The representative outfall waiver for 001 and 002 would be suspended and quarterly visual monitoring and benchmark monitoring of the Outfalls 001 and 002 shall commence immediately;
- Unless otherwise notified by the Department, the representative outfall waiver again applies when:
  - The results of two consecutive monitoring periods reported to the Department show that all outfall have had no exceedances of benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations for all parameters; and
  - The owner or operator submits a new Representative Outfall Waiver Form to the Department.

Sector P Semi-Annual Benchmark sampling at Outfall 001:

Table 8 Semi-Annual Benchmark Monitoring Requirements Outfall 001 Sector P – Land Transportation and/or Warehousing		
Pollutants of Concern	Analytical Method	Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration
Oil and Grease	EPA 1664 or EPA 1664A	15 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	EPA 410.4	120 mg/L
Benzene	EPA 602	50 ug/L
Ethylbenzene	EPA 602	50 ug/L
Toluene	EPA 602	50 ug/L
Xylene	EPA 602	50 ug/L

### 4.3 Monitoring Schedules

Under the terms and conditions of GP-0-17-004, benchmark monitoring for Sector L, along with benchmark monitoring for Sector P must be performed at least twice per calendar year. Semi-annual monitoring periods are as follows:

- Period 1 - January 1<sup>st</sup> through June 30<sup>th</sup>, and
- Period 2 - July 1<sup>st</sup> through December 31<sup>st</sup>.

The owner or operator with benchmark monitoring requirements shall electronically submit the results of the analysis using EPA's electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) reporting system, NetDMR. Additionally, a copy of each DMR should be included within this SWPPP. All DMRs must be received by the Department 28 days after the end of the monitoring period.

### 4.4 Procedures

Samples must be collected at each industrial stormwater outfall, in accordance with the following criteria:

- A minimum of one grab sample shall be collected from each outfall discharging stormwater runoff from areas containing industrial activity within the **first 30 minutes** (or as soon as is practical, but not exceeding one hour) of the discharge at the outfall.
- The storm event sampled must commence a minimum of 72 hours after the previous measurable storm event, unless the previous measurable storm event did not result in a stormwater discharge from the site.
- The storm event must be documented using the Storm Event Data Form provided in Appendix I and retained with the SWPPP.
- Laboratory tests and sample analyses must be completed by a laboratory that has been issued a certificate of approval under Section 502 of the Public Health Law.

The date, **duration (in hours)**, and rainfall measurement or estimate (in inches) of the sampled storm event shall be provided. The duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable storm event must also be indicated. The total volume of discharge sampled should be estimated.

Should the analytical results of the benchmark sample exceed a cutoff concentration for one or more parameters, the owner or operator must:

1. Evaluate the facility of potential sources of stormwater contamination;
2. Remedy the problems identified by implementing structural and/or non-structural BMPs to prevent recurrence; and
3. Revise the facility's SWPPP in accordance with Part III.E.

If no qualifying storm event occurs during the first six months of the calendar year following the year in which the exceedance occurred, the owner or operator must complete the additional sample and analysis during the next six months of the year;

- If corrective actions at a facility do not result in achieving benchmark monitoring cutoff concentrations, the facility must continue efforts to implement additional BMPs. Failure to undertake and document the review and/or take the necessary corrective actions are violations of the permit. Continued exceedance of benchmark monitoring cutoff concentrations may result in the coverage of the facility under an individual SPDES permit instead.
- Utilize the Form provided in Appendix J to document Corrective Actions.

## **4.5 Monitoring and Sampling Data**

The SWPPP must include the following:

1. A summary of existing stormwater discharge sampling data taken at the facility (historical data will be maintained electronically in the CDX netDMR database). All historical data maintained in CDX netDMR can be downloaded upon request.
2. Chain-of-Custody Records from samples collected and transported to an approved laboratory;
3. Laboratory reports of results of sample analysis;
4. Quarterly Visual Monitoring Reports
5. Copies of Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)
6. Copies of Annual Certification Reports (ACR); and
7. A summary of all stormwater sampling data collected during the term of GP-0-17-004.

## **Section 5: Inspections**

### **5.1 Quarterly Visual Monitoring**

- Person responsible for inspection: Pollution Prevention Team Coordinator
- Specific areas of the facility to be inspected: Outfalls 001, 002, 003, 004,005 and 010 (upon Construction of Borrow Area C)
- Schedule and procedures for conducting inspections: Quarterly

Under the requirements of GP-0-17-004 visual examination of a stormwater discharge from each outfall on the site associated with industrial activity shall be performed on a quarterly basis while permit coverage is in effect. Sampling shall be in accordance with the following requirements:

- The examination will be made at least once in each of the following three-month periods: January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December;
- A grab sample shall be collected from the outfall within the first 30 minutes (or as soon as is practical, but not exceeding one hour) after runoff begins from a measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event;
- The storm event examined must start a minimum of 72 hours after the previous measurable storm event (i.e., at least 0.1 inch of precipitation), unless the previous measurable storm event did not result in a stormwater discharge from the site;
- If no qualifying storm event occurs during a given quarter, documentation must be signed and filed with the monitoring records demonstrating that no qualifying event occurred; and
- If a visual examination is performed and the storm event is later determined to be of less than 0.1 inches, a report of the visual examination should nonetheless be included in the SWPPP records.

Color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution that are observed upon examination of the sample shall be documented. The visual examination must be completed during daylight hours in a well-lit area. To the extent practicable, the same individual shall be designated to carry out the collection and examination of discharges for every sampling event. This approach is necessary to ensure the consistency of observations and minimize subjectivity.

The Quarterly Stormwater Visual Examination Reports (located in Appendix K) shall be maintained as part of this SWPPP. Examination date and time, personnel conducting the examination, the nature of the discharge (runoff or snow melt) will be noted. The examiner must also document observations concerning the visual quality of the discharge such as color, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution, along with any observed odor.

If the visual examination suggests the presence of stormwater pollution, the facility shall be evaluated for potential sources of stormwater contamination. Any sources of contamination that are identified must be remedied. Such remedies may include implementation of non-structural or structural BMPs to prevent recurrence. For items that can be readily resolved, the update to this SWPPP must be completed within 14 days of the visual inspection.

## **5.2 Routine Weekly Facility Inspections**

- Person responsible for inspection: Pollution Prevention Team Coordinator
- Specific areas of the facility to be inspected: Site wide
- Schedule and procedures for conducting inspections: Weekly

The Team Coordinator is responsible to see that weekly inspections of the facility are performed by qualified people and documented. Areas to be inspected include, but are not limited to the areas listed in Section 2.1 above. Areas of deficiencies noted during inspections are to be promptly rectified.

Routine facility inspections are required to evaluate areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, including existing BMPs. Inspections should be conducted by individuals trained in spill response, good housekeeping practices, materials management practices, and the goals and components of this SWPPP, in accordance with the training program outlined in Appendix D. Any deficiencies in implementation of the SWPPP that are identified during routine inspections must be corrected as soon as practicable. For items that can be readily resolved, the deficiency must be corrected within 14 days following the inspection. If this is not feasible, permission for a later date must be granted in writing by NYSDEC.

If an identified deficiency cannot be immediately resolved (i.e., additional BMPs are necessary or existing BMPs must be modified), the problem must be corrected before the next anticipated storm event if possible, but in all cases must be implemented within 12 weeks after completing the evaluation, unless permission for a later date is granted in writing by NYSDEC.

All stormwater conveyance structures shall be inspected for proper operation and function, and evidence of problems such as obstructions or blockage, erosion or sediment buildup, oily or discolored discharge, and any other deficiencies that indicate a potential impact to stormwater quality. Vehicles, equipment, and material handling areas shall be inspected for leaks, spills, odors, poor housekeeping, staining, corrosion, cracks, foundation failures, smoke, sediment or erodible debris, improper labeling, and any other circumstances that could potentially result in impacts to stormwater quality. Areas to inspect include:

- Roofs, roof drains, and gutters;
- Pavement;
- Vegetated swales and buffers;
- Discharge locations;

- Any exterior petroleum storage areas;
- Chemical handling and storage areas;
- Vehicle & Equipment Maintenance Areas;
- Fueling Areas
- Active land application areas
- Areas used for storage of materials/wastes that are exposed to precipitation
- Leachate collection and treatment systems
- Locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site
- Other potential sources of pollution
- Dumpsters and other exterior storage areas;
- Outside operational equipment; and
- Other vehicles that frequent the facility.

If the inspector identifies that a given deficiency can be readily corrected through non-structural best management practices such as housekeeping that can be immediately implemented, he or she will complete the required task if possible and/or notify the Team Coordinator to arrange for completion of the task. A form to be used for documentation of the Routine Weekly Inspection activities described in this Section is included in Appendix L.

Corrective actions involving the modification of existing BMPs or the addition of new BMPs must be completed before the next anticipated storm event, if practicable, but not more than 12 weeks after completion of the inspection unless permission for a later date is granted in writing by NYSDEC. For structural BMPs that will take longer than 12 weeks to implement, the owner or operator must request approval from NYSDEC in writing and provide a schedule for completing the proposed project.

**In addition to these routine facility inspections, weekly erosion and sediment control inspections are also required per Section 3.4 and Appendix G. Erosion and sediment control inspections are required twice per week if NYSDEC approval is granted for greater than 5-acres of simultaneous disturbance.**

### **5.3 Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation**

- Person responsible for inspection: Pollution Prevention Team Coordinator
- Specific areas of the facility to be inspected: Site wide
- Schedule and procedures for conducting inspections: Annual

A comprehensive compliance inspection of the facility must be performed at least once per year after a minimum of three consecutive days of no precipitation to assess the effectiveness of



existing BMPs and inspect dry-weather flows. Dry weather flow inspections are further discussed in Section 5.4.

The comprehensive site compliance evaluation must note modifications or changes to the physical structures and/or operational practices at the facility. These changes are to be incorporated into this SWPPP where appropriate. A review of the facility's records and recordkeeping procedures should be performed to ensure operational changes are reported to the Pollution Prevention Team.

The Compliance Evaluation must be completed by facility employees or outside consultants hired by the facility. The inspectors must be familiar with the industrial activity, the BMPs, and the SWPPP, and must possess the skills to assess conditions at the facility that could affect stormwater quality and evaluate the effectiveness of BMPs that have been selected to protect the quality of stormwater discharges.

The Compliance Evaluation must include observations to identify all areas where pollutants may be introduced into stormwater. All existing BMPs referenced in this SWPPP shall be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate in preventing stormwater pollution or whether additional measures are warranted. Structural stormwater management measures and sediment and erosion control measures identified in this SWPPP are to be inspected to ensure they are operating as intended. The evaluation must also include an inspection of the equipment needed to implement this SWPPP, such as spill response equipment.

Any changes should be reflected on the site map and incorporated into the SWPPP. Site evaluation reports should also include a full accounting of the following information:

- Industrial materials, residue, or trash that could cause contamination to, or be washed away in, stormwater runoff;
- Leaks or spills from equipment, storage tanks, or similar containers within the preceding period since the last annual report;
- Examination of all outfall locations, to determine the presence of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges or uncertified non-stormwater discharges;
- Off-site tracking of materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;
- Tracking of materials from the area where it originates including from no-exposure areas to exposed areas;
- Evidence of, or the potential for, entry of pollutants to the drainage system
- Inspection of areas found to be the source of pollutants observed during visual and analytical monitoring done during the year; and
- Examination of the discharge from the facility's outfalls to determine whether any impact can be observed in receiving waters, and assessment of the effectiveness of BMPs throughout the site.

The Team Coordinator is responsible for preparing an Annual Compliance Inspection Report summarizing the scope of the evaluation. The Report is to identify the personnel making the inspection, major observations relating to the implementation of the SWPPP, and the actions taken. Based on the results of this evaluation, the list of exposed materials summarized in Section 2.1 is to be updated as appropriate, with any changes reflected in the Report. In addition, the BMPs identified in this SWPPP are to be reviewed and an updated list is to be provided as necessary.

The Report shall include a full assessment of the adequacy of all BMPs. This includes listings of the following components:

- BMPs that are functioning properly;
- BMPs in need of maintenance;
- BMPs that have failed or are inadequate; and
- Areas where new or additional BMPs are required.

The Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation is included as Appendix M.

The SWPPP must be revised within two weeks of each annual compliance inspection if any significant changes are needed to the SWPPP, as determined through the evaluation. Needed changes in BMPs that are identified during the evaluation shall be completed before the next anticipated storm event if possible, but in all cases must be implemented within 12 weeks after completing the evaluation, unless permission for a later date is granted in writing by NYSDEC.

This report shall be maintained with the SWPPP for at least five (5) years from the date of the report. Incidents of non-compliance are to be noted. If the report does not indicate any incidents of non-compliance, it is to include a certification that the facility complies with the SWPPP and with GP-0-17-004. The certification is included on the Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation report form in Appendix M.

## **5.4 Dry Weather Flow Inspections**

- Person responsible for inspection: Pollution Prevention Team Coordinator
- Specific areas of the facility to be inspected: Outfalls 001, 002, 003, 004, 005 and 010 (upon Construction of Borrow Area C)
- Schedule and procedures for conducting inspections: Annual

An inspection of the site for dry-weather flows must be completed at least once each year after a minimum of three (3) consecutive days of no precipitation). The purpose of the dry weather flow inspection is to determine the presence of non-stormwater discharges to the stormwater drainage system. Results of the inspection must remain onsite with this SWPPP. The report shall include a listing of all outfall locations, the inspection date and time, inspection personnel, and a description of the discharges identified and their source. If any new discharge is identified, its source shall be indicated and actions taken to address the discharge shall be summarized. The

report shall also note the date and time of the inspection as well as the name and title of the individual performing the inspection.

The source of any non-stormwater discharge that is discovered must be identified to determine whether it is a discharge that is covered under another SPDES permit or an authorized non-stormwater discharge addressed under Part I.B.2 of SPDES GP-0-17-004. A list of authorized non-stormwater discharges is provided in Section 3.6.

The NYSDEC must be notified if any identified non-stormwater discharge cannot be easily eliminated. Generally, such discharges require coverage under another SPDES permit unless they can be connected to a sanitary system.

The Dry Weather/Non-Stormwater Discharge Certification is provided in Appendix N.

## **5.5 Annual Certification Report**

- Person responsible for inspection: Pollution Prevention Team Coordinator
- Specific areas of the facility to be inspected: Site wide
- Schedule and procedures for conducting inspections:

The Annual Certification Report (Appendix O) must be submitted to NYSDEC every year to indicate the results of monitoring and overall site compliance. The Annual Certification Reports must include:

- Results of Quarterly Visual Monitoring;
- Results of Annual Dry Weather Flow Monitoring; and
- Discharge Volume Calculations

In accordance with the EPA's NPDES Electronic Reporting Rule, the owner or operator must submit the ACR electronically using the Department's online ACR. Both versions of the ACR are located on the Department's website (<http://www.dec.ny.gov/>). A copy of the Annual Certification Report is included in Appendix O.

<b>Table 9</b> <b>Facility Monitoring Requirements</b>			
<b>Monitoring Requirement</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Minimum Frequency</b>	<b>Appendix</b>
Visual Discharge Screening (retain documentation on-site with SWPPP)	Outfalls 001, 002, 003, 004, 005 and 010*	Quarterly: January through March; April through June; July through September; October through December	K
Dry Weather Flow (retain documentation on-site with SWPPP)	Outfalls 001, 002, 003, 004, 005 and 010*	Annual (performed during Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation)	N
Semi-Annual Benchmark Monitoring (Sectors L and P) (DMR must be received using EPA's electronic reporting system no later than July 28 for Period 1, and January 28 for Period 2).	Sector L: Outfalls 003, 004, 005 and 010* Note requirements for 001 and 002 for representative waiver monitoring if there are exceedances at 003 Sector P: Outfall 001	Semi-Annual: Period 1 – January through June Period 2 – July through December	Maintained electronically in CDX netDMR database
Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation (retain documentation on-site with SWPPP)	Site Wide	Annual	M
Routine Facility Inspections (retain documentation on-site with SWPPP)	Site Wide	Weekly	L
Erosion and Sediment Control Inspections	Site Wide	Weekly (twice per week if greater than 5 acres are disturbed)	G
Discharge from Secondary Containment (retain documentation on-site with SWPPP)	Secondary Containment	Prior to discharge (as needed)	H
Annual Certification Report (report must be received in the Department's Central Office no later than January 28 of the year following the reporting period)	Site Wide	Annual	O
*Note: Outfall 010 will not require monitoring until construction of Proposed Borrow Area C. The facility's operational SWPPP and eNOI will be updated to reflect Outfall 010.			

## **Section 6: Documentation to Support Eligibility Considerations Under Other State and Federal Laws**

### **6.1 Documentation Regarding Endangered Species**

For new facilities (to be built) and facilities expanding the perimeter of operations beyond the existing footprint, the SWPPP must include documentation supporting the determination of permit eligibility, including:

- a) Information on whether listed endangered or threatened species, or critical habitat, are found in the Action Area (see NYSDEC Environmental Resource Mapper);
- b) If Action Area is within a location displayed in the Rare Plants and Rare Animals or Significant Natural Communities data layer, or is close enough to a location that off-site effects are possible (such as stormwater runoff, soil erosion, downstream water quality changes, or access road construction), and if the project or action requires a review under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR), or requires review by NYSDEC for possible permits, a request for project screening must be made to the NY Natural Heritage Program, or to the local Regional DEC Division of Environmental Permits office for the county in which the project is located, to determine whether such species may be affected by the facility's stormwater discharges or stormwater discharge-related activities;
- c) Results of endangered species screening determinations; and
- d) A description of measures necessary to protect listed endangered or threatened species, or critical habitat.

As this is an existing facility these requirements do not apply. If, however, the facility undergoes expansion onto adjoining or adjacent parcels that will result in one acre or more of soil disturbance, the SWPPP must be revised to include the required documentation.

### **6.2 Documentation Regarding Historic Properties**

For new facilities (to be built) and facilities expanding the perimeter of operations beyond the existing footprint, the facility would require an individual SPDES permit or coverage under the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities (GP-0-15-002), or current permit for disturbances greater than one-acre. Documentation regarding historic properties and the State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA) would be addressed through those permits. These activities receive a full SHPA review in the context of that permitting.

## Section 7: SWPPP Certification

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

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Section 8: SWPPP Modifications**

This SWPPP shall be subject to modification and amendment if warranted due to a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance at the facility that may affect the potential for discharge of pollutants from the facility or if it is determined by facility personnel or local, State, or Federal officials that the SWPPP is ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing or controlling pollutants or is otherwise not achieving the goals or requirements as intended by GP-0-17-004. The SWPPP shall be modified, and additional monitoring and analysis shall be completed as follows:

1. Maps or description of industrial activities
  - a. If the SWPPP has been found to be inaccurate or incomplete, modifications must be completed to correct the deficiencies identified.
2. Stormwater controls
  - a. The modification must identify the corrective actions needed and include a schedule for the implementation with a final date no later than 12 weeks unless the Department approves additional time in writing.
3. Additional inspections monitoring and/or analysis
  - a. If the results of inspections, monitoring and/or analysis reveal a violation of GP-0-17-004, a failure to maintain eligibility for coverage under GP-0-17-004 or a failure to comply with the benchmarks, additional inspections, monitoring and/or laboratory analysis of stormwater samples may be required.

The SWPPP must be kept on-site and made available to the NYSDEC and public upon request. Modifications to the SWPPP must be made within 30 days. Modifications to the facility, as identified by the Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation or other facility inspections, must be made within the timeframes outlined in Section 5.3.

The revision form provided in Appendix P should be updated anytime the SWPPP or associated site plan is edited.

## **Section 9: Retention of Records**

### **9.1 SWPPP Documentation**

The SWPPP must be retained until at least five years after coverage under GP-0-17-004 terminates. The owner or operator shall retain all records of monitoring information, copies of all reports required by GP-0-17-004, and records of all data used to complete the NOI or modification forms, until at least five years after coverage terminates.

### **9.2 Records of Monitoring Activities and Results**

All monitoring information, including calibration and maintenance records, copies of all reports required by a SPDES permit, and records of all data used to complete the permit application, shall be retained for a minimum of five years from the date of their completion. This period may be extended with cause by written request of NYSDEC.

Records of monitoring information must include:

- Date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
- Name and title of the individual who performed the sampling or measurements;
- Date analyses were performed;
- Name and title of the individual performing the analyses;
- Analytical techniques or methods used;
- Results of analyses; and
- Documentation of quality assurance and quality control procedures.

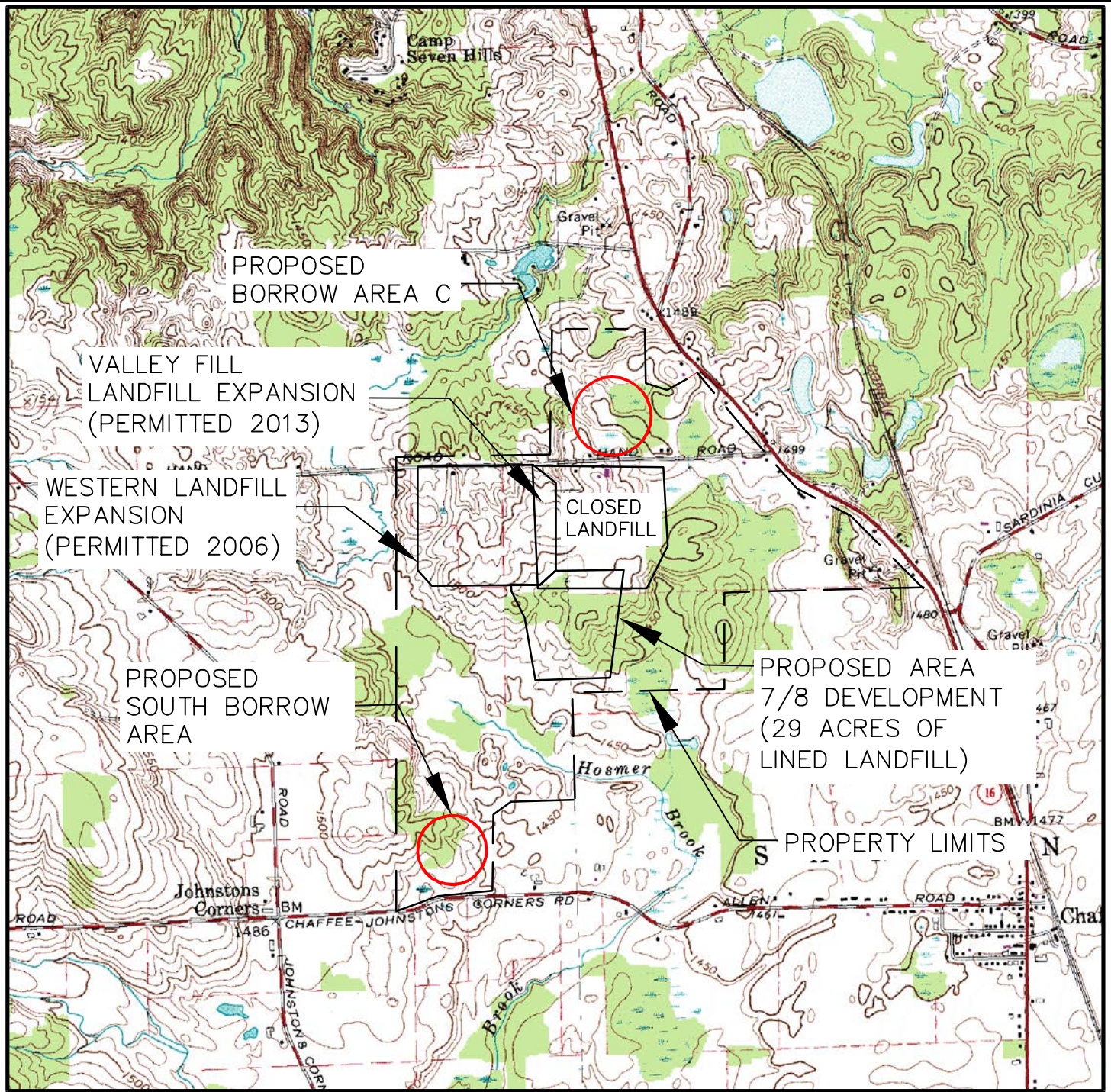
Records that are stored electronically must be in a form that preserves their accuracy and integrity and that is readily accessible to NYSDEC. Any of the above information must be made available for inspection and copying within 25 days of receipt of a request by NYSDEC.



**Figure 1**  
**Site Location Plan**

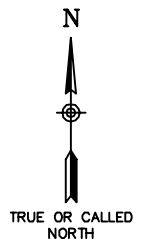


Plotted: Jul 07, 2020 - 7:49AM  
SYR By: jhunt  
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SOURCE:  
ARCADE NEW YORK U.S.G.S. QUADRANGLE MAP  
PHOTOREVISED 1979  
SARDINIA NEW YORK U.S.G.S. QUADRANGLE MAP  
1957

2000' 0 2000'  
1"=2000'



**Barton  
&Loguidice**

WASTE MANAGEMENT  
CHAFFEE LANDFILL

## SITE LOCATION MAP

10860 OLEAN ROAD  
SARDINIA, NEW YORK 14030

TOWN OF SARDINIA

ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK

Figure Number

1

Project Number

1242.049.010

Date

JULY, 2020

Scale

1" = 2000'



**Figure 2**

**Drainage and Outfall Plan**



Plotted: Aug 09, 2018 - 4:00PM  
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Drawn by: LMW  
Checked by:

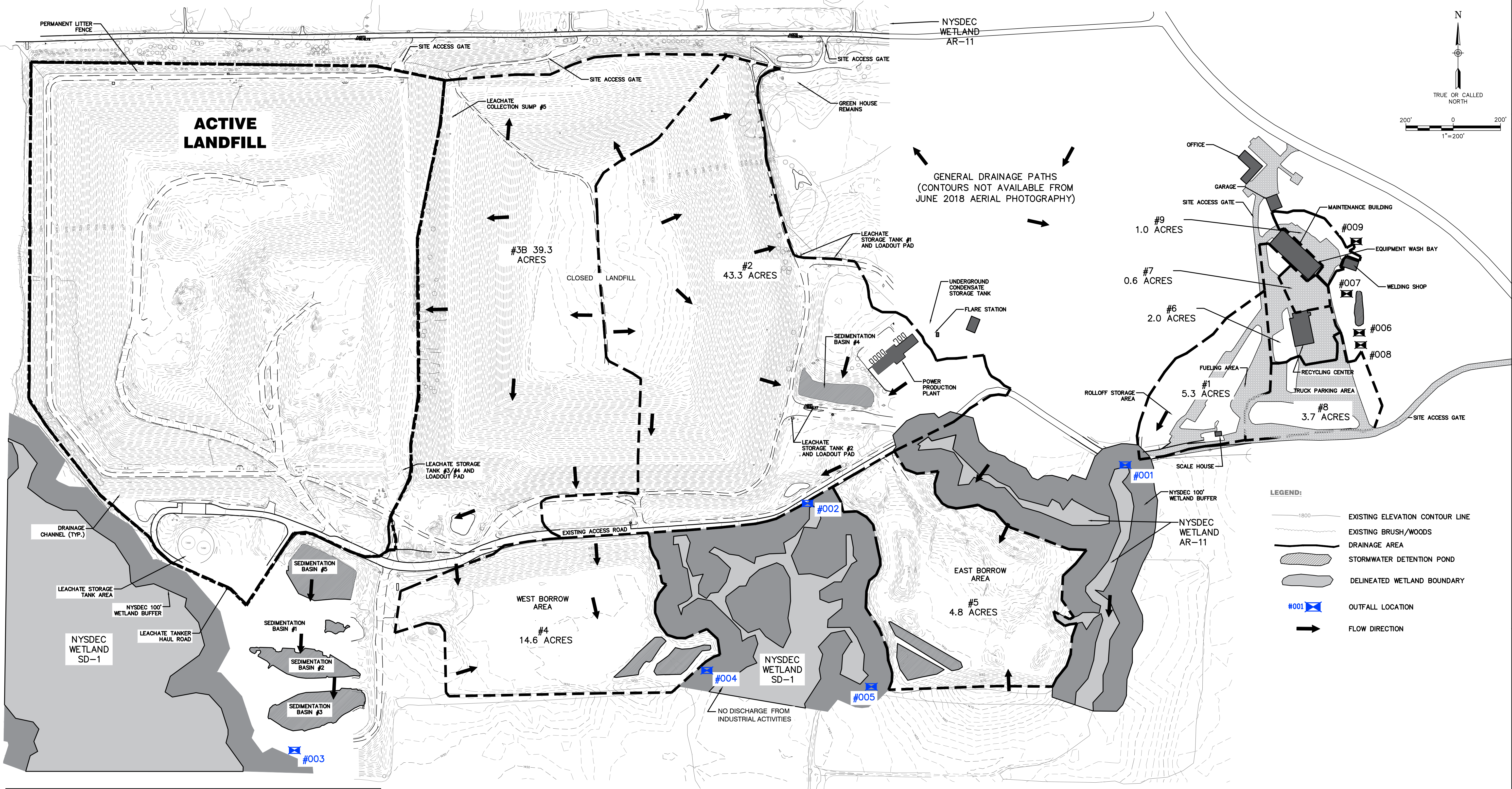


Table No. 9-1 Facility Monitoring Requirements		
Monitoring Requirement	Location	Minimum Frequency
Visual Discharge Screening	Outfall 001, 002, 003, 004, and 005	Quarterly: January through March; April through June; July through September; October through December
Dry Weather Flow	Outfall 001, 002, 003, 004, and 005	Annual
Benchmark Monitoring	Outfall 001 (Sector P), 003, 004, and 005 (Sector L)	Annual
Numeric Effluent Monitoring	Outfall 001, 002, 003, and 005 (Sector L)	Annual
Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation	Site Wide	Annual
Routine Facility Inspections	Sector L Areas	* Every 7 days for active areas, or * Monthly for stabilized or closed areas
	Sector P and N Areas	Quarterly: January through March; April through June; July through September; October through December

- NOTES:**
- Active landfills must be inspected every seven days. This includes areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized, active land application areas, areas used for storage of materials/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 must be observed to ensure they are operating correctly. For stabilized sites, inspections shall be conducted at least once every month.
  - A representative outfall monitoring waiver is claimed for Sector L Benchmark monitoring at Outfall 001 and 002 (represented by Outfall 003). Waivers are not available for Numeric Effluent monitoring.
  - Base map compiled by Quantum Spatial using photogrammetric methods from aerial photography dated June 11, 2018.
  - Zero discharge (monitoring not required) from Outfalls 006, 007, 008 and 009. Refer to SWPPP for additional detail.

NO ALTERATION PERMITTED  
HEREON EXCEPT AS PROVIDED  
UNDER SECTION 7209  
SUBDIVISION 2 OF THE NEW  
YORK STATE EDUCATION LAW.

COMPLETED CONSTRUCTION

Significant Construction  
Changes Are Shown

By \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Ck'd \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

REVISIONS


WASTE MANAGEMENT  
CHAFFEE LANDFILL

CHAFFEE FACILITY SWPPP  
DRAINAGE AND OUTFALL PLAN

SARDINIA, NEW YORK

Barton

B&L

Loguidice, D.P.C.

Date  
AUGUST, 2018

Scale  
AS SHOWN

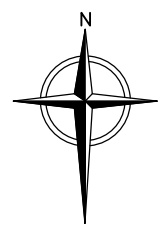
Sheet Number  
1

File Number  
1242.072.001



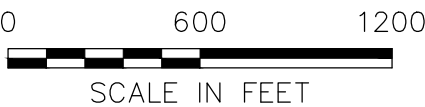
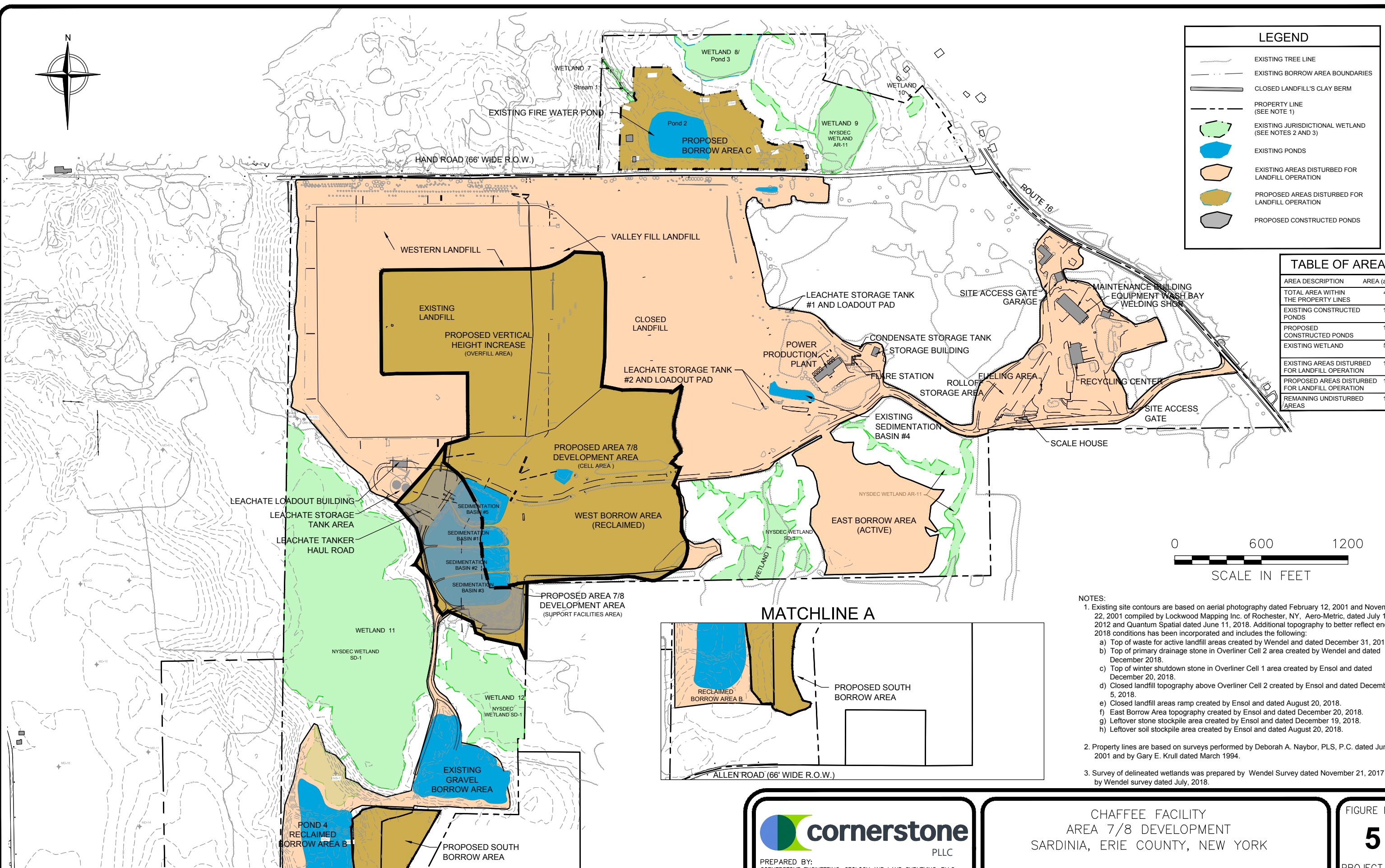
## **Exhibit A**

### **Proposed Surface Conditions (Figure 5 from Cornerstone, PLLC)**

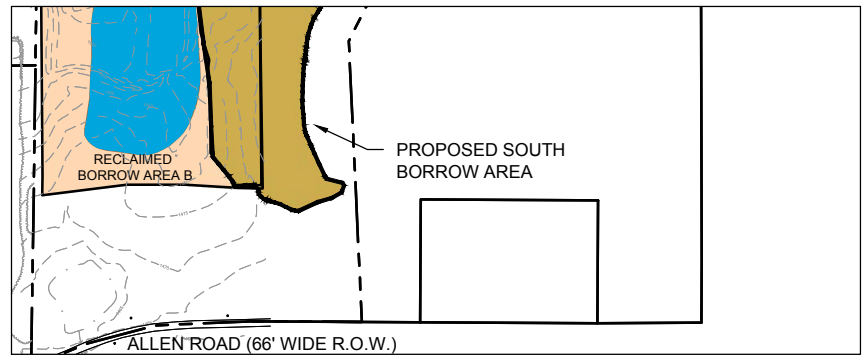


LEGEND	
	EXISTING TREE LINE
	EXISTING BORROW AREA BOUNDARIES
	CLOSED LANDFILL'S CLAY BERM
	PROPERTY LINE (SEE NOTE 1)
	EXISTING JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND (SEE NOTES 2 AND 3)
	EXISTING PONDS
	EXISTING AREAS DISTURBED FOR LANDFILL OPERATION
	PROPOSED AREAS DISTURBED FOR LANDFILL OPERATION
	PROPOSED CONSTRUCTED PONDS


TABLE OF AREAS	
AREA DESCRIPTION	AREA (acres)
TOTAL AREA WITHIN THE PROPERTY LINES	499.7
EXISTING CONSTRUCTED PONDS	13.3
PROPOSED CONSTRUCTED PONDS	10.1
EXISTING WETLAND	55.3
EXISTING AREAS DISTURBED FOR LANDFILL OPERATION	153.6
PROPOSED AREAS DISTURBED FOR LANDFILL OPERATION	107.0
REMAINING UNDISTURBED AREAS	160.4



MATCHLINE A



- NOTES:
- Existing site contours are based on aerial photography dated February 12, 2001 and November 22, 2001 compiled by Lockwood Mapping Inc. of Rochester, NY, Aero-Metric, dated July 10, 2012 and Quantum Spatial dated June 11, 2018. Additional topography to better reflect end of 2018 conditions has been incorporated and includes the following:
    - Top of waste for active landfill areas created by Wendel and dated December 31, 2018.
    - Top of primary drainage stone in Overliner Cell 2 area created by Wendel and dated December 2018.
    - Top of winter shutdown stone in Overliner Cell 1 area created by Ensol and dated December 20, 2018.
    - Closed landfill topography above Overliner Cell 2 created by Ensol and dated December 5, 2018.
    - Closed landfill areas ramp created by Ensol and dated August 20, 2018.
    - East Borrow Area topography created by Ensol and dated December 20, 2018.
    - Leftover stone stockpile area created by Ensol and dated December 19, 2018.
    - Leftover soil stockpile area created by Ensol and dated August 20, 2018.
  - Property lines are based on surveys performed by Deborah A. Naybor, PLS, P.C. dated June 2001 and by Gary E. Krull dated March 1994.
  - Survey of delineated wetlands was prepared by Wendel Survey dated November 21, 2017 and by Wendel survey dated July, 2018.



**cornerstone**  
PLLC

PREPARED BY:  
CORNERSTONE ENGINEERING, GEOLOGY AND LAND SURVEYING, PLLC

ALL PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING WORK IS PERFORMED BY DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS UNDER THE APPROPRIATE STATE REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENTITY.

CHAFFEE FACILITY  
AREA 7/8 DEVELOPMENT  
SARDINIA, ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK

**PROPOSED SURFACE CONDITIONS**

FIGURE NO.  
**5**  
PROJECT NO.  
190260



## **Appendix A**

**GP-0-17-004**





Department of  
Environmental  
Conservation

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION  
SPDES MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT  
FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

Permit No. GP-0-17-004

Issued Pursuant to Article 17, Titles 7, 8 and Article 70  
of the Environmental Conservation Law

Effective Date: March 01, 2018

Expiration Date: February 28, 2023

John J. Ferguson  
Chief Permit Administrator

Authorized Signature

2-16-18

Date

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## Preface

The Clean Water Act (CWA)<sup>1</sup> requires that *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from a *point source* to *waters of the United States* are unlawful, unless authorized by a *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)* permit. New York's *State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES)* is a NPDES-approved program with permits issued in accordance with the *Environmental Conservation Law (ECL)*.

Coverage under the Multi-Sector General Permit for *Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity* (MSGP) can be obtained by facilities, that conduct industrial activities identified within 40 CFR Part 122.26(b)(14)(i) through (ix) and (xi), with *stormwater* discharges to *surface waters of the State* from a *point source*.

To obtain coverage under this permit, an eligible facility must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) form. Blank NOI forms are available by calling (518) 402-8111 or can be downloaded from the *Department's* website at: <http://www.dec.ny.gov>

Be sure to review and understand the requirements that apply to your facility. This permit includes general requirements applicable to all facilities with permit coverage (Parts I through VI) and industry specific requirements in Part VII which are applicable to 29 different industrial activities.

This MSGP, identified as GP-0-17-004, is effective on March 01, 2018 and will expire on February 28, 2023.

### NOTE

All italicized words within this *SPDES General Permit* are defined in Part VIII. Acronyms and Definitions

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<sup>1</sup> Also known as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (Pub.L. 92-500, as amended Pub. L. 92-217, Pub. L. 95-576, Pub. L. 96-483 and Pub. L. 97-117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et.seq.)

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## Part I – Coverage under this Permit

### A. Applicability

1. Coverage under this permit can be obtained in all areas of New York State where the *Department* implements CWA §402, where facilities:
  - a. Conduct industrial activities identified within 40 CFR Part 122.26(b)(14)(i) through (ix) and (xi);
  - b. Have a primary *industrial activity* that has a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code listed in Appendix B; and
  - c. Have *stormwater discharges to surface waters of the State* from a *point source*.
2. An industrial facility that meets the criteria in Part I.A.1 that is owned and operated by a *municipality* covered by a *Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)* Permit does not need coverage under this MSGP permit provided that the *MS4*:
  - a. Includes the facility in the *MS4's Stormwater* Management Program Plan;
  - b. Implements the plan in accordance with the *MS4* Permit; and
  - c. Completes all the applicable monitoring, corrective actions and reporting requirements specified in the MSGP. The deadlines for reporting are specified in the *MS4* permit.

### B. Eligibility

Any *stormwater discharges* that are ineligible for coverage under Part I.C of this permit are not authorized by this permit and the *owner or operator* must either apply for a separate SPDES permit to cover those ineligible *discharges* or take steps necessary to make the *discharges* eligible for coverage under this permit.

#### 1. *Stormwater Discharges Authorized*

Subject to compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit, the following *stormwater discharges* are authorized by this permit.

- a. *Stormwater discharges* associated with industrial activities whose primary *industrial activity* has a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code listed in Appendix B.
- b. *Discharges* subject to numeric effluent limitations listed in Part IV.F.3.e or Appendix D.



- c. *Discharges* to impaired waterbodies that meet the requirements of Part II.C.2.
- d. This permit also provides permit coverage to facilities in Sectors J and L for construction activities pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x).
- e. *Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* that are mixed with stormwater *discharges* authorized under a different *SPDES* general permit or an *individual SPDES permit* provided that all *discharges* are in compliance with the terms and conditions of the various permits;
- f. *Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* which are authorized by this permit may be combined with other sources of stormwater which are not classified as associated with *industrial activity* pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14), provided that the combined *discharge* is in compliance with this permit and has not been designated by the Department as requiring an individual *SPDES* Permit.
- g. *Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* listed in Part I.C.2 are eligible for coverage if the Department makes a determination that coverage under this general permit will not result in backsliding as specified in 6 NYCRR 750-1.10.

## 2. *Non-Stormwater Discharges Authorized*

Subject to compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit, only the following non-stormwater *discharges are authorized* by this permit provided that the SWPPP contains the documentation specified in Part III.A.7.f.

- a. Non-stormwater *discharges* listed in Part 750-1.2(a)(29)(vi), with the following exception:
  - *Discharges* from firefighting activities are authorized only when the firefighting activities are emergencies/unplanned.
- b. Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collect on rooftops or adjacent portions of the facility, but not intentional *discharges* from cooling tower (e.g.; "piped" cooling tower blowdown or drains).

## C. *Activities which are Ineligible for Coverage under this General Permit*

The following are **not** authorized by this permit:

- 1. *Discharges* from *industrial activity* that are mixed with sources of non-stormwater other than those expressly authorized under this permit.
- 2. Unless otherwise determined by the Department to be eligible under Part I.B.g, *stormwater discharges from industrial activity* where:

- a. an *individual SPDES permit* authorizing such *discharges* has been revoked, suspended or denied;
  - b. the facility has failed to renew an expired *individual SPDES permit* which authorized such *discharges*; or
  - c. the *discharge* is covered by another SPDES permit.
3. *Discharges from industrial activity* which are subject to an *effluent limitation guideline* addressing *stormwater* which is not specifically listed in Table IV-3 or Appendix D (or a combination of *stormwater* and process water);
  4. *Discharges from industrial activity from construction activities*, except *stormwater discharges* from portions of a construction site at facilities covered under Sectors J & L or that can be classified as an *industrial activity* under 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i) through (ix) or (xi).
  5. *Discharges from industrial activities* that may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species, or its critical habitat, unless the *owner or operator* has obtained a permit issued pursuant to Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York (NYCRR) Part 182 for the facility or the *Department* has issued a letter of non-jurisdiction for the facility.
  6. *Discharges* occurring on federal lands from *industrial activity* from either: inactive mining, inactive landfills, or inactive oil and gas operations where an *owner or operator* cannot be identified.
  7. *Discharges from industrial activity* to impaired waterbodies at facilities that fail to maintain eligibility in accordance with Part II.C.2.
  8. *Discharges* of hazardous substances (as listed in 6 NYCRR Part 597) or petroleum.

## D. Permit Authorization

### 1. How to Obtain Authorization

- a. To obtain authorization under this permit, the *owner or operator* of an eligible facility must:
  - (1) Develop and implement a *Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan* (SWPPP) or update the existing SWPPP, in accordance with the requirements in Part III and applicable sections of Part VII prior to submitting the NOI; and

- (2) Submit a complete Notice of Intent in accordance with Part I.D.2 and signed in accordance with Appendix H.8. The NOI certifies that the facility is eligible for coverage according to Part I.B, and provides information on the facility's industrial activities and related *discharges*.
  - If more than one activity listed in Appendix B is being performed at a facility, all SIC codes must be included in the NOI submitted to the *Department* to gain or renew coverage under MSGP.
- b. New *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* which require any other *Uniform Procedures Act* permits (*Environmental Conservation Law*, 6 NYCRR Part 621) cannot be covered under this permit until the other required permits are obtained (see Appendix E). In addition to the requirements in Part I.D.1.a, new dischargers must:
  - (1) Satisfy any project review pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA"), when SEQRA is applicable (see Appendix E). See the Department's website (<http://www.dec.ny.gov/>) for more information; and
  - (2) Obtain all necessary Department permits subject to the Uniform Procedures Act ("UPA") (see 6 NYCRR Part 621), unless otherwise notified by the Department pursuant to 6 NYCRR 621.3(a)(4) (see Appendix E).
  - (3) Submit a report including the information specified in Appendix E with the NOI. A copy of this report must be retained with the SWPPP.

## 2. *Submitting the Notice of Intent*

- a. An *owner or operator* of a facility meeting the eligibility requirements in Part I.B must submit a complete NOI, which is signed in accordance with Appendix H.8, to the *Department*.
  - (1) Prior to December 20, 2020, the *owner or operator* may elect to submit the Notice of Intent by mailing a paper form to the address below or by using the *Department's* online NOI.
  - (2) Beginning December 21, 2020 and in accordance with the EPA's *NPDES* Electronic Reporting Rule, the *owner or operator* must submit the NOI electronically using the *Department's* online NOI. Both versions of the NOI are located on the *Department's* website <http://www.dec.ny.gov/>.
- b. An *owner or operator* who submits a complete NOI will be authorized to *discharge stormwater* under the terms and conditions of this permit, unless otherwise notified by the Department, Thirty (30) calendar days

after the date the *Department* receives a complete NOI (electronic or paper).

- c. The paper NOI is to be submitted to the following address:

MSGP Permit Coordinator  
NYSDEC, Division of Water  
Bureau of Water Permits  
625 Broadway  
Albany, NY 12233-3505

### **3. *Modifying the Notice of Intent***

After gaining authorization under this permit, an owner or operator must notify the Department of any corrections or updates to the information provided in the original NOI. All modifications must be reported. Stormwater Discharges associated with industrial activity or outfalls not included in the most recent NOI that is on file at the Department are not authorized unless and until the corrections or updates have been received by the Department.

In order to modify the original NOI, an *owner or operator* must submit corrections or updated information, by submitting:

- a. Changes electronically using the Departments electronic NOI; or
- b. A completed paper NOI.

Modifications to the original NOI become effective on the date the *Department* receives the electronic NOI or a complete paper NOI.

### **4. *Change of Owner or Operator***

When the *owner or operator* of a facility changes, the original *owner or operator* should notify the new *owner or operator* in writing of the possible requirement to have coverage under this permit.

- a. The original *owner or operator* must submit the Notice of Termination to end coverage under this permit for their facility in accordance with Part I.E; and,
- b. The new *owner or operator* shall refer to Part I of this permit to determine if they need coverage under this permit.
- c. The original *owner or operator* will continue to be responsible for compliance with all permit conditions and fees until the NOT has been received.

## 5. Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure

- a. Facilities may qualify for a "Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure" when all industrial activities and materials are completely sheltered from exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt and/or runoff. Facilities qualifying for this exclusion are not required to obtain coverage under this permit.  
  
(1) Facilities with uncovered parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance may be eligible for this waiver if only routine maintenance is performed inside and all other *No Exposure* criteria are met.
- b. Facilities accepting or repairing disabled vehicles and/or vehicles that have been involved in accidents are not eligible for the Conditional Exclusion for *No Exposure*.
- c. To obtain the "Conditional Exclusion of No Exposure", the *owner or operator* must submit a certification of *no exposure* to the *Department* using forms provided by the *Department*. This certification must be submitted once every 5 years and is non-transferable.
- d. Facilities must maintain the condition of *no exposure*. The *no exposure* exclusion ceases to apply when industrial activities or materials become exposed. The *Department* reserves the right to require permit coverage when *stormwater discharges* from the facility are likely to have an adverse impact on water quality.

## E. Terminating Coverage

To terminate permit coverage, the *owner or operator* must submit a complete Notice of Termination (NOT) which is signed in accordance with Appendix H.8. The *owner or operator* continues to be responsible for meeting permit requirements and payment of annual fees until a complete NOT is received by the *Department*. The *owner or operator* must submit an NOT to terminate coverage under this permit when one or more of the following conditions are met:

1. When all *stormwater discharges* associated with *industrial activity* authorized by this permit are eliminated;
2. If all *stormwater discharges* are conveyed to a sanitary sewer, treatment works or a combined sewer system and the *owner or operator* of such system has accepted responsibility or approved connection for the *discharge*;
3. All industrial activities covered under this *SPDES* permit cease AND all materials, equipment or other potential *pollutants*, including but not limited to, residue in soils are removed;
4. When a different *SPDES* authorization for all *discharges* covered under this permit becomes effective; or

5. When the *owner or operator* of the *stormwater discharges* associated with *industrial activity* at a facility changes. (See Part I.D.4)

#### **F. Deadlines for submittal of NOIs and NOTs and Changes to the NOI**

1. New *dischargers* or other owners or operators of facilities who intend to obtain coverage under this general permit shall submit a complete NOI according to the following schedule:
  - a. For electronic NOIs - at least thirty (30) calendar days before *industrial activity* begins at the facility; or
  - b. For paper NOIs - at least thirty (30) calendar days before *industrial activity* begins at the facility.
2. Facilities with effective coverage on September 30, 2017, under the *SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity* (GP-0-12-001), are eligible for continued coverage under this permit (GP-0-17-004) on an interim basis for up to one-hundred twenty (120) calendar days from the effective date of the permit. During this interim period, an *owner or operator* must:
  - a. Update the facility's SWPPP to comply with the requirements of this permit prior to submitting the NOI; and,
  - b. Submit a complete NOI, signed in accordance with Appendix H.8. The complete NOI must be received within ninety (90) calendar days from the date this permit becomes effective.
3. When the *owner or operator* of a facility which is covered by this permit changes, the previous *owner or operator* must submit an NOT in accordance with Part I.E. The new *owner or operator* shall refer to Part I of this permit to determine if they need coverage under this permit.
4. An Owner or Operator must promptly notify the *Department* of any changes or corrections to the submitted NOI by submitting changes according to the following procedures:
  - a. For electronic NOIs - If there is an electronic NOI on file with the Department, submit the changes/updates to the NOI electronically;
  - b. For Paper NOIs - submit a new fully completed NOI. An incomplete NOI will not be accepted by the Department.

*Stormwater discharges from industrial activities or outfalls* not included in previously submitted NOIs are not authorized until a complete NOI is received.

## Part II – Effluent Limitations

Effluent limits are required to *minimize* the *discharge* of *pollutants*. The term “*minimize*” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using *control measures* (including *Best Management Practices* (BMPs) selected and designed in accordance with Part II.D) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice. *Control measures* are selected to meet the limits (non-numeric, numeric and water quality based) contained in this Part.

### A. Non-Numeric Technology Based Effluent Limits

The Owner or Operator must comply with the following non-numeric effluent limits as well as any sector-specific non-numeric effluent limits in Part VII.

#### 1. Minimize Exposure

The *owner or operator* must *minimize* the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff in order to *minimize pollutant discharges* by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings. This includes areas used for loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations. Unless not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices, the *owner or operator* must also:

- a. Use grading, berming, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas;
- b. Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that leaks and spills are contained in existing containment and diversion systems (confine the storage of leaky or leak-prone vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance to protected areas);
- c. Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the *discharge* of *pollutants*;
- d. Store leaky vehicles and equipment indoors or, if stored outdoors, use drip pans and absorbents;
- e. Use spill/overflow protection equipment;
- f. Perform all vehicle and/or equipment cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray; and ensure that all washwater drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the *stormwater* drainage system);



- g. Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned, and, for any equipment and vehicles that will remain unused for extended periods of time, inspect at least monthly for leaks; and
- h. *Minimize* exposure of chemicals by replacing with a less toxic alternative.

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

## 2. *Good Housekeeping*

The *owner or operator* must keep clean all exposed areas that are potential sources of *pollutants*. The *owner or operator* must perform good housekeeping measures in order to *minimize pollutant discharges*, including but not limited to, the following:

- a. Sweep or vacuum at regular intervals or, alternatively, wash down the area and collect and/or treat, and properly dispose of the washdown water;
- b. Store materials in appropriate containers;
- c. Keep all dumpster lids closed when not in use. For dumpsters and roll off boxes that do not have lids and could leak, ensure that *discharges* have a control (e.g., secondary containment, treatment); and,
- d. Prevent the discharge of waste, garbage and floatable debris by keeping exposed areas free of such materials, or by intercepting them before they are *discharged*;
  - Plastic Materials Requirements: Facilities that handle pre-production plastic must implement *Best Management Practices* to eliminate *discharges* of plastic in *stormwater*. Examples of plastic material required to be addressed as *stormwater pollutants* include plastic resin pellets, powders, flakes, additives, regrind, scrap, waste and recycling.

## 3. *Maintenance*

- a. In order to *minimize pollutant discharges* and achieve the effluent limits in this permit, the *owner or operator* must maintain all industrial equipment and systems and *control measures* in effective operating condition. This includes:
  - (1) Performing inspections and preventive maintenance of *stormwater* drainage, source controls, treatment systems, and plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in contamination of *stormwater*;



- (2) Maintaining non-structural *control measures* (e.g., keep spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained);
  - (3) Inspecting and maintaining baghouses quarterly during periods of operation, or in accordance with manufacturers recommendations, to prevent the escape of dust from the system and immediately removing any accumulated dust at the base of the exterior baghouse; and,
  - (4) Cleaning catch basins when the depth of debris reaches two-thirds of the sump depth and keeping the debris surface at least six inches below the lowest outlet pipe.
- b. Routine maintenance shall be performed to ensure BMPs are operating properly. When a BMP is not functioning to its designed effectiveness and is in need of repair or replacement:
- (1) Maintenance shall be performed before the next anticipated storm event, or as necessary to maintain the continued effectiveness of stormwater controls. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, maintenance must be scheduled and accomplished as soon as practicable, but not more than 12 weeks after completion of the most recent routine facility inspection or the comprehensive site inspection, unless permission for a later date is granted in writing by the Department; and,
  - (2) All reasonable steps shall be taken to prevent or minimize the discharge of pollutants until the final repair or replacement is implemented, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not be discharged during subsequent storm events.

#### **4. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures**

- a. The *owner or operator* must *minimize* the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to *stormwater* and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur in order to *minimize pollutant discharges*. At a minimum, the *owner or operator* must:
- (1) Plainly label containers (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents,” “Fertilizers and Pesticides”) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;
  - (2) Implement procedures for material storage and handling, including the use of secondary containment and barriers between material storage and traffic areas, or a similarly effective means designed to prevent the *discharge of pollutants* from these areas;

- (3) Where practicable, protect industrial materials and activities with a storm resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, or runoff;
  - (4) Develop training on the procedures for stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. As appropriate, execute such procedures as soon as possible;
  - (5) Keep spill kits on-site, located near areas where spills may occur or where a rapid response can be made; and
  - (6) Develop procedures for notification of the appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies when a leak, spill, or other release occurs. If possible, one of these individuals should be a member of the *stormwater* pollution prevention team (see Part III.A.1). Any spills must be reported in accordance with Part VI.A.3.
- b. Measures for cleaning up spills or leaks must be consistent with applicable petroleum bulk storage, chemical bulk storage or hazardous waste management regulations at 6 NYCRR Parts 596-599, 613 and 370-373.
  - c. This permit does not relieve the *owner or operator* of any reporting or other requirements related to spills or other releases of petroleum or hazardous substances. Any spill of a hazardous substance must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR 597.4. Any spill of petroleum must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR 613.6 or 17 NYCRR 32.3.

#### **5. Erosion and Sediment Controls**

The *owner or operator* must stabilize exposed areas and control runoff using structural and/or non-structural *control measures* to *minimize* onsite erosion and sedimentation. Erosion and Sediment Controls must be in accordance with the New York State Standards & Specification for Erosion & Sediment Control (2016). Where erosion and sediment control practices are not designed in conformance with the design criteria included in the technical standard, the *owner or operator* must demonstrate equivalence to the technical standard.

#### **6. Management of Runoff**

The *owner or operator* must divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce *stormwater* runoff, to *minimize pollutants* in the *discharges*.

#### **7. Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt**

In order to *minimize pollutant discharges* the *owner or operator* must enclose or cover storage piles of salt, or piles containing salt, used for deicing, maintenance of paved surfaces, or for other commercial or industrial purposes. The *owner or operator* must implement appropriate measures

(e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, containment) to *minimize* exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile.

## 8. *Employee Training*

- a. The *owner or operator* must train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to *stormwater*, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of the *Stormwater* Pollution Prevention Team.
- b. At a minimum, all training must be conducted annually.
- c. The *owner or operator* must ensure the following personnel understand the requirements of this permit and their specific responsibilities with respect to those requirements:
  - (1) Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of *control measures*;
  - (2) Personnel responsible for the storage and handling of chemicals and materials that could become contaminants found in *stormwater discharges*;
  - (3) Personnel who are responsible for conducting and documenting monitoring and inspections as required in Part IV; and,
  - (4) Personnel who are responsible for taking and documenting corrective actions as required in Part V.
- d. Personnel identified in Part II.A.8.c must be trained in the following subjects if the subject is appropriate to the scope of their SWPPP responsibilities.
  - (1) An overview of what is in the SWPPP and the purpose of the SWPPP;
  - (2) Spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements and material management practices;
  - (3) How to recognize unauthorized *discharges*;
  - (4) The location of all controls on the site required by this permit, and how to evaluate their condition and maintenance needs;
  - (5) The proper procedures to follow with respect to permit's pollution prevention requirements, including sampling and reporting; and

- (6) When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions.

**9. Non-Stormwater Discharges**

The *owner or operator* must eliminate non-stormwater discharges not authorized by a *SPDES* permit in accordance with Part I.B.2.

**10. Waste, Garbage and Floatable Debris**

The *owner or operator* must ensure that waste, garbage, and floatable debris are not *discharged* to *surface waters of the state* by keeping exposed areas free of such materials or by intercepting them before they are *discharged*.

**11. Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials**

The *owner or operator* must *minimize* generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials in order to *minimize* the *pollutant discharges*.

**12. Secondary Containment**

The *owner or operator* must ensure that compliance is maintained with all applicable regulations including, but not limited to, those involving releases, registration, handling and storage of petroleum, chemical bulk and hazardous waste storage facilities (6 NYCRR 596-599, 613 and 370-373).

Where it is not feasible to eliminate *discharges* from handling and storage areas, the *owner or operator* must implement the following BMPs:

- a. Loading and unloading areas shall be operated to *minimize* spills, leaks or the *discharge of pollutants* in *stormwater*. Protection such as roofs, overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading/unloading docks shall be provided as appropriate.
  - (1) During deliveries, have staff familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present to ensure that any leaks/spills are immediately contained and cleaned up; and
- b. Use of spill and overflow protection (e.g., drip pans, and/or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors).
- c. All spilled or leaked substances must be removed from secondary containment systems as soon as practical and for Chemical Bulk Storage (CBS) storage areas within 24 hours of the *owner or operator* discovering the spill, unless authorization is received from the *Department*.
  - (1) The containment system must be thoroughly cleaned to remove any residual contamination which could cause contamination of *stormwater* and the resulting *discharge of pollutants* to *waters of the State*.

- (2) Following spill cleanup the affected area must be completely flushed with clean water three times and the water removed after each flushing for proper disposal in an on-site or off-site wastewater treatment plant designed to treat and permitted to *discharge* such wastewater.
- (3) The *owner or operator* shall test the first batch of *stormwater* following the spill cleanup to determine *discharge* acceptability. If the water contains no *pollutants* it may be *discharged*, otherwise it must be disposed of as noted above. (See Part IV.F.1.e for the list of parameters to be sampled.)
- d. *Stormwater* must be removed from a secondary containment system before it compromises the system's capacity. Each *discharge* may only proceed with the prior approval of the facility representative responsible for ensuring *SPDES* permit compliance. Bulk storage secondary containment drainage systems must be locked in a closed position except when the *owner or operator* is in the process of draining accumulated *stormwater*. Transfer area secondary containment drainage systems must be locked in a closed position during all transfers and must not be reopened unless the transfer area is clean of contaminants. *Stormwater discharges* from secondary containment systems should be avoided during periods of precipitation. A logbook shall be maintained on site noting, for each *discharge*:
  - Screening method;
  - Results of screening;
  - Date time and volume; and,
  - Supervising personnel.
- e. Prohibited *Discharges* - In all cases, any *discharge* which contains a visible sheen, foam, or odor, or may cause or contribute to a violation of water quality is prohibited.

## **B. Numeric Effluent Limitations**

The *owner or operator* of facilities listed in an industrial category subject to one or more of the *effluent limitations guidelines* identified in Appendix D, must meet the numeric effluent limits specified in the referenced Sector in Part VII.

## **C. Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations**

### **1. Maintaining Water Quality Standards**

- a. The *Department* expects that compliance with the other conditions of this permit will control *discharges* necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. It shall be a violation of the *Environmental Conservation Law (ECL)* for any *discharge* authorized by this general permit to either cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards as contained in 6 NYCRR Parts 700-705.

- b. If there is evidence indicating that the *stormwater discharges* authorized by this permit are causing, have the reasonable potential to cause, or are contributing to a violation of the *water quality standards*; the *owner or operator* must take appropriate corrective action in accordance with Part V of this permit. To address the *water quality standard* violation the *owner or operator* may need to provide additional information, include and implement appropriate controls in the SWPPP to correct the problem, or obtain an *individual SPDES permit*. Failure to complete the required corrective action is a violation of this permit.
- c. In all cases, any *discharge* which contains a visible sheen, foam, or odor, or may cause or contribute to a violation of water quality is prohibited.

## **2. Impaired Waters**

- a. *Discharges* to an *impaired waterbody* are not eligible for coverage under this permit if the cause of impairment is a *pollutant* of concern included in the *benchmarks* and/or numeric *effluent limitations* to which the facility is subject unless the facility:
  - (1) Prevents all exposure to *stormwater* of the *pollutant(s)* for which the waterbody is impaired; or
  - (2) Documents that the *pollutant* for which the waterbody is impaired is not present on-site; or
  - (3) Provides additional information in the SWPPP to *minimize* the *pollutant* of concern causing the impairment as specified in Part III.D.2.
- b. If conditions at the facility conform with Part II.C.2.a(1) or (2) all analysis and documentation that supports eligibility must be maintained with the SWPPP.

## **D. Best Management Practices Selection and Design Considerations**

The *owner or operator* must consider the following when selecting and designing *BMPs*:

- a. How to prevent *stormwater* from interacting with and contacting *pollutants* and *pollutant* sources;
- b. The use of *BMPs* in series or combination;
- c. Assessment of the type of *pollutant*, the quantity and nature of the *pollutant(s)*, and their potential to impact the water quality of receiving waters;

- d. Opportunities to combine the dual purposes of water quality protection and local flood control benefits, including physical impacts of high flows on streams (e.g., bank erosion, impairment of aquatic habitat, etc.);
- e. Opportunities to offset the impact of *impervious areas* of the facility on groundwater recharge and base flows in local streams, taking into account the potential for groundwater contamination (i.e., *hotspots*);
- f. Opportunities to attenuate flow using open vegetated swales and natural depressions;
- g. Conservation and/or restoration of the riparian buffers of streams and rivers; and,
- h. The use of treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters).

## Part III – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans

The SWPPP documents the practices and procedures to ensure compliance with the conditions of this permit, including the selection, design, installation and maintenance of *control measures* selected to meet *effluent limitations* in Parts II and VII.

The *owner or operator* is responsible for the implementation of the SWPPP.

**Note:** The SWPPP requirements of this general permit may be fulfilled by incorporating by reference other plans or documents such as an Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) plan, a Mined Land Use Plan, a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan developed for the facility or *BMP* programs otherwise required for the facility provided that the incorporated plan(s) meet or exceed the SWPPP content requirements of Part III.A and the applicable activity-specific requirements in Part VII. All plans incorporated by reference into the SWPPP become enforceable under this permit; however, this enforcement is limited only to those aspects of these other plans that are specifically referenced to provide information or practices required for the SWPPP.

### A. Contents of the SWPPP

All SWPPPs shall include, at a minimum:

#### 1. *Pollution Prevention Team*

Identify the individuals (by name or title) and their role, in assisting the *owner or operator* in developing, implementing, maintaining and revising the facility's SWPPP.

#### 2. *General Site Description*

A written description of:

- a. Industrial activities occurring in each drainage area.
- b. The name of the nearest receiving water(s), including intermittent streams and wetlands (mapped and federally regulated wetlands) that may receive *discharges* from the facility.
- c. If *stormwater* is *discharged* to an *MS4*, the SWPPP must identify the *MS4* operator and the receiving water to which the *MS4 discharges*.
- d. The flow path of *stormwater* within the facility, and the general path of *stormwater* flows between the facility and the nearest surface waterbody(ies) and/or location(s) where *stormwater* enters an *MS4*, if applicable.



- e. The run-on from adjacent properties, if present. The *owner or operator* may include an evaluation of how the quantity or quality of the *stormwater* running onto the facility impacts the facility's *stormwater discharges*.
- f. Any *discharges* that are currently covered by another *SPDES* permit at the facility (e.g., process wastewater, sanitary wastewater, non-contact cooling water, etc.)
- g. Size of the property in acres.
- h. Provide an estimate of the percent imperviousness of the site using the following formula:
 

$$\frac{(\text{Area of Roofs} + \text{Area of Paved and Other Impervious Surfaces}) \times 100}{\text{Total Area of Facility}}$$
- i. Locations of sensitive areas (e.g. *impaired waters*; listed threatened & endangered species or their critical habitat; etc.)

### 3. **Potential Pollutant Sources**

The SWPPP shall identify each area at the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to *stormwater* or from which authorized non-*stormwater discharges* originate, including any potential *pollutant* sources for which the facility has reporting requirements under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA), Section 313.

- a. Industrial materials or activities include: industrial machinery; raw materials; intermediate products; byproducts; final products or waste products; and, material handling activities which includes storage, loading and unloading, transportation or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product.
- b. For each separate area identified, the description must include:
  - (1) Activities - A list of the activities occurring in the area (e.g., material storage, equipment fueling and cleaning, cutting steel beams, etc.); and
  - (2) Pollutants - A list of the associated *pollutant(s)* or *pollutant* parameter(s) (e.g., crankcase oil, iron, biochemical oxygen demand, pH, etc.) for each activity. The *pollutant* list must include all *significant materials* that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to *stormwater* for a period of three years before being covered under this permit.
  - (3) Potential for presence in *stormwater* - For each area of the facility that generates *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* a prediction of the direction of flow, and the likelihood of the *industrial*

*activity* to contaminate the *stormwater discharge*. Factors to consider include the toxicity of chemicals; quantity of chemicals used, produced or *discharged*; the likelihood of contact with *stormwater*; and history of *reportable* leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous *pollutants*.

#### 4. *Spills and Releases*

- a. The SWPPP must clearly identify areas where potential spills or releases can contribute to *pollutants* in *stormwater discharges* and their accompanying drainage points.
- b. For areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a *stormwater* conveyance to be covered under this permit, the SWPPP must include a list of *reportable* spills or releases<sup>2</sup> of petroleum and hazardous substances or other *pollutants*, including unauthorized *non-stormwater discharges*, that may adversely affect water quality that occurred during the three-year period prior to the date of the submission of a NOI. The list must be updated when *reportable* spills or releases occur.
- c. Following any spill or release, the *owner or operator* must evaluate the adequacy of the BMPs identified in the facility's SWPPP. If the BMPs are inadequate, the SWPPP must be updated to identify new BMPs that will prevent reoccurrence and improve the emergency response to such releases.
- d. Document when training occurs on the procedures for stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases.
- e. Define and document the appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies to be notified when a leak, spill, or other release occurs.

#### 5. *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 and locations where *stormwater* enters an *MS4*, if applicable, within one mile of the facility.

#### 6. *Site Map*

A site map identifying the following:

- a. Property boundaries and size in acres;
- b. Location and extent of significant structures (including materials shelters), and impervious surfaces;

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<sup>2</sup> This may also include releases of petroleum or hazardous substances that are not in excess of reporting quantities but which may still cause or contribute to significant water quality impairment. For example, the reportable quantity for ammonia is listed to be 100 pounds and releases well below this threshold will cause water quality impairment and must be addressed.

- c. Location of each *outfall* labeled with the *outfall* identification, including *outfalls* with *discharges* authorized under other *SPDES* permits;
- d. The approximate outline of the drainage area to each *outfall*;
- e. Locations of haul and access roads;
- f. Rail cars and tracks;
- g. Arrows showing direction of *stormwater* flow;
- h. Location of all receiving waters in the immediate vicinity of the facility, indicating if any of the waters are impaired and, if so, whether the waters have *TMDLs* established for them;
- i. Location of *MS4s* and where the *stormwater discharges* to them;
- j. Location of all *stormwater* conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales;
- k. Locations where *stormwater* flows have significant potential to cause erosion;
- l. Location and source of run-on from adjacent property containing significant quantities of *pollutants* and/or volume of concern to the facility;
- m. Locations of the following areas where such areas are exposed to precipitation or *stormwater* run-on:
  - Fueling stations;
  - Vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
  - Loading/unloading areas;
  - Locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes;
  - Liquid storage tanks;
  - Processing and storage areas;
  - Locations where significant materials, fuel or chemicals are stored and transferred;
  - Locations where vehicles and/or machinery are stored when not in use
  - Transfer areas for substances in bulk;
  - Locations of potential *pollutant* sources identified under Part III.A.3;
  - Location and description of non-*stormwater discharges* listed in Part I.B.2;
  - Locations where major spills or leaks identified under Part III.A.4 have occurred;
  - Locations of all *stormwater* monitoring points;

- Locations of all existing structural *BMPs*.

## 7. *Stormwater Controls*

The SWPPP must document in writing the location and type of *BMPs* installed and implemented at the facility to achieve the non-numeric effluent limits in Part II.A and where applicable in Part VII, and the sector specific numeric *effluent limitations* in Part VII. The SWPPP shall describe how each *BMP* is being implemented for all the potential *pollutant* sources identified in Part III.A.3.

If the *owner or operator* determines that any of the *BMPs* described in Part II.A, or any sector-specific *BMPs* in Part VII, are not appropriate for the facility, a written explanation of why they are not appropriate shall be included in the SWPPP. If new or innovative *BMPs* not listed in this permit are being used, descriptions of them shall be included in this section of the SWPPP.

- a. **Good Housekeeping** - The SWPPP must describe all good housekeeping practices that are being implemented by the *owner or operator* including those described in Part II.A.2 to *minimize pollutant discharges* from all exposed areas that are potential sources of *pollutants*.
- b. **Facility inspections** - The SWPPP must describe procedures for scheduling, completing and recording results of routine and comprehensive site inspections at frequencies meeting or exceeding those specified in Part IV of this permit.
- c. **Maintenance and Repair**
  - (1) The SWPPP must describe a preventative maintenance program that includes timely inspection, maintenance and repairs of all industrial equipment and systems.
  - (2) The SWPPP must describe a preventative maintenance program that includes timely inspection, maintenance and repairs of structural and non-structural *BMPs*.
  - (3) The SWPPP must describe inspection and maintenance procedures for baghouses to prevent the escape of dust from the system and the immediate removal of accumulated dust at the base of the exterior baghouse.
  - (4) The SWPPP must include procedures for catch basin cleaning.
- d. **Spill Prevention and Response Procedures**
  - (1) The SWPPP must describe the procedures that will be followed for cleaning up spills or leaks. The procedures and necessary spill response equipment must be made available to those employees who may cause or detect a spill or leak.

- (2) The SWPPP must describe procedures for notification of the appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies when a leak, spill, or other release occurs. If possible, one of these individuals should be a member of the *stormwater* pollution prevention team (see Part III.A.1).
- e. **Employee Training and Education** - The SWPPP must describe the *stormwater* training program required for individuals conducting *industrial activity* at the facility. The description must include:
  - (1) The specific training given (see Part II.A.8.d)
  - (2) The target audience (e.g. employees in positions responsible for specific tasks, club members performing engine repair, etc.).
  - (3) Identify periodic dates for such training (e.g., annually, every six months during the months of July and January). An annual signed and dated employee training log must be kept in the SWPPP.
- f. **Document Non-Stormwater Discharges** - Non-*stormwater discharges* listed in Part I.B.2 must have the following information documented:
  - (1) **Discharge Certification** - The SWPPP must include a certification that all *discharges* have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-*stormwater discharges*. A copy of the certification must be included in the SWPPP at the facility. The certification must include:
    - (a) The date of any testing and/or evaluation;
    - (b) Identification of potential significant sources of non-*stormwater discharges* at the site;
    - (c) A description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-*stormwater discharges*;
    - (d) A description of the evaluation criteria or testing method used; and
    - (e) A list of the *outfalls* or on-site drainage points that were directly observed during the test.
  - (2) **Detail Non-Stormwater Discharges** - The sources of non-*stormwater discharges* listed in Part I.B.2 are authorized *discharges* under this permit provided the *owner or operator* includes the following information in the SWPPP:

- (a) Identification of each authorized non-*stormwater* source (flows from emergency/unplanned firefighting activities do not need to be identified);
  - (b) The location where the non-*stormwater discharge* is likely to occur;
  - (c) Descriptions of appropriate BMPs for each source; and
  - (d) If mist blown from cooling towers is included as one of the authorized non-*stormwater discharges* from the facility, the *owner or operator* must specifically evaluate the potential for the *discharges* to be contaminated by chemicals used in the cooling tower and must select and implement BMPs to control such *discharges* so that the levels of cooling tower chemicals in the *discharges* would not cause or contribute to a violation of an applicable water quality standard.
- g. The SWPPP must describe *BMPs* selected to eliminate *discharges* of solid materials, including waste, garbage and floating debris, to *surface waters of the State*, except as authorized by a permit issued under section 404 of the CWA.
- h. The SWPPP must describe *BMPs* selected to *minimize* off-site vehicle tracking of raw, final, or waste materials or sediments, and the generation of dust. Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of *no exposure* to exposed areas must be *minimized*.
- i. The SWPPP must describe *BMPs* selected to stabilize exposed areas and contain runoff using structural and/or non-structural *control measures* to *minimize* onsite erosion and sedimentation, and the resulting *discharge* of *pollutants*.
  - (1) The SWPPP shall identify areas at the facility which, due to topography, land disturbance (e.g., construction) or other factors, have potential for significant soil erosion.
  - (2) The SWPPP must identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization *BMPs* that will be implemented to limit erosion.
  - (3) Velocity dissipation devices (or equivalent measures) must be placed at *discharge* locations and along the length of any *outfall* channel if they are necessary to provide a non-erosive flow velocity from the structure to a water course.
  - (4) The SWPPP must contain adequate details to demonstrate that controls conform to the New York Standards and Specifications for

Erosion and Sediment Control (2016), or equivalent. This document is available at: <http://www.dec.ny.gov>

- j. The SWPPP shall describe the traditional *stormwater* management practices (permanent structural *BMPs*) that currently exist or that are planned for the facility. These types of *BMPs* are typically used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise reduce *pollutants* in *stormwater discharges* from the site. Examples of *BMPs* that could be used include but are not limited to: *stormwater* detention structures (including wet ponds); green infrastructure practices; *stormwater* retention structures; flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions; and onsite infiltration of runoff.

The SWPPP shall provide that all *stormwater* management practices that the *owner or operator* determines to be reasonable and appropriate, or are required by a *State* or local authority, shall be implemented and maintained. Factors for the *owner or operator* to consider when selecting appropriate *BMPs* should include:

- (1) The industrial materials and activities that are exposed to *stormwater*, and the associated *pollutant* generating potential of those materials and activities; and
  - (2) The beneficial and potential detrimental effects on surface water quality, ground water quality, receiving water base flow (dry weather stream flow), and physical integrity of receiving waters. Structural measures shall be placed on upland soils, avoiding wetlands and floodplains, if possible. Structural *BMPs* may require a separate permit under section 404 of the CWA before installation begins.
- k. The SWPPP must document that all storage piles of salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes are enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation, except during active operations to add or remove materials from the pile.

For a salt storage facility, the SWPPP must document all good housekeeping measures in place to assure that salt spilled during transfer and spilled or tracked along haul and access roads is removed and returned to the covered storage pile.

- l. The SWPPP must document the location and type of *BMPs* installed and implemented at the facility to achieve the non-numeric effluent limits stipulated in Part II.A and any relevant sector-specific section(s) of Part VII of this permit.

- m. The SWPPP must document the location and type of BMPs installed and implemented at the facility to achieve and address any applicable effluent limitations based in the activity-specific section(s) of Part VII, which are summarized in the table in Appendix D of this permit.

#### **8. Monitoring and Sampling Data**

The SWPPP must include:

- a. A summary of existing *stormwater discharge* sampling data taken at the facility;
- b. Chain of Custody Records for samples collected and transported to an approved laboratory;
- c. Laboratory reports of results of sample analysis;
- d. Quarterly Visual Monitoring Reports;
- e. Copies of semi-annual *Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)*;
- f. Copies of *Annual Certification Reports (ACR)*;
- g. A summary of all *stormwater* sampling data collected during the term of this permit;
- h. Any monitoring waivers that have been claimed.

#### **9. Copy of Permit Requirements**

The *owner or operator* must maintain a copy of the permit with the SWPPP. The NOI Authorization Letter and all NOIs (including modifications) must be maintained with the SWPPP.

#### **10. Inspection Schedule & Documentation**

The SWPPP shall contain the schedule for conducting inspections and all documentation resulting from the inspection.

#### **11. Corrective Action Documentation**

The SWPPP shall contain all corrective action documentation as detailed in Part V.C.

### **B. SWPPP Preparer**

- 1. The Owner or Operator shall have a *qualified person* prepare the SWPPP. . This plan does not necessarily have to be developed or certified by a licensed Professional Engineer; however all components of the SWPPP that involve the practice of engineering, as defined by the NYS Education Law (see Article 145), shall be prepared by, or under the direct supervision of a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of New York.



2. Erosion and Sediment Control plans needed to stabilize exposed areas and control runoff per Part II.A.5 or to meet sector specific requirements shall be prepared by, a *qualified person* who is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control.
3. The design of post-construction *stormwater* management controls as defined in the SPDES General Permit for *Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (GP-0-15-002)*, needed to manage runoff per Part II.A.6 or meet sector specific requirements shall be prepared by a *qualified professional*.

### C. Signature and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Availability

1. Signature/Location - The SWPPP shall be signed in accordance with Appendix H.8 and retained on-site at the facility in accordance with Parts III.A.9 and VI.C. For inactive facilities, the SWPPP may be kept at the nearest office of the *owner or operator*. Failure to keep a copy of the SWPPP as specified above is a violation of the permit.
2. Availability
  - a. The *owner or operator* must make a copy of the SWPPP available to the *Department* for review at the time of an on-site inspection.
  - b. The *owner or operator* must furnish a copy of the SWPPP within five (5) business days of a Department request in accordance with Appendix H.6.
  - c. The *owner or operator* must make a copy of the SWPPP available to the public within fourteen (14) days of receipt of a written request. Copying of documents will be done at the requester's expense. (Note: A facility may withhold justifiable portions of the SWPPP from public review that contain trade secrets, confidential commercial information or critical infrastructure information in accordance with 6 NYCRR 616.7 and 750-1.22).

### D. Special SWPPP Requirements

The following additional requirements are applicable for each special circumstance:

1. *Stormwater discharges* into or through *MS4s*.
  - a. Facilities covered by this permit must comply with applicable requirements in municipal *stormwater* management programs developed under the *SPDES* permit issued for the *discharge* from the *MS4* that receives the facility's *discharge*, provided that the *owner or operator* has been notified of such conditions.
  - b. *Owners or operators* that *discharge* through an *MS4*, or a municipal system designated by the *Department* shall make their SWPPP available to the municipal operator of the *MS4* upon request.

2. *Stormwater discharges* associated with *industrial activity* to *impaired waterbodies*.

Facilities that are discharging to an *impaired waterbody* and the cause of the impairment is a *pollutant* of concern included in the *benchmarks* and/or numeric effluent limitations (see Appendix G) to which the facility is subject must include the following in their SWPPP:

- a. Identification of *Impaired Waterbody* – Identify any *impaired waterbody* that may receive *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from the facility and the cause of the waterbody's impairment.
- b. *Pollutant(s) of Concern* – A list of *pollutant(s)* or *pollutant parameter(s)* that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed of in a manner that would create the reasonable potential for the *pollutant* of concern causing the impairment to be *discharged*.
- c. Potential for Presence in *Stormwater* – Identify each area of the facility that generates *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* with a reasonable potential to *discharge* the *pollutant(s)* of concern. Factors to consider include the likelihood of the *industrial activity* producing the *pollutant(s)* of concern to have contact with *stormwater* and a history of *reportable* leaks or spills that could result in the *pollutant(s)* of concern being *discharged* to the *impaired waterbody*.
- d. *Stormwater Controls* – The SWPPP shall include a description of the type and location of existing and planned *BMPs* selected for each of the areas where the *pollutant(s)* of concern are exposed to *stormwater*. *BMPs* shall be selected to *minimize* the *pollutant(s)* of concern from being *discharged* to the *impaired waterbody* and should take into consideration all *stormwater* controls listed in Part III.A.7. The SWPPP shall describe how each *BMP* will be implemented for all the areas where the *pollutant(s)* of concern will be exposed to *stormwater*.

#### E. Keeping SWPPPs Current

The *owner or operator* shall amend the SWPPP whenever:

1. There is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at the facility which may have an effect on the potential for the *discharge* of *pollutants* from the facility which has not otherwise been addressed in the SWPPP; or
2. It is found to be ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing *pollutants* from sources identified under Part III.A.3 or is otherwise not achieving the goals or requirements of this permit. The SWPPP shall be modified, and additional monitoring and analysis shall be completed as follows:

a. SWPPP Modifications

- (1) Maps or description of industrial activities – If the SWPPP has been found to be inaccurate or incomplete, modifications must be completed to correct the deficiencies identified.
- (2) *Stormwater* controls - The modification must identify the corrective actions needed and include a schedule for the implementation with a final date no later than 12 weeks unless the *Department* approves additional time in writing.
- (3) Additional inspections monitoring and/or analysis - If the results of inspections, monitoring and/or analysis reveal a violation of this permit, a failure to maintain eligibility for coverage under this permit or a failure to comply with the *benchmarks* or other action levels in this permit, additional inspections, monitoring and/or laboratory analysis of *stormwater* samples may be required. Such requirements are set forth in the applicable Parts.

## Part IV – Inspections and Monitoring

### A. Comprehensive Site Compliance Inspection & Evaluation

The *owner or operator* shall conduct a comprehensive site compliance inspection at least once per year. The inspections must be done by a *qualified person* who may be either a facility employee or outside consultant hired by the facility. The inspector must be familiar with the *industrial activity*, the *BMPs*, the SWPPP, and must possess the skills to assess conditions at the facility that could impact *stormwater* quality and assess the effectiveness of the *BMPs* that have been chosen to control the quality of the *stormwater discharges*. If more frequent inspections are conducted, the SWPPP must specify the frequency of inspections.

#### 1. Scope of the Compliance Inspection & Evaluation

- a. Inspections must include all areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to *stormwater*, as identified in Part III.A.3, and areas where unauthorized discharges spills and leaks have occurred within the past three years. At a minimum the inspection shall identify or include:
  - (1) Industrial materials, residue or trash on the ground that could contaminate or be washed away in *stormwater*;
  - (2) Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, barrels, tanks or similar containers;
  - (3) Examination of all *outfall* locations, to determine the presence of unauthorized non-*stormwater discharges* or authorized non-*stormwater discharges* that are not certified in accordance with Part III.A.7(f)(1);
  - (4) Off-site tracking of industrial materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;
  - (5) Tracking of material away from the area where it originates including from areas of *no exposure* to exposed areas;
  - (6) Evidence of, or the potential for, *pollutants* entering or discharging from the drainage system;
  - (7) Inspection of areas found to be the source of *pollutants* observed during visual and analytical monitoring done during the year;
  - (8) *Stormwater* BMPs identified in the SWPPP must be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly.

- b. If the Comprehensive Site Compliance Inspection indicates the presence of *stormwater* pollution (e.g., color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, or other indicators), the *owner or operator* must, implement corrective actions in Part V.

## **2. Compliance Inspection & Evaluation report**

- a. A compliance inspection & evaluation report must be made and retained as part of the SWPPP for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of the report. At a minimum, the report must include:
  - (1) The scope of the inspection (Part IV.A.1),
  - (2) The name(s) of the person(s) conducting the inspection,
  - (3) The date(s) of the inspection,
  - (4) Weather information at the time of the inspection,
  - (5) Major observations relating to the implementation of the SWPPP, including:
    - (a) The location(s) of *discharges of pollutants* from the site;
    - (b) The location(s) of previously unidentified *discharges of pollutants* from the site;
    - (c) Any evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system;
    - (d) The source of any discharges and actions taken to address newly identified authorized non-stormwater discharges or elimination of non-authorized discharges;
    - (e) Location(s) of BMPs that need to be maintained;
    - (f) Location(s) of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location;
    - (g) Location(s) where additional BMPs are needed that did not exist at the time of inspection;
    - (h) Any incidents of noncompliance. Where an inspection 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;

- (i) Observations regarding the physical condition of and around all outfalls, including any flow dissipation devices; and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or the receiving water; and,
  - (j) The required corrective actions to be implemented in accordance with Part V.
- b. Credit as a Routine Facility Inspection - Where compliance inspection schedules overlap with routine inspections required under Part IV.B, the comprehensive site compliance inspection may be used as one of the routine inspections.

## **B. Routine Inspections of BMPs**

1. In addition to or as part of the comprehensive site inspection, *a qualified person* must perform routine inspections which include all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to precipitation or *stormwater runoff*. The inspection frequency shall be on a quarterly basis or as specified in the facility's applicable industrial sector in Part VII.
2. The routine inspection must evaluate the performance of *stormwater* BMPs described in the SWPPP.
3. The routine inspection shall be documented and shall be kept with the SWPPP.
4. Any deficiencies in the implementation and/or adequacy of the BMPs must be documented. The required corrective actions must be implemented in accordance with Part V.

## **C. Annual Dry Weather Flow Inspection**

In addition to or as part of the Comprehensive Site Compliance Inspection (Part IV.A), a qualified person must perform an annual dry weather flow inspection and update the non-stormwater discharge certifications (Part III.A.7.f (1)). The requirements and procedures for the annual dry weather flow inspection are applicable to all facilities covered under this permit, regardless of the facility's sector of industrial activity.

1. The *owner or operator* must perform and document at least one dry weather flow inspection each year after at least three (3) consecutive days of no precipitation. The annual dry weather flow inspection shall be conducted to determine the presence of non-stormwater *discharges* to the stormwater drainage system.
2. The annual dry weather flow inspection shall be documented in an inspection report which must include the *outfall* locations, the inspection date and time, inspector name, description of *discharges* identified, the source of any

*discharges* and actions taken to address any newly identified allowable non-stormwater *discharges* or elimination of non-authorized *discharges*.

3. If a non-stormwater discharge not previously certified in accordance with Part III.A.7.f (1) is discovered the *owner or operator* must implement corrective actions in Part V.B.
4. The dry weather flow inspection report and updated non-stormwater discharge documentation required by Part III.A.7.f (1) must be retained on-site with the SWPPP.

#### **D. Collection and analysis of samples**

Samples must be collected as follows:

##### **1. When to Sample**

A sample must be taken of the *stormwater discharge* resulting from a *qualifying storm event* with at least 0.1 inch of precipitation (defined as a *measurable storm event*), providing the interval from the preceding measurable storm is at least 72 hours. Each outfall must be sampled except for any outfall for which the facility has claimed a representative outfall waiver in accordance with Part IV.G.3. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a *discharge* from the site.

The sample must be taken during the first 30 minutes (or as soon as practical, but not to exceed one hour) of the *discharge* at the *outfall*. If the sampled *discharge* mixes with non-stormwater water, the *owner or operator* must attempt to sample the *stormwater discharge* prior to mixing.

##### **2. Sample Analysis**

- a. Monitoring and analysis must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, or equivalent, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.
- b. Any laboratory test or sample analysis required by this permit for which the *State* Commissioner of Health issues certificates of approval pursuant to section 502 of the Public Health Law shall be conducted by a laboratory that has been issued a certificate of approval (ELAP certified).
- c. The laboratory sample analysis reports must be kept with the SWPPP.

##### **3. Storm event data**

The storm event must be documented using the Storm Event Data Form provided by the *Department*. The Storm Event Data Form must be kept with the SWPPP.

#### 4. **Secondary Containment Screening and Sampling**

Prior to each *discharge*<sup>3</sup> from a secondary containment system the *stormwater* must be screened for contamination. (Note: All *stormwater* must be inspected for visible evidence of contamination.) Additional screening methods shall be developed by the *owner or operator* as part of the overall BMP Plan (e.g., the use of volatile gas meters to detect the presence of gross levels of gasoline or volatile organic compounds). If the screening indicates contamination, the *owner or operator* must collect and analyze a representative sample<sup>4</sup> of the *stormwater*. If the sample contains no *pollutants*, the *stormwater* may be *discharged*. Otherwise it must either be disposed of in an onsite or off-site wastewater treatment plant designed to treat and permitted to *discharge* such wastewater. The first discharge following any cleaned up spill or leak must be sampled regardless of the screening results.

#### E. **Quarterly Visual Monitoring**

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

1. The monitoring must be made at least once in each of the following quarters:
  - January 1<sup>st</sup> through March 31<sup>st</sup>,
  - April 1<sup>st</sup> through June 30<sup>th</sup>,
  - July 1<sup>st</sup> through September 30<sup>th</sup>, and
  - October 1<sup>st</sup> through December 31<sup>st</sup>
2. All samples must be collected from *discharges* resulting from a *qualifying storm event*, in accordance with Part IV.D.1.
3. The *owner or operator* must perform and document quarterly visual monitoring of a *stormwater discharge* associated with *industrial activity* from each *outfall* on the *Department* provided form and included with the SWPPP unless:
  - a. A waiver is submitted in accordance with Part IV.G, or
  - b. There is no *discharge* from a *qualifying storm event* during a monitoring period. If no *qualifying storm event* resulted in runoff from the facility during a monitoring quarter, documentation must be included with the

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<sup>3</sup> Note: Discharge includes stormwater discharges and snow and ice removal. If applicable, a representative sample of snow and/or ice should be collected and allowed to melt prior to assessment.

<sup>4</sup> If the stored substance is gasoline or aviation fuel then sample for oil & grease, benzene, ethylbenzene, naphthalene, toluene and total xylenes (EPA method 602). If the stored substance is kerosene, diesel fuel, fuel oil, or lubricating oil then sample for oil & grease and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (EPA method 610). In all cases an estimated discharge volume and pH monitoring is required.



SWPPP. If a visual examination was performed and the storm event was later determined not to be a measurable storm event, the visual examination must be included with the SWPPP.

4. When the *outfall discharges* directly to the *surface waters of the State*, the *discharge* must be inspected to see whether *BMPs* are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters.
5. Laboratory sample analysis is not necessary to fulfill the visual monitoring requirements.
6. If the visual monitoring indicates the presence of *stormwater* pollution (e.g., color, clarity, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, or other indicators), the *owner or operator* must implement corrective actions in Part V.

## F. Monitoring Requirements

The monitoring requirements that apply to a facility depends on the types of industrial activities generating *stormwater* runoff. The *owner or operator* must review this Part and Part VII as well as Appendices C, D, E and G of this permit to determine which monitoring requirements apply to each individual *outfall*.

- At facilities where more than one *industrial activity* occurs, monitoring requirements apply for all parameters specific to those industrial activities.
- Where more than one numeric limitation for a specific parameter applies to a *discharge*, compliance with the more restrictive limitation is required.
- Where monitoring requirements for a monitoring period overlap (e.g., need to monitor TSS twice/year for numeric effluent limitation monitoring and also twice/year for *benchmark monitoring*), a single sample will satisfy both monitoring requirements.

### 1. Types of Pollutant Monitoring

- a. *Benchmark Monitoring* is intended to provide a guideline for the *owner or operator* to determine the overall effectiveness of the SWPPP in controlling the *discharge of pollutants* to receiving waters. The requirements for *benchmark monitoring* apply to *discharges* associated with specific industrial activities identified in Part VII (summarized in Appendix C).
- b. *Numeric Effluent Limitation Monitoring* – Activity specific effluent limitations specified in Part VII (summarized in Appendix D).
- c. *Discharges to Impaired Waterbodies* – If a facility *discharges* to an *impaired waterbody* and the cause of impairment is a *pollutant* of concern included in the benchmarks and/or numeric effluent limitations to which

the facility is subject to in Part VII, the facility is required to conduct the additional sampling requirements detailed in Part IV.F.2 for that particular *pollutant(s)* only. The compliance monitoring for *discharges* to impaired waterbodies is in addition to any applicable sector specific *Benchmark Monitoring* in Part IV.F.1.a and Numeric Effluent Limit Monitoring in Part IV.F.1.b. A summary of the applicable benchmarks and/or numeric effluent limits associated with the *pollutant* of concern to an *impaired waterbody* and their applicable sector is located in Appendix G.

- d. Coal Pile Runoff Monitoring - Facilities with *discharges* of *stormwater* from coal storage piles must comply with the limitations and monitoring requirements of Table IV.3 for all *discharges* containing the coal pile runoff, regardless of the facility's sector of *industrial activity*.
- e. Secondary Containment at Storage and Transfer Areas - Unless the *discharge* from any containment system outlet is permitted by an *individual SPDES permit* as an *outfall* with explicit effluent and monitoring requirements, the *owner or operator* shall monitor the outlet as follows:
  - (1) Storage Area Secondary Containment Systems - The volume of each *discharge* from each outlet must be monitored. A representative sample shall be collected of the first *discharge* following any cleaned up spill or leak. The sample must be analyzed for pH, the substance(s) stored within the containment area and any other *pollutants* the *owner or operator* knows or has reason to believe are present.
  - (2) Transfer Area Secondary Containment Systems - The first *discharge* following any spill or leak must be sampled for flow, pH, the substance(s) transferred in that area and any other *pollutants* the *owner or operator* knows or has reason to believe are present.

## 2. Frequency and Timing of Monitoring

The monitoring requirements for each type of monitoring are provided in Table IV.1 below:

Table IV.1 Monitoring Requirements			
Type of Monitoring	Applicability	Frequency	Reported to the Department
Quarterly Visual Monitoring	All Facilities	Quarterly	No
<i>Benchmark Monitoring, Numeric Effluent Limitation Monitoring, Coal Pile Runoff</i>	Sector Specific	Semi-Annual	Yes
Secondary Containment at Storage and Transfer Areas	Sector Specific	As needed	No
<i>Discharges to Impaired Waterbodies</i>	Waterbody Specific	Quarterly	Yes

The monitoring periods for required monitoring are provided in the Table IV.2 below:

Table IV.2 Monitoring Periods	
Monitoring Frequency	Monitoring Periods
Semi-Annual	Period 1 - January 1 <sup>st</sup> through June 30 <sup>th</sup>
	Period 2 - July 1 <sup>st</sup> through December 31 <sup>st</sup>
Quarterly	Quarter 1 – January 1 <sup>st</sup> through March 31 <sup>st</sup>
	Quarter 2 – April 1 <sup>st</sup> through June 30 <sup>th</sup>
	Quarter 3 – July 1 <sup>st</sup> through September 30 <sup>th</sup>
	Quarter 4 – October 1 <sup>st</sup> through December 31 <sup>st</sup>

- If a facility's permit coverage was effective less than two months from the end of a monitoring period, monitoring begins with the next monitoring period.
- If a facility is inactive for an entire monitoring period, it may claim a waiver in accordance with Part IV.G.

### 3. *Monitoring Requirements*

- a. The *owner or operator* must perform and document monitoring of *stormwater discharges* associated with *industrial activity* from each *outfall* during the monitoring periods listed in Table IV.2 unless:
  - (1) A waiver applicable to the specific type of monitoring is submitted in accordance with Part IV.G, or
  - (2) There is no *discharge* from a *qualifying storm event* during a monitoring period. If no *qualifying storm event* resulted in runoff from the facility during a monitoring period, documentation must be included with the SWPPP.

If a monitoring sample is collected during a storm event that is later determined not to be a qualifying storm event, the results should be included with the SWPPP.
- b. Collection and analysis of samples must be done in accordance with Part IV.D.
- c. Evaluation of Results of Analysis - The *owner or operator* must refer to the tables found in the individual sectors in Part VII for *benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations* and numeric effluent limitations.
  - (1) An exceedance of a Benchmark cut-off concentration is not a permit violation. The exceedance(s) requires the *owner or operator* to evaluate potential sources of *stormwater* contaminants at the facility and perform corrective actions in accordance with Part V.
  - (2) An exceedance of a Numeric *Effluent Limitation* is a permit violation. If there is an exceedance of one or more parameters the *owner or operator* must perform corrective actions in accordance with Part V.
- d. Recording and Reporting Results
  - (1) Results of Benchmark and Numeric Effluent Limitation monitoring, (including coal pile runoff monitoring), must be reported to the *Department* using a *Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)* and included with the SWPPP.
  - (2) Results of monitoring of *discharges* from secondary containment systems must be included with the SWPPP, but are not reported to the *Department*.
- e. For monitoring of Coal Pile Runoff, the *owner or operator* must refer to Table IV.3 for numeric effluent limitations.

Table IV.3			
Numeric Limitations for Coal Pile Runoff			
Parameter	Limit	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/l, daily max	Semi-Annual	Grab
pH	6.0 - 9.0 min. and max	Semi-Annual	Grab

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

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

### G. Monitoring Waivers

Unless stated otherwise, the following waivers may be applied to any monitoring required under this permit.

1. Adverse Climatic Conditions Waiver - Adverse weather conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel. This waiver may be claimed if the only qualifying storm event(s) in a monitoring period created dangerous conditions for personnel, created conditions which made the sample location inaccessible or made collection of a sample impossible. Examples of these conditions include but are not limited to local flooding, high winds and electrical storms. This waiver may not be claimed to indicate that samples were not collected due to inconvenient timing of storms or other failures to collect *stormwater* samples.

If the Adverse Climatic Conditions Waiver is claimed, an Adverse Climatic Conditions Waiver Form must be signed and submitted to the *Department* with any associated *ACR* or *DMR* in accordance with Appendix H.8 and included with the SWPPP.

2. Inactive and unstaffed sites - An annual Comprehensive Site Inspection (Part IV.A) can be waived at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed for the entire monitoring period if no industrial materials or activities are exposed to *stormwater*. Facilities covered under Sector J are not required to meet the requirement that no materials are exposed to *stormwater*; however adequate *stormwater* controls must be in place to prevent migration of contaminated *stormwater* to surface water. To claim this waiver, the *owner or operator* must:

- a. Maintain a certification with the SWPPP stating the dates the site is inactive and unstaffed;
  - b. Perform and document a Comprehensive Site Inspection prior to shut down. The inspection report must be included in the SWPPP. The certification must include the results of this inspection; and,
  - c. Complete an Inactive or Unstaffed Waiver Form. When this waiver is being claimed, the waiver form must be signed and submitted with each ACR or DMR and be included with the SWPPP.
3. Representative outfalls - If a facility has two or more *outfalls* that have substantially identical *discharges*, the *owner or operator* may sample the *discharge* of one of the *outfalls* and report that the analytical data also applies to the substantially identical *outfall(s)*. Whether or not *discharges* are substantially identical is determined by the similarity of the industrial activities and exposed materials occurring within the drainage area of each *outfall*.
- a. The *owner or operator* must collect a sample from the anticipated "worst case" *outfall*. This is determined by looking at the following indicators:
    - (1) Size of drainage area;
    - (2) Level of *industrial activity*;
    - (3) Amount of exposed industrial materials.
  - b. A representative *outfall* waiver may not be claimed at *outfalls* with *discharges* associated with different industrial activities. This representative *outfall* waiver applies to quarterly visual monitoring and *benchmark monitoring*. It cannot be claimed for compliance monitoring for *discharges* subject to *effluent limitation guidelines* or to *discharges* to *impaired waters*.
  - c. When this waiver is being claimed, the *owner or operator* must submit a completed Representative Outfall Waiver Form with the NOI and keep it with the SWPPP.
  - d. If there is an event that triggers corrective actions at an *outfall* that represents other substantially identical *outfalls*:
    - (1) corrective actions must be completed for all *outfalls* covered by the waiver;

- (2) The representative outfall waiver is suspended and quarterly visual monitoring and benchmark monitoring of the substantially identical outfalls shall commence immediately; and,
- (3) Unless otherwise notified by the Department, the representative outfall waiver again applies when:
  - (a) The results of two consecutive monitoring periods reported to the Department show that all outfall have had no exceedances of benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations for all parameters; and,
  - (b) The owner or operator submits a new Representative Outfall Waiver Form to the Department.

## Part V - Corrective Actions

Failure to document and take the necessary corrective actions are violations of the permit. Continued exceedance of benchmark cut-off concentrations and/or numeric effluent limitations may identify facilities that would be more appropriately covered under an *individual SPDES permit*. If there is an exceedance of either a benchmark or numeric effluent limit at an outfall where a representative outfall waiver has been claimed, the waiver no longer applies and corrective actions must be performed on all outfalls covered by the waiver (Part IV.G.3.d).

### A. For Stormwater Discharges

When the visual examination indicates the presence of pollution or when the benchmark or numeric effluent limit sample results indicate exceedances of the *pollutants*, the *owner or operator* must:

1. Inspect the facility for potential sources of *stormwater* contamination and/or causes of the exceedance to numeric limits;
2. Implement additional non-structural and/or structural BMPs to address any sources of contamination that are identified to prevent recurrence within the following timeframes:
  - a. The implementation must be completed before the next anticipated storm event, if practicable, but not more than 12 weeks after discovery.
  - b. If implementation will take longer than 12 weeks, the *owner or operator* must submit a proposed schedule for completion of the project and obtain a written approval from the *Regional Water Engineer (Appendix F)*
3. Revise the facility's SWPPP in accordance with Part III.E; and,
4. Continue efforts to implement additional BMPs at the facility if corrective actions do not result in achieving *benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations* and/or numeric effluent limitations.

### B. For Non-Stormwater Discharges

1. If a non-*stormwater discharge* is discovered the *owner or operator* must:
  - a. Identify its source and determine whether it is an authorized *discharge*.  
(1) Upon determination that the *discharge* is not covered under this permit or another SPDES permit, the *owner or operator* shall notify the Regional Water Engineer (Appendix F), of the unauthorized *discharge* and begin immediate actions to eliminate the *discharge*. These actions must be documented in the SWPPP.



- b. Upon determination that the *discharge* is an authorized non-*stormwater discharge* identified in Part I.B.2 that were not previously certified in accordance with Part III.A.7.f (1), the *owner or operator* shall update the discharge certification and keep with the SWPPP.

### C. Corrective Action Documentation

Owners or operators must document the existence of any of the conditions listed in Parts V.A or V.B within 24 hours of becoming aware of such condition. Unless required by Part VI.A.2.b or as requested by the Department, the corrective action documentation is not required to be submitted and should be kept with the facility's SWPPP. Include the following information in your documentation:

- a. A description of the condition triggering the need for corrective actions. For any spills or leaks, include the following information: a description of the incident including material, date/time, amount, location, and reason for spill, and any leaks, spills or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to waters of the state, through stormwater or otherwise;
- b. Date the condition was identified;
- c. The date when each corrective action was initiated and completed (or is expected to be completed);
- d. A description of the corrective actions to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants. For any spills or leaks, include response actions, the date/time clean-up completed, notifications made, and staff involved. Also include any control measures taken to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases (see Part II.A.4); and
- e. A statement, signed and certified in accordance with Appendix H.8.

## Part VI – Reporting and Retention of Records

### A. Reporting to the *Department*

#### 1. *Annual Certification Report (ACR)*

- a. An *owner or operator* of a facility must submit an ACR, which is signed in accordance with Appendix H.8, to the *Department*.
  - (1) Prior to December 20, 2020, the *owner or operator* may elect to submit the ACR by mailing a paper form to the address listed in Part VI.A.4 or by using the *Department's* online ACR.
  - (2) Beginning December 21, 2020 and in accordance with the EPA's *NPDES* Electronic Reporting Rule, the *owner or operator* must submit the ACR electronically using the *Department's* online ACR. Both versions of the ACR are located on the *Department's* website (<http://www.dec.ny.gov/>).
- b. The ACR is the primary mechanism for reporting compliance with permit conditions to the *Department*. Every facility covered by this general permit must complete and submit an ACR form in accordance with the deadlines below:
  - (1) Owners or operators must complete and submit an ACR covering January 1 to December 31. This ACR must be received by the Department on an annual basis by January 28 of the following calendar year except:
    - (a) For facilities whose initial permit coverage is effective prior to October 1 of a calendar year, the initial ACR will cover the effective coverage date to December 31. This initial ACR must be received by the Department by January 28 of the following calendar year. Subsequent ACRs must be submitted in accordance with Part VI.A.1.b.(1).
    - (b) For facilities whose initial permit coverage is effective after October 1 of a calendar year, the initial ACR will cover January 1 to December 31 of the following calendar year. This initial ACR must be received by the Department by January 28 of the next year. Subsequent ACRs must be submitted in accordance with Part VI.A.1.b.(1).

#### 2. *Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)*

- a. The owner or operator with Benchmark and/or Numeric Effluent Limitation monitoring requirements shall electronically submit the results of the analysis using EPA's electronic DMR reporting system. All DMRs must be

received by the Department 28 days after the end of the monitoring period. Monitoring periods can be found in Table IV.1.

- b. Using forms provided by the Department, the owner or operator must report the following information when there is an exceedance of a numeric effluent limit (non-compliance event) or exceedance of a benchmark cutoff concentration of the impairing POC for discharges to impaired waterbodies:

- (1) Description of the exceedance and its cause
- (2) Corrective actions taken to address the exceedance
- (3) Preventative (long term) corrective actions taken including any SWPPP modifications to prevent a future exceedance.
- (4) Corrective actions taken for all outfalls claiming the representative outfall waiver.

### **3. Additional reporting**

- a. In addition to filing the ACRs and DMRs with the Department, and upon request of the MS4 Operator, owners or operators with at least one stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity through the MS4, must submit signed copies of ACRs and DMRs for those outfalls to the MS4 Operator.
- b. Any spill of a hazardous substance must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR 597.4. Any spill of Petroleum must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR 613.6 or 17 NYCRR 32.3. Notification must be reported to the NYSDEC Spills hotline (1-800-457-7362) within two hours after discovery. Additional notifications may be required for Federal level notification through the National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802. Where a release of Hazardous Substances or Petroleum enters an *MS4*, the *owner or operator* shall also notify the *owner* of the *MS4* within 2 hours after discovery.

### **4. Mailing Address**

Paper submissions of reports or waivers allowed by this permit or regulation must be submitted to:

Stormwater Compliance Coordinator  
NYSDEC, Bureau of Water Compliance  
625 Broadway  
Albany, New York 12233-3506

## B. Monitoring Reporting Submission Deadlines

Every facility covered by this general permit must complete and submit all applicable monitoring reports by the submission deadlines listed in the table below.

Table VI.1 Monitoring/Report Submission Deadlines	
Monitoring type	Submission Deadline
Visual Monitoring	Retain documentation on-site with SWPPP.
Comprehensive Site Compliance Inspection	Retain documentation on-site with SWPPP.
<i>Annual Certification Report</i>	Report must be received in the <i>Department's</i> Central Office no later than January 28 of the year following the reporting period. (See Part VI.A.1)
<i>Benchmark Monitoring, Coal Pile Run-off, Numeric Effluent Limitation Monitoring</i>	<u>Period 1</u> - <i>DMR</i> must be received electronically using EPA's electronic reporting system no later than July 28 following the end of reporting Period 1 - January 1 to June 30.
	<u>Period 2</u> - <i>DMR</i> must be received electronically using EPA's electronic reporting system no later than January 28 following the end of reporting Period 2 - July 1 to December 31.
Monitoring for Bulk Storage and Loading/Unloading Areas	Retain documentation on-site with SWPPP.
<i>Discharge</i> from Secondary Containment	Retain logbook of <i>discharges</i> , including the screening method, results of screening; date, time and volume of each <i>discharge</i> ; and the personnel supervising each <i>discharge</i> .
Monitoring for <i>Discharges</i> to Impaired Waterbodies	<i>DMR</i> must be received electronically using EPA's electronic reporting system no later than 28 days following the end of the reporting period. See Tables IV.1 and IV.2
Non-Compliance Event Form for Exceedances of Numeric Effluent Limits	Results of the exceedance(s) and corrective action(s) taken must be reported on the Non-Compliance Event Form provided by the Department with the submission of the <i>DMR</i> which reports the exceedance. (Part VI.A.2.b)
Corrective Action Documentation for facilities that do not discharge to an impaired waterbody	Retain documentation on-site with SWPPP. (Part V.C)
Corrective Action Form for facilities that have an exceedance of a Benchmark cut-off concentration to an impaired waterbody	Results of the exceedance(s) and corrective action(s) taken must be reported on the Corrective Action Form provided by the Department with the submission of the <i>DMR</i> which reports the exceedance. (Part VI.A.2.b)

## C. Retention of Records

All records required by this permit must be retained to meet the timeframes specified below:

### 1. Administrative Records

The *owner or operator* must retain a copy of the NOI, NOT, Acknowledgment Letters and the SWPPP, for a period of at least five (5) years from the date that the *Department* receives a complete NOT submitted in accordance with Part I.E of this permit.

### 2. Monitoring Activities

The *owner or operator* shall retain records of all monitoring information for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by written request of the *Department*, provided that the extension is necessary to implement the provisions of this Part or *ECL* and that the reason or reasons for the extension are provided in the request.

- a. The monitoring information shall include:
  - (1) Records of all data used to complete the application for the permit;
  - (2) Copies of all reports required by this permit.
- b. Data to include with the records of monitoring information:
  - (1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
  - (2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
  - (3) The date(s) analyses were performed;
  - (4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
  - (5) The analytical techniques or methods used;
  - (6) The results of such analyses; and
  - (7) Quality assurance/quality control documentation.
- c. When records are stored electronically, the records must be preserved in a manner that reasonably assures their integrity and are acceptable to the *Department*. Such records must also be in a format which is accessible to the *Department*.
- d. The *owner or operator* shall make available to the *Department* for inspection and copying or furnish to the *Department* within 25 business days of receipt of a *Department* request for such information, any information retained in accordance with Part VI.C.2.a and b.

## Part VII – Sector Specific Permit Requirements

The *owner or operator* must comply with the additional requirements of Part VII that apply to the specific *industrial activity* located at the *owner or operator's* facility. These requirements are in addition to the general requirements specified in the previous sections of this permit. The industry specific requirements are broken down into sections referred to as industrial sectors A through AC.

If the facility has more than one *industrial activity* meeting the description(s) of more than one sector occurring on-site, those industrial activities are considered to be *co-located*. *Stormwater discharges* from *co-located industrial activities* are authorized by this permit, provided that the *owner or operator* complies with any and all of the requirements applicable to each *industrial activity* at the facility. The monitoring and SWPPP terms and conditions of this permit are additive for *industrial activities* being conducted at a facility.

Examples of common *co-located industrial activities* include, but are not limited to:

- Timber Products (Sector A) and vehicle maintenance (Sector P)
- Auto salvage (Sector M) and auto recycling (Sector N)
- Mineral mining (Sector J) and maintenance of vehicles and equipment (Sector P)
- Mineral mining (Sector J) and asphalt manufacturing (Sector D)
- Mineral mining (Sector J) and concrete manufacturing (Sector E)
- Transfer stations accepting recyclables (Sector N) and maintenance of vehicles used in local trucking without storage (Sector P)
- Manufacturers of food and kindred products (Sector U) and maintenance of vehicles used in local or long distance trucking (Sector P)

## Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites and Non-Compliant Landfills

<b>Applicability</b>	<p>The requirements listed under this section apply to <i>stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity</i> from waste disposal at landfills, land application sites, construction and demolition debris landfills, and non-compliant landfills (Industrial Activity Code "LF") that receive or have received <i>industrial wastes</i> (waste that is received from <i>industrial activities</i> at any of the facilities described under 40 CFR Part 122.26(b)(14) categories (i) - (xi)). The requirements listed under this section are intended to apply to initial, as well as ongoing <i>construction activities</i> at landfills. [Note: Non-compliant landfills are solid waste disposal units that are not in compliance with <i>State/federal</i> criteria established under RCRA Subtitle D.] Landfills that have been closed in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 360 are not required to maintain <i>SPDES</i> permit coverage for <i>stormwater discharges</i> provided that the landfill is or has been maintained under a post closure care program.</p>
<b>Special Conditions</b>	<p>The SWPPP must address the <i>stormwater</i> run-on and run-off control systems needed during the landfill's construction, operation and closure phases prior to commencement of any soils disturbance of one or more acres of land. The plan must be prepared in accordance with the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, (2016) and the New York State <i>Stormwater</i> Management Design Manual, 2015. If alternative erosion and sediment controls or <i>stormwater</i> management practices are proposed, the <i>owner or operator</i> must demonstrate equivalence to these <i>technical standards</i>.</p> <p>The SWPPP must be kept current and must address effective <i>stormwater</i> controls for all appurtenances and components associated with the landfill, including but not limited to, haul roads, paved areas, associated buildings and structures, landfill surfaces, perimeter ditches and berms.</p>
<b>Prohibitions</b>	<p>In addition to the general non-<i>stormwater</i> prohibition in Part I.C.1, the <i>discharges</i> not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leachate</li> <li>• Gas collection condensate</li> <li>• Drained free liquids</li> <li>• Contaminated ground water</li> <li>• Laboratory wastewater</li> <li>• Contact wash water from washing truck, railcar and equipment exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste or daily cover at the landfill facility.</li> </ul> <p>These <i>discharges</i> must be covered under a separate <i>SPDES</i> permit.</p>
<b>Non- Stormwater discharges</b>	<p><u>Non-<i>stormwater</i> discharge test certification</u> - The <i>discharge</i> test and certification must also be conducted for the presence of leachate and vehicle washwater.</p>

Definitions	<p><i>The following definitions are only for this section of the general permit:</i></p> <p><i>"Contaminated groundwater"</i> means water below the land surface in the zone of saturation which has been contaminated by activities associated with waste disposal.</p> <p><i>"Contaminated stormwater"</i> means <i>stormwater</i> that comes in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined below. Some specific areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated <i>stormwater</i> include, but are not limited to: the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (including areas with daily cover); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.</p> <p><i>"Drained free liquids"</i> means aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums, etc.) prior to landfilling.</p> <p><i>"Land application facility"</i> means a site where solid waste is applied to the soil surface or injected into the upper layer of the soil to improve soil quality or provide plant nutrients. Solid waste suitable for this purpose includes, but is not limited to, certain food processing waste, sewage treatment plant sludge and septage.</p> <p><i>"Landfill"</i> means land or a disposal facility or part of one where solid waste or its residue after treatment is intentionally placed and which is not a land application facility, surface impoundment, injection well or waste pile.</p> <p><i>"Landfill wastewater"</i> as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills <i>Point Source</i> Category) means all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, noncontaminated <i>stormwater</i>, contaminated <i>groundwater</i>, 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 <i>stormwater</i> 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.</p> <p><i>"Leachate"</i> means any solid waste in the form of a liquid, including any suspended components in the liquid, that results from contact with or passage through solid waste.</p> <p><i>"Noncontaminated stormwater"</i> means <i>stormwater</i> that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined above. Noncontaminated <i>stormwater</i> includes <i>stormwater</i> that flows off the final cover of the landfill, runoff from intermediate cover that has not come in contact with leachate or waste and runoff from portions of the landfill where waste has not yet been disposed of and which are segregated from active portions of the landfill.</p> <p><i>"Surface impoundment"</i> means a solid waste management facility or part of one that is a natural topographical depression, excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with synthetic materials), that is designed to hold solid waste in semisolid or liquid form and that is not an injection</p>
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	well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds and lagoons.
<b>SWPPP Requirements in addition to Part III</b>	
<b>SWPPP Preparer</b>	All SWPPPs that require post-construction <i>stormwater</i> management controls shall be prepared by a <i>qualified professional</i> .
<b>Site Map</b>	<p>The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active and closed landfill cells or trenches</li> <li>• Active and closed land application areas</li> <li>• Locations where open dumping is occurring or has occurred</li> <li>• Locations of any known leachate breakouts or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with runoff</li> <li>• Leachate collection and handling systems</li> </ul>

<p><b>Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources</b></p>	<p>The SWPPP shall also include a description of potential <i>pollutant</i> sources associated with any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fertilizer, herbicide and pesticide application</li> <li>• Earth/soil moving</li> <li>• Waste hauling and loading/unloading</li> <li>• Outdoor storage of <i>significant materials</i> including daily, interim and final cover material stockpiles, as well as, temporary waste storage areas</li> <li>• Exposure of active and inactive landfill and land application areas</li> <li>• Uncontrolled leachate flows</li> <li>• Failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems</li> </ul>
<p><b>Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits</b></p>	

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Good Housekeeping</b></p>	<p>The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of <i>BMPs</i> that prevent or <i>minimize</i> the potential of any residual fluids from coming in contact with precipitation/runoff. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following <i>BMPs</i> (or their equivalents):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protected storage areas for pesticides, herbicides, fertilizer and other significant materials.</li> <li>• A schedule of regular inspections of equipment for leaks, spills, malfunctioning, worn or corroded parts or equipment;</li> <li>• Frequent sweeping of haul and access roads and the use of dry absorbent or wet vacuum cleanup methods, to contain or dispose/recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers;</li> <li>• Prohibit the practice of allowing wash water from tipping floors or other processing areas from discharging to the storm sewer system;</li> <li>• A preventive maintenance program for processing equipment;</li> <li>• The plan shall address measures and controls to <i>minimize</i> contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover from coming in contact with surface runoff.</li> <li>• Disconnect or seal off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system</li> <li>• Drums containing liquids, especially oil and lubricants, should be stored: indoors; in a bermed area; in overpack containers or spill pallets; or in similar containment devices; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Good Housekeeping (Continued)</b></p>	<p>The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following <i>BMPs</i> (or their equivalents):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading installed where appropriate to <i>minimize</i> contact of <i>stormwater</i> runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials;</li> <li>• Diversion of runoff away from storage areas via dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts and surface grading;</li> <li>• Covers over containment bins, dumpsters, roll-off boxes</li> <li>• Permanent or semi-permanent covers over areas where materials are transferred, stored or stockpiled;</li> <li>• Sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of sediments</li> </ul>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Spill Prevention &amp; Response</b></p>	<p>The SWPPP shall include <i>BMPs</i> to <i>minimize stormwater</i> contamination at loading/unloading areas, and from equipment or container failures. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. The SWPPP must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe spill prevention and response measures to address areas that are potential sources of fluid leaks or spills;</li> <li>• Provide for immediate containment and clean up of spills/leaks. If malfunctioning equipment is responsible for the spill/leak, repairs shall also be conducted as soon as possible;</li> <li>• Specify cleanup procedures 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;</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul> <p>The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following <i>BMPs</i> (or their equivalents):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Store drums containing liquids, especially oil and lubricants indoors; in a bermed area; in overpack containers or spill pallets; or in similar containment devices;</li> <li>• Install overfill prevention devices on all fuel pumps or tanks;</li> <li>• Install an alarm and/or pump shut off system should 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</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Preventative Maintenance Program</b></p>	<p>The <i>owner or operator</i> shall maintain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All containers used for outdoor chemical/<i>significant materials</i> storage to prevent leaking</li> <li>• All elements of leachate collection and treatment systems to prevent commingling of leachate with <i>stormwater</i></li> <li>• The integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including making repairs to the cover as necessary to <i>minimize</i> the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion).</li> </ul>

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan	<p>An erosion and sediment control (ESC) plan must be developed and implemented for all activities associated with the landfill construction, operation or closure that result in a soil disturbance with the potential for <i>stormwater discharge to surface waters of the State</i>. <u>Stormwater runoff that is handled as leachate and from areas that have achieved <i>final stabilization</i> are not subject to these requirements.</u> This plan shall include details of temporary and permanent structural and vegetative measures that will be used to control erosion and sedimentation for all areas that result in a soil disturbance. The design, installation, inspection, maintenance and repair of erosion and sediment controls shall conform to the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, 2016, or equivalent.</p> <p>If any phase of the landfill construction or closure will result in the disturbance of five (5) or more acres of land at any one time, the <i>owner or operator</i> must obtain approval from the Regional Office <i>stormwater</i> contact person prior to disturbing more than five acres.</p>	
	ESC Inspections	<p>The <i>owner or operator</i> shall have a <i>qualified person</i> conduct site inspections of erosion and sediment controls in areas with <u>potential to <i>discharge to surface water</i></u> as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All erosion and sediment control practices and all post-construction <i>stormwater</i> management practices in areas with <u>potential for <i>stormwater discharge to surface water</i></u>, to ensure integrity and effectiveness to ensure that practices are constructed as indicated in the SWPPP addressing the operation phase;</li> <li>• All areas of disturbance in areas with potential for <i>stormwater discharge to surface water</i> that have not achieved <i>final stabilization</i>;</li> <li>• All points of <i>discharge</i> to natural surface waterbodies located within, or immediately adjacent to, the property boundaries of the <i>construction activity</i>; and,</li> <li>• All points of <i>discharge</i>.</li> </ul>
	ESC Inspection Frequency	<p>For sites where soil disturbance activities are on-going, the <i>qualified person</i> shall conduct a site inspection at least once every seven (7) calendar days.</p> <p>Where soil disturbance activities are on-going and the <i>owner or operator</i> has received authorization to disturb greater than five (5) acres of soil at any one time, the <i>qualified person</i> shall conduct at least two (2) site inspections every seven (7) calendar days. The two (2) inspections shall be separated by a minimum of two (2) full calendar days.</p> <p>Where soil disturbance activities have been temporarily suspended (e.g. winter shutdown) and <i>temporary stabilization</i> measures have been applied to all disturbed areas, the <i>qualified person</i> shall conduct a site inspection at least once every thirty (30) calendar days.</p>

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan	ESC Inspection Reports	<p>At a minimum, the inspection report shall include and/or address the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Date and time of inspection;</li> <li>• Name and title of person(s) performing inspection;</li> <li>• A description of the weather and soil conditions (e.g. dry, wet, saturated) at the time of the inspection;</li> <li>• A description of the condition of the runoff at all points of <i>discharge</i> from the site.</li> <li>• Identify any <i>discharges</i> of sediment or other <i>pollutants</i> from the site, including <i>discharges</i> from conveyance systems (i.e. pipes, culverts, ditches, etc.) and overland flow;</li> <li>• A description of the condition of all natural surface water bodies located within, or immediately adjacent to, the property boundaries of the site which receive runoff from disturbed areas. This shall include identification of any <i>discharges</i> of sediment to the surface water body;</li> <li>• Identification of all <i>BMPs</i> and erosion and sediment control practices that need repair or maintenance</li> <li>• Identification of all <i>BMPs</i> and erosion and sediment control practices that were not installed properly or are not functioning as designed and need to be reinstalled or replaced;</li> <li>• Description and sketch of areas that are disturbed at the time of the inspection and areas that have been stabilized (temporary and/or final) since the last inspection;</li> <li>• Corrective action(s) that must be taken to install, repair, replace or maintain erosion and sediment control practices; and to correct deficiencies identified with the construction of the post-construction <i>stormwater</i> management practice(s)</li> <li>• Digital photographs, with date stamp, that clearly show the condition of all practices that have been identified as needing corrective actions. The <i>qualified person</i> shall attach paper color copies of the digital photographs to the inspection report being maintained onsite within seven (7) calendar days of the date of the inspection. The <i>qualified person</i> shall also take digital photographs, with date stamp, that clearly show the condition of the practice(s) after the corrective action has been completed. The <i>qualified person</i> shall attach paper color copies of the digital photographs to the inspection report that documents the completion of the corrective action work within seven (7) calendar days of that inspection</li> <li>• An inspection report shall be completed and signed by the <i>qualified person</i> for each inspection. All inspection reports shall be maintained on site with the SWPPP.</li> </ul>
	ESC Inspection Follow-Up	<p>Within one (1) business day of the completion of an inspection, the <i>qualified person</i> shall notify the <i>owner or operator</i> and appropriate contractor of any corrective actions that need to be</p>

		taken. The <i>owner or operator</i> shall begin implementing the corrective actions within one (1) business day of this notification and shall complete the corrective actions within seven (7) calendar days unless otherwise notified by the <i>Department</i> .
Post Construction Stormwater Management Controls		<p><i>Stormwater</i> runoff from all <i>impervious areas</i> that is not handled as leachate shall be captured and treated by post-construction <i>stormwater</i> management controls. The design, construction and maintenance of all post-construction <i>stormwater</i> management controls shall conform to the New York State <i>Stormwater</i> Management Design Manual, 2015. If alternative post construction controls are proposed, the <i>owner or operator</i> must demonstrate equivalence to this technical standard.</p>
		<p>At a minimum, the post-construction <i>stormwater</i> management practice component of the SWPPP shall include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification, dimensions, material specifications and installation details of all post-construction <i>stormwater</i> management practices to be constructed;</li> <li>A site map/construction drawing(s) at a scale of 1" = 50' or less, showing the specific location and size of each post-construction <i>stormwater</i> management practice;</li> <li>A <i>Stormwater</i> Modeling and Analysis Report that includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Map(s) showing pre-development conditions, including watershed/subcatchment boundaries, flow paths/routing, and design points;</li> <li>Map(s) showing post-development conditions, including watershed/subcatchments boundaries, flow paths/routing, design points and post-construction <i>stormwater</i> management practices;</li> <li>Results of <i>stormwater</i> modeling (i.e. hydrology and hydraulic analysis) for the required storm events. Include supporting calculations (model runs), methodology, and a summary table that compares pre and post-development runoff rates and volumes for the different storm events;</li> <li>Summary table, with supporting calculations, which demonstrate that each post-construction <i>stormwater</i> management practice has been designed in conformance with the sizing criteria included in the 2015 New York State <i>Stormwater</i> Management Design Manual;</li> <li>Identification of any sizing criteria that is not required based on the waiver criteria included in the 2015 New York State <i>Stormwater</i> Management Design Manual; and</li> <li>Identification of any elements of the design that are not in conformance with the 2015 New York State <i>Stormwater</i> Management Design Manual. Include the identification of and justification for any deviations from the 2015 New York State <i>Stormwater</i> Management Design Manual;</li> </ol> </li> <li>Soil test results (test pit, borings);</li> <li>Infiltration test results, when required; and</li> <li>An operations and maintenance plan that includes inspection and maintenance schedules and actions to ensure continuous and effective operation of each post-construction <i>stormwater</i> management practice. The plan shall identify the entity that will be responsible for the long term operation and maintenance of each practice and a description of applicable easements, vegetative requirements, access and safety issues, and testing and disposal of sediments as they are removed.</li> </ol>

<b>Post Construction Stormwater Management Controls (Continued)</b>	<p>Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Standards – Landfills that are located in the following watersheds shall prepare a SWPPP that includes post-construction <i>stormwater</i> management practices designed in conformance with the Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Standards included in the applicable version of the New York State <i>Stormwater</i> Management Design Manual.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New York City East of Hudson Drinking Water Supply Watershed</li> <li>• Onondaga Lake Watershed</li> <li>• Greenwood Lake Watershed</li> <li>• Oscawana Lake Watershed</li> </ul>
<b>Routine Inspections</b>	<p>All <i>BMPs</i> (other than Erosion &amp; Sediment Controls) at facilities shall be inspected by a <i>qualified person</i> for evidence of actual or potential <i>discharges</i> of contaminated <i>stormwater</i> and shall include the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chemical handling and storage areas</li> <li>• Vehicle &amp; Equipment Maintenance Areas</li> <li>• Fueling Areas</li> <li>• Active land application areas</li> <li>• Areas used for storage of materials/wastes that are exposed to precipitation</li> <li>• Leachate collection and treatment systems</li> <li>• Locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site</li> <li>• Other potential sources of pollution</li> </ul> <p>Temporarily or permanently inactive facilities shall be inspected annually</p>
<b>Routine Inspection Frequencies</b>	<p><u>Operating landfills</u>, non-compliant landfills, and land application sites shall be inspected at least once every seven days.</p> <p><u>Inspections of inactive sites</u> - Inactive landfills, non-compliant landfills, and land application sites shall be inspected at least quarterly. A <i>qualified person</i> shall inspect landfill stabilization and structural erosion <i>control measures</i> and leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed land application areas</p>
<b>Employee Training</b>	<p>Training and Education – Staff must be trained in prevention of contamination to <i>stormwater</i>. In addition to the requirements in Part III, training topics must include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of material that is not accepted at the facility</li> <li>• How to identify and remedy leaky containers</li> <li>• Dry clean up methods.</li> </ul> <p>The <i>owner or operator</i> must educate incoming drivers on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Materials not accepted by the facility</li> <li>• Preventing contamination to <i>stormwater</i> from leaky vehicles</li> <li>• Prohibition of non-<i>stormwater discharges</i>, including but not limited to waste water from truck washout.</li> </ul>



Numeric Effluent Limitations

As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B, the numeric *effluent limitations* in Table VII-L-1 apply to:

1. contaminated *stormwater discharges* from municipal solid waste landfills (MSWLFs) that have not been closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60; and,
2. contaminated *stormwater discharges* from those landfills that are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 257 except for *discharges* from any of the facilities described in subdivisions "a" through "d" of this subsection:
  - a. Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;
  - b. Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes provided the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation or the other wastes received are of a nature similar to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;
  - c. Landfills operated in conjunction with centralized waste treatment (CWT) facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437 so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for *discharge*. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility *discharges* landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or
  - d. Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service

**Table VII-L-1.  
Sector L - Numeric Effluent Limitations**

Parameter	Effluent Limitations	
	Daily Maximum	30-day Average
<b>Landfills (Industrial Activity Code "LF") That Are Subject to the <i>Point Source</i> Category Provisions of 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B.</b>		
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	140 mg/L	37 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L	27 mg/L
Ammonia	10 mg/L	4.9 mg/L
Alpha Terpineol	0.033 mg/L	0.016 mg/L
Benzoic Acid	0.12 mg/L	0.071 mg/L
p-Cresol	0.025 mg/L	0.014 mg/L

	Phenol	0.026 mg/L	0.015 mg/L
	Zinc (Total)	0.20 mg/L	0.11 mg/L
	pH	6.0 to 9.0 SU	
Benchmarks	Landfill and land application sites are required to monitor their <i>stormwater discharges</i> for the <i>pollutants</i> of concern listed in Table VII-L-2. These <i>benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations</i> apply to <i>stormwater discharges</i> associated with <i>industrial activity</i> other than contaminated <i>stormwater discharges</i> from landfills subject to the numeric <i>effluent limitations</i> set forth in Table VII-L-1.		
	Table VII-L-2 Sector L - <i>Benchmark Monitoring Requirements</i>		
	<i>Pollutants of Concern</i>	<i>Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration</i>	
	Landfills, Land Application Sites and Non-Compliant Landfills (Industrial Activity Code "LF").		
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	
	Total Nitrogen (TN)*	6 mg/L	
	Total Phosphorus (TP)	2 mg/L	
	Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L	
	Landfills, Land Application Sites and Non-Compliant Landfills, Except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Areas Closed in Accordance With 40 CFR 258.60 (Industrial Activity Code "LF")		
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	
	Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L	
	* Total Nitrogen is calculated as the sum of ammonia, nitrate-nitrite and organic nitrogen		

## Sector N – Scrap Recycling & Waste Recycling Facilities

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Applicability</b></p>	<p>The requirements listed under this section apply to <i>stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity</i> from facilities engaged in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Processing, reclaiming and wholesale distribution of scrap (including, but not limited to facilities with activities described by SIC code 5093)</li> <li>• Waste recycling facilities, including recycling facilities commonly referred to as material recovery facilities (MRFs).</li> <li>• Transfer stations with recycling activities, including the collection of source-separated recyclables</li> <li>• Ship dismantling, marine salvaging, and marine wrecking of ships for scrap (SIC 4499). Other activities listed under SIC 4499 are covered in Sector Q.</li> </ul> <p>Vehicle salvage yards engaged in reclaiming and wholesale distribution of used motor vehicle parts (SIC code 5015) are included in Sector M.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Prohibitions Non -Stormwater discharges</b></p>	<p>In addition to the general non-<i>stormwater</i> prohibition in Part I.C.1, non-<i>stormwater discharges</i> from turnings containment areas are not covered by this permit. <i>Discharges</i> from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate <i>SPDES</i> permit</p> <p>Battery re-claimers engaged in breaking up of used lead-acid batteries are not eligible for coverage under this permit.</p> <p>All wash water <i>discharges</i> must be authorized under a separate <i>SPDES</i> permit or <i>discharged</i> to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Special Conditions</b></p>	<p>If any vehicle dismantling activities occur at this facility, the <i>owner or operator</i> must also comply with applicable industry specific requirements outlined in Sector M - Automobile Salvage Yards</p>

<b>Subsector Definitions</b>	<b>N-1</b>	Recycling activities at transfer stations, landfills and other facilities engaged in the collection of source-separated recyclables such as aluminum and tin cans; plastic and glass containers; newspapers and cardboard from institutional, commercial/non-industrial and residential sources.
	<b>N-2</b>	Recycling activities at transfer stations, landfills and other facilities that receive a mixed wastestream of non-recyclable and recyclable wastes.
	<b>N-3</b>	Scrap and waste recycling (non-liquid wastes). Individual scrap and waste recycling facilities may process one or more types of recyclable materials, including but not limited to ferrous and nonferrous metals, paper, plastic, cardboard, glass, animal hides. Activities at facilities included in this subsector typically include scrap waste stockpiling; material processing; segregating processed materials into uniform grades; and collecting non-recyclable materials for disposal
	<b>N-4</b>	Facilities included in other Sector N subsectors that operate a shredder
	<b>N-5</b>	Facilities engaged in the reclaiming and recycling of liquid wastes such as used oil, antifreeze, mineral spirits, industrial solvents and liquid wastes.
	<b>N-6</b>	Facilities engaged in dismantling ships, marine salvaging, and marine wrecking of ships for scrap
<b>SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III</b>		
<p>In addition to the requirements of Part III, all facilities covered under Sector N are required to comply with following general requirements as well as the requirements applicable to each applicable subsector. Included in each section below, are lists of <i>BMP</i> options that, along with any functional equivalents, shall be considered for implementation. <i>Discharges</i> of precipitation from containment areas containing used oil shall also be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112.</p> <p>At a minimum the <i>owner or operator</i> must evaluate the applicability of the <i>BMPs</i> in this section. Per Part III.E, if the <i>owner or operator</i> concludes that any of the following <i>BMPs</i> are not appropriate for the facility, a written explanation of why any of these <i>BMPs</i> are not appropriate shall be included in the SWPPP.</p>		

Site Map	The site map shall identify the locations where the following activities or sources may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Locations of haul and access roads</li><li>• Scrap and waste material storage areas</li><li>• Outdoor scrap and waste processing equipment</li><li>• Areas where materials are sorted, transferred, stockpiled</li><li>• Containment areas.</li></ul>	
Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits		
Discharges to Copper Impaired Waters	If the facility discharges to a Copper Impaired waterbody, the owner or operator shall prevent the exposure of copper sources and copper containing materials or processes to <i>stormwater</i> . These materials shall be protected by a storm-resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff.	
Best Management Practices		
BMPs – All Facilities	Inbound Waste Control Program	<p>The SWPPP shall include a program to control materials received for processing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Notify suppliers/public which scrap materials will not be accepted at the facility or are only accepted under certain conditions</li><li>• Develop and implement procedures to inspect inbound shipments of recyclable materials</li><li>• Develop and distribute educational material targeting the public and/or commercial drivers of inbound vehicles;</li><li>• Training targeted for personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials.</li></ul>
	Particulates	<p>The plan shall address <i>BMPs</i> to <i>minimize</i> contact of particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover from coming in contact with surface runoff. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following <i>BMPs</i> (or their equivalents):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Good housekeeping measures, including frequent sweeping of haul and access roads and the use of dry absorbent or wet vacuum clean up methods, to contain or dispose/recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers</li></ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good housekeeping measures to prevent the accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas.</li> </ul>
<b>BMPs – All Facilities (Continued)</b>	<b>Stockpiled materials, processed materials and Non Recyclable Wastes</b>	<p>The SWPPP must describe <i>BMPs</i> to <i>minimize</i> contact of <i>stormwater</i> runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials and non-recyclable wastes. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following <i>BMPs</i> (or their equivalents):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Store the equivalent one day's volume of recyclable materials indoors;</li> <li>• Containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading installed where appropriate to <i>minimize</i> contact of <i>stormwater</i> runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials;</li> <li>• Diversion of runoff away from storage areas via dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts and surface grading;</li> <li>• Cover containment bins, dumpsters, roll off boxes;</li> <li>• Permanent or semi permanent covers over areas where materials are transferred, stored or stockpiled;</li> <li>• Install a sump/pump with each containment pit, and <i>discharge</i> collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system;</li> <li>• Sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of sediments;</li> </ul>
	<b>Residual Liquids &amp; Fluids</b>	<p>The plan shall address <i>BMPs</i> to <i>minimize</i> contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover from coming in contact with surface runoff. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following <i>BMPs</i> (or their equivalents):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibit the practice of allowing washwater from tipping floors or other processing areas from discharging to the storm sewer system</li> <li>• Disconnect or seal off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system;</li> <li>• Drums containing liquids, especially oil and lubricants, should be stored: indoors; in a bermed area; in overpack containers or spill pallets; or in similar containment devices;</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liquid wastes, including used oil, shall be stored in materially compatible and non leaking containers, and be disposed or recycled in accordance with all requirements under the Resource Recovery and Conservation Act (RCRA), and <i>State</i> or local requirements</li> </ul>
Facilities with activities described by subsector definitions must comply with the applicable requirements in this section in addition to the general Sector N requirements (above), and the requirements of Part III.		
N-1 & N-2	Inbound Waste Control Program	Provide totally enclosed drop off containers for the public whenever possible. When determined to be impractical, the SWPPP must describe the measures implemented to either prevent the <i>discharge</i> of contaminated <i>stormwater</i> from containers, or the containers should be subject to screening and monitoring required in Part IV.F.1.
N-3 & N-4	Inbound Recycleable & Waste Control Program	<p>Facilities must develop and implement a program to control what is received at the facility. Such plan shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provisions for information/education flyers, brochures and pamphlets to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draining and proper recycling/disposal of residual fluids prior to delivery to the facility when applicable (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators, and transmissions, oil filled transformers, and individual containers or drums);</li> <li>Removal and proper collection, recycling and/or disposal of mercury switches, mercury containing parts, lead tire weights, lead battery cable ends air conditioning refrigerants, and small PCB capacitors from vehicles; and</li> <li>Removal and proper collection/disposal of PCB capacitors, ballasts, CFCs/HCFCs, mercury switches, mercury containing components and other sources of potential contaminants from appliances</li> </ul> </li> <li>Procedures to require certification by suppliers of inbound shipments of recyclable materials that the items identified above were completed</li> <li>Procedures to inspect inbound shipments of recyclable materials to ensure that the items identified above were completed</li> </ul>
	Lead Battery Program	Facilities accepting lead acid batteries must develop and implement a scrap lead acid battery program The plan shall address measures and controls for the proper handling, storage and disposal of scrap lead acid batteries. The SWPPP shall document decisions relating to the following <i>BMP</i> options:

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segregate scrap lead acid batteries from other scrap materials;</li> <li>• A description of procedures and/or measures for the proper handling, storage and disposal of cracked or broken batteries;</li> <li>• A description of measures to collect and dispose of leaking lead acid battery fluid;</li> <li>• A description of measures to <i>minimize</i> and, whenever possible, eliminate exposure of scrap lead acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; and,</li> <li>• A description of employee training for the management of scrap batteries</li> </ul>
N-3 & N-4 (Continued)	<b>Residual Fluids</b>	<p>Install oil/water separators, sumps and dry adsorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automotive engine storage areas)</p> <p>The plan shall implement measures necessary to <i>minimize</i> contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following <i>BMPs</i> (or their equivalents):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Store all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover. <i>Stormwater discharges</i> 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</li> <li>• Establish dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids. <i>Stormwater</i> runoff from these areas can be <i>discharged</i> provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The containment areas are constructed of either concrete, asphalt or other equivalent type of impermeable material;</li> <li>○ There is a drainage collection system for runoff generated from containment areas;</li> <li>○ There is a schedule to maintain the oil/water separator (or its equivalent); and</li> <li>○ Procedures are identified and implemented for the proper disposal or recycling of collected residual fluids.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<b>Scrap &amp; Recyclable Waste Processing Areas</b>	<p>The SWPPP shall include <i>BMPs</i> to <i>minimize</i> 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 <i>minimize</i> the contact of residual fluids and accumulated particulate matter with runoff (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance,</p>



		<p>etc.). The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following <i>BMPs</i> (or their equivalents):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide <i>stormwater</i> containment within a 30 foot perimeter of the following fixed equipment: shears, balers, shredders, grinders, screeners and conveyors;</li> <li>• Oil/water separators or sumps;</li> <li>• Catch basin filters or sand filters;</li> <li>• Use and maintenance of silt and/or other fencing around light material processing to prevent migration lightweight materials such as foam by wind and <i>stormwater</i> runoff.</li> <li>• using dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and dispose of or recycle spilled or leaking fluids or use mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches</li> </ul>
N-4	Auto Shredders	<p>At minimum, the SWPPP shall document considerations of the following <i>BMPs</i> (or their equivalents):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use and maintenance of silt and/or other fencing around shredder fluff or other light material processing to prevent migration lightweight materials such as foam by wind and <i>stormwater</i> runoff.</li> <li>• The ground in the entire shredder and downstream area shall be covered by asphalt or concrete, and drainage shall be controlled</li> <li>• Ground surface must be cleaned/swept at the end of each shift to prevent dirt and debris from being tracked to other areas</li> </ul>
N-5	Indoor Storage Areas	<p>The plan shall include <i>BMPs</i> to <i>minimize/eliminate</i> contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and surface runoff. The following Non-Structural <i>BMPs</i> must be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Development and implementation of procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking); and</li> <li>(ii) Keep a sufficient supply of dry absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spilled or leaked materials.</li> <li>(iii) The use of mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches</li> </ul>

		<p>The SWPPP must document decisions relating to consideration of the following Structural <i>BMPs</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) An appropriate containment structure, such as trenches, curbing, gutters or other equivalent measures; and</li> <li>(ii) A drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, or manually operated valves), to handle <i>discharges</i> from diked or bermed areas. Drainage shall be <i>discharged</i> to an appropriate treatment facility, sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly. <i>Discharges</i> from these areas may require coverage under a separate <i>SPDES</i> permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Truck &amp; Rail Car Transfer Areas, Outdoor Stockpiles &amp; Storage Areas</b></p>	<p>Required: Maintain sufficient supply of absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.</p> <p>The SWPPP must document decisions relating to consideration of the following Structural <i>BMPs</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits ) to store the volume of the largest single tank, with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation;</li> <li>(ii) Drainage control and other diversionary structures; and</li> <li>(iii) For storage tanks, provide corrosion protection and/or leak detection systems</li> </ul>

N-6	Vessel Breaking/Scraping Activities	<p>The following SWPPP special conditions have been established for facilities that are engaged in dismantling ships, marine salvaging, and marine wrecking ships for scrap.</p> <p>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 <i>State</i> waters, then the <i>owner or operator</i> must employ <i>BMPs</i> to <i>minimize</i> the amount of <i>pollutants</i> released</p> <p>The following <i>BMPs</i> 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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fixed or floating platforms sufficiently sized and constructed to catch and prevent scrap materials and <i>pollutants</i> from entering <i>waters of the State</i> (or equivalent measures approved by the <i>Department</i>) shall be used as work surfaces when working on or near the water surface. These platforms shall be cleaned as required to prevent <i>pollutants</i> from entering <i>State</i> waters and at the end of each work shift. All scrap metals and <i>pollutants</i> shall be collected in a manner to prevent releases(containerization is recommended).</li> <li>2. There shall be no <i>discharge</i> 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 must be disposed at a permitted facility and adequate documentation of off site disposition shall be retained for review by the board upon request.</li> <li>3. During the storage/breaking/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 <i>pollutants</i> in the event of a spill. Booms must be inspected, maintained, and repaired as needed. Oil, grease and fuel spills shall be prevented from reaching <i>State</i> waters. Cleanup shall be carried out promptly after an oil, grease, and/or fuel spill is detected.</li> <li>4. Paint and solvent spills shall be immediately cleaned up to prevent <i>pollutants</i> from reaching storm drains, deck drains, and <i>State</i> waters</li> <li>5. Contaminated bilge and ballast water shall not be <i>discharged</i> to waters of the <i>State</i>. If it becomes necessary to dispose of contaminated bilge and ballast waters during a vessel breaking activity, the wastewater must be disposed at a permitted facility and adequate</li> </ol>
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		documentation of off site disposition shall be retained for review by the board upon request.	
Spill & Leak Prevention	<p>The SWPPP shall include measures to <i>minimize stormwater</i> contamination at loading/unloading areas, and from equipment or container failures. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Describe spill prevention and response measures to address areas that are potential sources of fluid leaks or spills. Include measures used for any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas</li><li>Provide for immediate containment and clean up of spills/leaks. If malfunctioning equipment is responsible for the spill/leak, repairs shall also be conducted as soon as possible</li><li>Specify cleanup procedures, 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.</li><li>Place drip pans or equivalent measures 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</li></ul> <p>The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following <i>BMPs</i> (or their equivalents):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Store drums containing liquids, especially oil and lubricants, indoors; in a bermed area; in overpack containers or spill pallets; or in similar containment devices</li><li>Install overfill prevention devices on all fuel pumps or tanks</li><li>Install an alarm and/or pump shut off system 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.</li></ul>		
	Numeric Effluent Limitations	<b>Table VII N-1</b> <b>Sector N – Numeric Effluent Limitations (Subsector N4 Only)</b>	
Parameter		Effluent Limitations	
		Daily Maximum	30 Day - Average
Total Mercury*		50 ng/L	
PCBs		200 ng/L per Aroclor**	
<p>*Mercury Analysis shall be by EPA Method 1631</p> <p>** Required for Aroclors 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254 and 1260. If 65 ng/L per Aroclor or more is detected, <i>owner or operator</i> shall make adjustments to their <i>BMPs</i></p>			

Benchmarks	Scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities; and facilities engaged in dismantling ships, marine salvaging, and marine wrecking ships for scrap are required to monitor their <i>stormwater discharges</i> for the <i>pollutants</i> of concern as follows:	
	<u>Subsector N-1</u> : Facilities engaged <u>only</u> in activities limited to the description of Sector N-1 are not required to complete <i>benchmark monitoring</i> and analysis	
	<u>Subsectors N-2, N-3, N-4, N-5 and N-6</u> : Facilities in these subsectors must complete the benchmark analysis in Table VII-N-2 below,	
	<u>Subsector N-4</u> : In addition to the parameters in Table-N-2, Subsector N-4 facilities must also complete benchmark analysis for the parameters in Table VII-N-3 for <i>outfalls</i> discharging <i>stormwater</i> from drainage areas where shredder operations and storage areas.	
	<b>Table VII N-2</b> <b>Sector N - Benchmark Monitoring Requirement</b>	
	<b><i>Pollutants of Concern</i></b>	<b><i>Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration</i></b>
	<b>Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities (nonsource-separated facilities only) (SIC 5093) and Facilities Engaged in Dismantling Ships, Marine Salvaging, and Marine Wrecking - Ships For Scrap (SIC 4499, limited to list)</b>	
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Oil and Grease	15 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
	Total Recoverable Cadmium	1.8 ug/L
	Total Chromium	1.8 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper	12 ug/L
	Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead	69 ug/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L
	<b>Table VII N-3</b> <b>Additional Subsector N4 – Benchmark Monitoring Requirements</b>	
	<b><i>Pollutant of Concern</i></b>	<b><i>Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration</i></b>
	Benzene	50 ug/L
	Ethylbenzene	50 ug/L
	Toluene	50 ug/L
	Xylene	50 ug/L

## Sector P – Land Transportation and/or Warehousing

<b>Applicability</b>	The requirements listed under this section apply to <i>stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity</i> from land transportation and/or warehousing facilities (generally identified by SIC Codes 4011, 4013, 4111-4173, 4212-4231, 4311 and 5171), that have vehicle and equipment maintenance shops (vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication) and/or equipment cleaning operations. Transfer stations that have vehicle and equipment maintenance shops are covered under this sector in addition to the applicable Sector N subsector requirements.
<b>Prohibitions Non - Stormwater discharges</b>	The <i>discharge</i> of vehicle/equipment wash waters, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit and must be covered under a separate <i>SPDES</i> permit or <i>discharged</i> to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.
<b>SWPPP Requirements in addition to Part III</b>	
<b>Site Map</b>	<p>The site map shall identify the locations of any of the following activities or sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fueling stations;</li> <li>• Vehicle/equipment maintenance or cleaning areas;</li> <li>• Storage areas for vehicle/equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks;</li> <li>• Loading/unloading areas;</li> <li>• Areas where treatment, storage or disposal of wastes occur; liquid storage tanks;</li> <li>• Processing areas;</li> <li>• Storage areas; and</li> <li>• All monitoring areas</li> </ul>
<b>Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources</b>	<p>The plan shall describe and assess the potential for the following to contribute <i>pollutants</i> to <i>stormwater discharges</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-site waste storage or disposal;</li> <li>• Dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance; and,</li> <li>• Fueling areas</li> </ul>

<b>Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits</b>	
<b>Inspections</b>	<p>The following areas /activities shall be included in all inspections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Storage area for vehicles /equipment awaiting maintenance;</li> <li>• Fueling areas;</li> <li>• Indoor and outdoor vehicle/equipment maintenance areas;</li> <li>• Material storage areas;</li> <li>• Vehicle/equipment cleaning areas; and</li> <li>• Loading/unloading areas</li> </ul>
<b>Employee Training</b>	<p>Employee training shall take place, at a minimum, annually (once per calendar year) and must address the following, as applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Used oil and spent solvent management;</li> <li>• Fueling procedures;</li> <li>• General good housekeeping practices;</li> <li>• Proper painting procedures; and</li> <li>• Used battery management</li> </ul>
<b>Good Housekeeping Measures</b>	
<b>Vehicle &amp; Equipment Storage Areas</b>	<p>The storage of vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance with actual or potential fluid leaks must be confined to designated areas (delineated on the site map). The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following <i>BMPs</i> (or their equivalents):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The use of drip pans under vehicles and equipment;</li> <li>• Indoor storage of vehicles and equipment;</li> <li>• Installation of berms or dikes;</li> <li>• Use of absorbents;</li> <li>• Roofing or covering storage areas; and</li> <li>• Cleaning pavement surface to remove oil and grease.</li> </ul>
<b>Fueling Areas</b>	<p>The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or <i>minimize</i> contamination of the <i>stormwater</i> runoff from fueling areas. The SWPPP shall document consideration of the following measures (or their equivalents):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Covering the fueling area;</li> <li>• Using spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment;</li> <li>• Minimizing <i>stormwater</i> run-on/runoff to the fueling area;</li> <li>• Using dry cleanup methods; and</li> <li>• Treating and/or recycling collected <i>stormwater</i> runoff</li> </ul>

<b>Material Storage Areas</b>	<p>Storage vessels of all materials (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) must be maintained in good condition, so as to prevent contamination of <i>stormwater</i>, and plainly labeled (e.g., "used oil," "spent solvents," etc.). The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following <i>BMPs</i> (or their equivalents):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indoor storage of the materials;</li> <li>• Installation of berms/dikes around the areas, minimizing runoff of <i>stormwater</i> to the areas;</li> <li>• Using dry cleanup methods; and</li> <li>• Treating and/or recycling the collected <i>stormwater</i> runoff</li> </ul>
<b>Vehicle &amp; Equipment Cleaning Areas</b>	<p>The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or <i>minimize</i> contamination of <i>stormwater</i> runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following <i>BMPs</i> (or their equivalents):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performing all cleaning operations indoors;</li> <li>• Covering the cleaning operation;</li> <li>• Ensuring that all wash waters drain to a proper collection system (i.e., not the <i>stormwater</i> drainage system unless <i>SPDES</i> permitted); and,</li> <li>• Treating and/or recycling the collected <i>stormwater</i> runoff</li> </ul>
<b>Vehicle &amp; Equipment Maintenance Areas</b>	<p>The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or <i>minimize</i> contamination of the <i>stormwater</i> runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following <i>BMPs</i> (or their equivalents):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performing maintenance activities indoors; using drip pans;</li> <li>• Keeping an organized inventory of materials used in the shop;</li> <li>• Draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal;</li> <li>• Prohibiting wet clean up practices where the practices would result in the <i>discharge of pollutants</i> to <i>stormwater</i> drainage systems;</li> <li>• Using dry cleanup methods;</li> <li>• Treating and/or recycling collected <i>stormwater</i> runoff; and,</li> <li>• Minimizing runoff/runoff of <i>stormwater</i> to maintenance areas</li> </ul>
<b>Locomotive Sanding (loading sand for traction) Areas</b>	<p>The SWPPP must describe measures that prevent or <i>minimize</i> contamination of the <i>stormwater</i> runoff from areas used for locomotive sanding. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following <i>BMPs</i> (or their equivalents):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Covering sanding areas;</li> <li>• Minimizing <i>stormwater</i> runoff/runoff; or</li> <li>• Appropriate sediment removal practices to <i>minimize</i> the off-site transport of sanding material by <i>stormwater</i>.</li> </ul>



Numeric Effluent Limitations	No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.	
Benchmarks	Land transportation and/or warehousing facilities are required to monitor their <i>stormwater discharges</i> for the <i>pollutant</i> of concern listed in Table VII-P-1.	
	Table VII-P-1 Sector P - <i>Benchmark Monitoring Requirement</i>	
	Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration
	Land Transportation and /or Warehousing Facilities (SIC Codes 4011, 4013, 4111-4173, 4212-4231, 4311 and 5171)	
	Oil & Grease	15 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Benzene	50 ug/L
	Ethylbenzene	50 ug/L
	Toluene	50 ug/L
	Xylene	50 ug/L

## Appendix A – Definitions and Acronyms

### Acronyms

ACR – Annual Certification Report  
BOD5 – Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day test)  
BMP – Best Management Practice  
BAT – Best Available Technology Economically Achievable  
BPT - Best Practicable Technology  
CBS - Chemical Bulk Storage  
CFR – Code of Federal Regulations  
COD – Chemical Oxygen Demand  
CWA – Clean Water Act (or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq)  
DMR – Discharge Monitoring Report  
ECL - Environmental Conservation Law  
ELG – Effluent Limitations Guidelines  
EPA – U. S. Environmental Protection Agency  
EPCRA – Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act  
MDL - Method Detection Limit  
MGD – Million Gallons per Day  
MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System  
MSGP – Multi-Sector General Permit  
NOI – Notice of Intent  
NOT – Notice of Termination  
NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System  
NRC – National Response Center  
NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit  
PBS - Petroleum Bulk Storage  
PQL - Practical Quantitation Limit  
RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act  
RQ – Reportable Quantity  
SIC – Standard Industrial Classification  
SPCC – Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure  
SWPPP – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan  
TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load  
TSS – Total Suspended Solids  
USGS – United States Geological Survey

## Definitions

*Note: Additional definitions are provided within the Part VII industrial sectors for definitions that are specific for those industries.*

**Annual Certification Report (ACR)** - is the primary mechanism for reporting to the *Department*. Every facility covered by this general permit must complete and submit an ACR form in accordance with the submission deadlines in Part VI.B -Table VI.1.

**Alternative General Permit** - is a general permit different from the MSGP that covers some or all of the authorized discharges.

**Best Management Practices (BMPs)** - means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the *State*. *BMPs* also include treatment requirements (if determined necessary by the *owner or operator*), operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage and leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

**Benchmark Monitoring** – means sampling and analyses of *stormwater discharges* for parameters specified in Part VII for specific sectors.

**Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentrations** – means *pollutant* levels that are intended to provide a guideline for the *owner or operator* to determine the overall effectiveness of the SWPPP in controlling the *discharge* of *pollutants* to receiving waters. The *benchmark* concentrations do not constitute direct *effluent limitations*. Therefore, a *benchmark* exceedance is not a permit violation in and of itself. It does, however, signal the need for the *owner or operator* to evaluate potential sources of *stormwater* contaminants at the facility.

**Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available (BPT)** – means the first level of technology-based standards established by the CWA to control *pollutants discharged* to waters of the U.S. BPT effluent limitations guidelines are generally based on the average of the best existing performance by plants within an industrial category or subcategory.

**Co-located Industrial Activities** - occurs when a facility has industrial activities included in more than one industrial sector. *Stormwater discharges* from co-located activities must comply with requirements for all relevant sectors.

**Commence (Commencement of) Construction Activities** - means the initial disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading or excavation activities; or other construction related activities that disturb or expose soils such as demolition, stockpiling of fill material, and the initial installation of erosion and sediment control practices required in the SWPPP. See definition for “*Construction Activity(ies)*” also.

**Construction Activity(ies)** - means any clearing, grading, excavation, filling, demolition or stockpiling activities that result in soil disturbance. Clearing activities can include, but are not limited to, logging equipment operation, the cutting and skidding of trees, stump removal and/or brush root removal. Construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility.

**Construction SWPPP** – as defined per the NYSDEC SPDES General Permit for *Stormwater* Discharges from Construction Activity, GP-0-15-002.

**Control Measure** - refers to any BMP *stormwater* control or other method (including *non-numeric effluent limitations*) used to prevent or reduce the *discharge* of *pollutants* to *waters of the United States*.

**Corrective Action** - any action taken, or required to be taken, to (1) repair, modify, or replace any control measure used at the site; (2) clean up and dispose of spills, releases, or other deposits found on the site; and (3) remedy a permit violation.

**Department** - means the New York State *Department* of Environmental Conservation as well as meaning the *Department's* designated agent.

**Discharge(s)** - means any addition of any *pollutant* to *waters of the State* through an outlet or *point source*.

**Discharge Authorized by a SPDES Permit** - means *discharges* of wastewater or *stormwater* from sources listed in the permit, that do not violate *ECL* Section 17-0501, that are through *outfalls* listed in the permit, and that are:

1. *discharges* within permit limitations of *pollutants* limited in the *SPDES* permit;
2. *discharges* within permit limitations of *pollutants* limited by an indicator limit in the *SPDES* permit;
3. *discharges* of *pollutants* subject to action level requirements in the *SPDES* permit;
4. *discharges* of *pollutants* not explicitly listed in the *SPDES* permit, but reported in the *SPDES* permit application record as detected in the *discharge* or as something the *permittee* knows or has reason to believe to be present in the *discharge*, provided the special conditions section of the applicable *SPDES* permit does not otherwise forbid such a *discharge* and provided that such *discharge* does not exceed, by an amount in excess of normal effluent variability, the level of *discharge* that may reasonably be expected for that *pollutant* from information provided in the *SPDES* permit application record;

5. *discharges of pollutants* not required to be reported on the appropriate and current New York State *SPDES* permit application; provided the special conditions section of the permit does not otherwise forbid such a *discharge*. The *Department* may, in accordance with law and regulation, modify the permit to include limits for any *pollutant* even if that *pollutant* is not required to be reported on the *SPDES* permit application; or
6. Non-stormwater *discharges* listed in Part 750-1.2(a)(29)(vi), with the following exception:
  - Discharges from firefighting activities are authorized only when the firefighting activities are emergencies/unplanned.

**Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)** - means a report submitted by the *owner or operator* to the *Department* summarizing the effluent monitoring results obtained by the *owner or operator* over periods of time as specified in the *SPDES* permit.

**Environmental Conservation Law (ECL)** - means chapter 43-B of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York, entitled the *Environmental Conservation Law*.

**Effluent Limitation** - means any restriction on quantities, quality, rates and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, and other constituents of effluents that are *discharged* into waters of the *State*.

**Effluent Limitation Guideline (ELG)** - means toxic or pretreatment *effluent limitations* contained in 40 CFR Parts 405 to 471 (see 6 NYCRR 750-1.24 of this Part).

**General *SPDES* permit** - means a *SPDES* permit issued pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.21 authorizing a category of *discharges*.

**Final Stabilization** - means that all soil disturbance activities have ceased and a uniform, perennial vegetative cover with a density of eighty (80) percent over the entire pervious surface has been established; or other equivalent stabilization measures, such as permanent landscape mulches, rock rip-rap or washed/crushed stone have been applied on all disturbed areas that are not covered by permanent structures, concrete or pavement.

**Groundwater** - means waters in the saturated zone. The saturated zone is a subsurface zone in which all the interstices are filled with water under pressure greater than that of the atmosphere. Although the zone may contain gas-filled interstices or interstices filled with fluids other than water, it is still considered saturated.

**High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing** – means the stimulation of a well using 300,000 gallons or more of water as the primary carrier fluid or base fluid in the hydraulic fracturing fluid for well completion.

**Hotspot** – Area where land use or activities generate highly contaminated runoff, with concentrations of *pollutants* in excess of those typically found in stormwater.

**Impaired Water (or “Impaired Waterbody” or “Impaired Waterbodies”)** - A water is impaired if it is determined that it does not meet applicable water quality standards, which are adopted for each water class to protect the best uses designated for that class. Impaired waters are those waters 1) identified on the 2016 New York State Section 303(d) List of *Impaired/TMDL* Waters, or 2) designated as an Integrated Reporting Category (IRC) 4a or 4b waters. An IRC 4a water is an impaired water for which a TMDL to address the impairing *pollutant*/cause has been established. An IRC 4b water is an impaired water where a TMDL is not necessary because other required control measures are expected to result in restoration in a reasonable period of time.

**Impervious Area (Cover)** - means all impermeable surfaces that cannot effectively infiltrate rainfall. This includes paved, concrete and gravel surfaces (i.e. parking lots, driveways, roads, runways and sidewalks); building rooftops and miscellaneous impermeable structures such as patios, pools, and sheds

**Individual *SPDES* Permit** - means a *SPDES* "permit" issued to a single facility in one location in accordance with this Part (as distinguished from a general *SPDES* permit).

**Industrial Activity** - the 11 categories of industrial activities included in the definition of "*stormwater discharges* associated with *industrial activity*."

**Industrial *Stormwater*** - *stormwater* runoff associated with the definition of "*stormwater discharges* associated with *industrial activity*."

**Industrial Waste** - means any liquid, gaseous, solid or waste substance or a combination thereof resulting from any process of industry, manufacturing, trade, or business or from the development or recovery of any natural resources, which may cause or might reasonably be expected to cause pollution of the *waters of the State* in contravention of the standards adopted as provided herein.

**Measurable Storm Event** - a storm event with at least 0.1 inch of precipitation that produces runoff.

**Method Detection Limit** - means the level at which the analytical procedure referenced is capable of determining with a 99 percent probability that the substance is present. The precision at this level is plus or minus 100 percent.

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

**Municipality** - means any county, town, city, village, district corporation, special improvement district, sewer authority or agency thereof.

**Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)**- a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

1. Owned or operated by a *State*, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to *State* law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, *industrial wastes*, *stormwater*, or other wastes, including special districts under *State* law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that *discharges to waters of the United States*;
2. Designed or used for collecting or conveying *stormwater*;
3. Which is not a combined sewer; and
4. Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)** - means the national system for the issuance of wastewater and *stormwater* permits under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act).

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

**Outfall** - means the terminus of a sewer system, or the point of emergence of any waterborne sewage, *industrial waste* or other wastes or the effluent therefrom, into the waters of the *State*.

**Owner or Operator** - means the *owner or operator* of any facility or activity subject to regulation under 6 NYCRR Part 750. In accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.6(a), when a facility or activity is owned by one person but is operated by another person, it is the operator's duty to obtain a permit

**Person or Persons** - means any individual, public or private corporation, political subdivision, government agency, *municipality*, partnership, association, firm, trust, estate or any other legal entity whatsoever.

**Point Source** - means any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, vessel or other floating craft, or landfill leachate collection system from which *pollutants* are or may be *discharged*.

**Pollutant(s)** - means dredged spoil, filter backwash, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand and industrial, municipal, agricultural waste and ballast *discharged* into water; which may cause or might reasonably be expected to cause pollution of the *waters of the State* in contravention of the standards or guidance values adopted as provided in Parts 700 et seq of this Title.

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

**Qualified Person** - A qualified person may be either a facility employee or hired consultant who is familiar with the day-to-day operations associated with their assigned responsibilities at the facility. The qualified person possesses the knowledge and skills to assess conditions, operations and activities at the facility that could impact stormwater quality and can evaluate the effectiveness of control measures being implemented as part of the requirements of the permit. The owner/operator may designate more than one individual as the qualified person.

If the control measures include Erosion and Sediment controls, then the person selected to inspect the erosion & sediment controls must be knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control and must receive four (4) hours of Department endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other Department endorsed entity. After receiving the initial training, the qualified person shall receive four (4) hours of training, every three (3) years.

Note: Inspections of any post-construction *stormwater* management practices that include structural components, such as a dam for an impoundment, shall be performed by a Qualified Professional.

**Qualified Professional** - means a person that is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of *stormwater* management and treatment, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Registered Landscape Architect or other *Department* endorsed individual(s). Individuals preparing SWPPPs that require the post-construction *stormwater* management practice component must have an understanding of the principles of hydrology, water quality management practice design, water quantity control design, and, in many cases, the principles of hydraulics in order to prepare a SWPPP that conforms to the *Department's* technical standard. All components of the SWPPP that involve the practice of engineering, as defined by the NYS Education Law (see Article



145), shall be prepared by, or under the direct supervision of, a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of New York.

**Qualifying Storm Event** – a storm event with at least 0.1 inch of precipitation (defined as a "measurable" event), providing the interval from the preceding measurable storm is at least 72 hours. The 72-hour storm interval is waived if the preceding measurable storm did not result in a *stormwater discharge* (e.g., a storm events in excess of 0.1 inches may not result in a *stormwater discharge* at some facilities), or if the *owner or operator* is able to document that less than a 72 hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

**Reportable Quantity Release** - a release of a hazardous substance at or above the established legal threshold that requires emergency notification. Refer to 40 CFR Parts 110, 177, and 302 for complete definitions and reportable quantities for which notification is required.

**Runoff Coefficient** - the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at the conveyance as runoff.

**Run-on** - sources of stormwater that drain from land located upslope or upstream from, and adjacent to, the facility.

**Significant Materials** - includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of Title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with *stormwater discharges*.

**State** - means the State of New York.

**State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES)** - means the system established pursuant to Article 17 of the *ECL* and this Part for issuance of permits authorizing *discharges* to the waters of the *State*.

**Stormwater** - means that portion of precipitation that, once having fallen to the ground, is in excess of the evaporative or infiltrative capacity of soils, or the retentive capacity of surface features, which flows or will flow off the land by surface runoff to waters of the *State*.

**Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity** - the *discharge* from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying *stormwater* and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include *discharges* from facilities or activities excluded from the *NPDES* program under Part 122. For the categories of industries identified in this

section, the term includes, but is not limited to, *stormwater discharges* from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters (as defined at 40 CFR Part 401 of this chapter); sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and final products; and areas where *industrial activity* has taken place in the past and *significant materials* remain and are exposed to *stormwater*. For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities include storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, by-product or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with *stormwater* drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities include those that are federally, *State*, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in Appendix D of this permit. The term also includes those facilities designated under the provisions of 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v).

**Surface Waters of the State** - shall be construed to include lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Atlantic ocean within the territorial seas of the *State* of New York and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private (except those private waters that do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters), which are wholly or partially within or bordering the *State* or within its jurisdiction. Waters of the *State* are further defined in 6 NYCRR Parts 800 to 941.

**Technical Standards** – means the New York State *Stormwater* Management Design Manual (2015) and New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (2016).

**Temporary Stabilization** - means that exposed soil has been covered with material(s) as set forth in the technical standard, New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, to prevent the exposed soil from eroding. The materials can include, but are not limited to, mulch, seed and mulch, and erosion control mats (e.g. jute twisted yarn, excelsior wood fiber mats).

**Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)** - A TMDL is the sum of the allowable loads of a single *pollutant* from all contributing point and nonpoint sources. It is a calculation of the maximum amount of a *pollutant* that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the *pollutant's* sources. A TMDL stipulates waste load allocations (WLAs) for *point source discharges*, load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources, and a margin of safety (MOS).

**Waters of the United States** - means:

1. All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
2. All interstate waters, including interstate "wetlands";
7. All other waters, such as interstate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce, including any such waters:
  - a. Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;
  - b. From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or
  - c. Which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;
  - d. All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as *waters of the United States* under this definition;
  - e. Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this definition;
  - f. The territorial sea; and
  - g. Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs 1 through 6 of this definition.

**Water Quality Standard** - means such measures of purity or quality for any waters in relation to their reasonable and necessary use as promulgated in 6 NYCRR Part 700 et seq.

## Appendix B - Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by this Permit

SECTORS OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY COVERED BY THIS PERMIT	
Activities Consistent with Descriptions and SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
<b>Sector A: Timber Products</b>	
2411	Log Storage and Handling (Wet deck storage areas are only authorized if no chemical additives are used in the spray water or applied to the logs).
2421	General Sawmills and Planning 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
<b>Sector B: Paper and Allied Products</b>	
2611	Pulp Mills
2621	Paper Mill
2631	Paperboard Mills
2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes
2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes
<b>Sector C: Chemical and Allied Products</b>	
2812-2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals
2821-2824	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass
2833-2836	Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products; Pharmaceutical Preparations; In Vitro and In Vivo Diagnostic Substances; Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances
2841-2844	Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations
2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products
2861-2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals
2873-2879	Agricultural Chemicals
2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products
2911	Petroleum Refineries
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

<b>SECTORS OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY COVERED BY THIS PERMIT (Continued)</b>	
<b>Activities Consistent with Descriptions and SIC Code or Activity Code</b>	<b>Activity Represented</b>
<b>Sector D: Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricants</b>	
2951, 2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials
2992, 2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal
<b>Sector E: Glass Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products</b>	
3211	Flat Glass
3221, 3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown
3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass
3241	Hydraulic Cement
3251-3259	Structural Clay Products
3261-3269	Pottery and Related Products
3271-3275	Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products
3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products
3291-3299	Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Non-metallic Mineral Products
<b>Sector F: Primary Metals</b>	
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
<b>Sector G: Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)</b>	
1011	Iron Ores
1021	Copper Ores
1031	Lead and Zinc Ores
1041, 1044	Gold and Silver Ores
1061	Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium
1081	Metal Mining Services
1094, 1099	Miscellaneous Metal Ores
<b>Sector H: [Reserved]</b>	
<b>Sector I: Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining</b>	
1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
1321	Natural Gas Liquids
1381-1389	Oil and Gas Field Services

<b>SECTORS OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY COVERED BY THIS PERMIT (Continued)</b>	
<b>Activities Consistent with Descriptions and SIC Code or Activity Code</b>	<b>Activity Represented</b>
<b>Sector J: Mineral Mining and Dressing</b>	
1411	Dimension Stone
1422-1429	Crushed and Broken Stone, Including Rip Rap
1442, 1446	Sand and Gravel
1455, 1459	Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Materials
1474-1479	Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining
1481	Nonmetallic Minerals Services, Except Fuels
1499	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels
<b>Sector K: Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities</b>	
HZ	Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage or Disposal
<b>Sector L: Landfills and Land Application Sites</b>	
LF	Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Non-Compliant Landfills
<b>Sector M: Automobile Salvage Yards</b>	
5015	Automobile Salvage Yards
<b>Sector N: Scrap Recycling Facilities</b>	
5093	Scrap Recycling Facilities, Including Transfer Stations Accepting Household Recyclables
4499 (limited to list)	Dismantling Ships, Marine Salvaging, and Marine Wrecking - Ships For Scrap
<b>Sector O: Steam Electric Generating Facilities</b>	
SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities
<b>Sector P: Land Transportation and/or Warehousing</b>	
4011, 4013	Railroad Transportation
4111-4173	Local and Highway Passenger Transportation
4212-4231	Motor Freight Transportation and/or Warehousing
4311	United States Postal Service
5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals
<b>Sector Q: Water Transportation</b>	
4412-4499(except 4499 facilities as specified in Sector N)	Water Transportation, Marinas, Yacht Clubs
<b>Sector R: Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards</b>	
3731, 3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards
<b>Sector S: Air Transportation</b>	
4512-4581	Air Transportation Facilities

<b>SECTORS OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY COVERED BY THIS PERMIT (Continued)</b>	
<b>Activities Consistent with Descriptions and SIC Code or Activity Code</b>	<b>Activity Represented</b>
<b>Sector T: Treatment Works</b>	
TW	Treatment Works
<b>Sector U: Food and Kindred Products</b>	
2011-2015	Meat Products
2021-2026	Dairy Products
2032-2038	Canned, Frozen and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables & 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
<b>Sector V: Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing, Leather and Leather Products</b>	
2211-2299	Textile Mill Products
2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials
3131-3199 (3111 - see Sector Z)	Leather and Leather Products, except Leather Tanning and Finishing
<b>Sector W: Furniture and Fixtures</b>	
2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures
<b>Sector X: Printing and Publishing</b>	
2711-2796	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries
<b>Sector Y: Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries</b>	
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 specified in Sector C)	Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials
3961, 3965	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal. Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
3991-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

<b>SECTORS OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY COVERED BY THIS PERMIT (Continued)</b>	
<b>Activities Consistent with Descriptions and SIC Code or Activity Code</b>	<b>Activity Represented</b>
<b>Sector Z: Leather Tanning and Finishing</b>	
3111	Leather Tanning, Currying and Finishing
<b>Sector AA: Fabricated Metal Products</b>	
3411–3499	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment
3911–3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware
<b>Sector AB: Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery</b>	
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)
<b>Sector AC: Electronic, Electrical, Photographic, and Optical Goods</b>	
3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment
3612-3699	Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment
3812-3873	Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instrument; Photographic and Optical Goods



## Appendix C - Sectors Subject to Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

INDUSTRIAL SECTORS SUBJECT TO BENCHMARK MONITORING		
Industry Sector <sup>1</sup>	Industry Sub-sector	Benchmark Monitoring Parameters
<b>A</b>	General Sawmills and Planing Mills	TSS, COD, Zinc, TN, Phosphorus
	Wood Preserving Facilities	Arsenic, Chromium, Copper
	Log Storage and Handling	TSS
	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills	TSS, COD
<b>B</b>	Paperboard Mills	COD
<b>C</b>	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals	Aluminum, Iron, TN
	Plastics, Synthetic Resins, etc	Zinc
	Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, Perfumes	TN, Zinc
	Agricultural Chemicals	TN, Iron, Lead, Zinc, Phosphorus
	Petroleum Refining	Oil & Grease, Lead, Zinc, BTEX
<b>D</b>	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials	TSS
<b>E</b>	Clay Products	Aluminum
	Concrete Products	TSS, pH, Iron
<b>F</b>	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling .... and Finishing Mills	Aluminum, Zinc
	Iron and Steel Foundries	Aluminum, TSS, Copper, Iron, Zinc
	Nonferrous Rolling, Drawing & Extruding	Copper, Zinc
	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)	Copper, Zinc
<b>G<sup>2</sup></b>	Ore Mining and Dressing	TSS, COD, pH, turbidity, metals
<b>H</b>	[Reserved]	
<b>I</b>	Oil and Gas Extraction	TSS, Chlorides, pH, <sup>4</sup>
<b>J</b>	Sand and Gravel Mining	TSS, TN, Iron, Zinc, Phosphorus
	Dimension and Crushed Stone and Non- metallic Minerals (except fuels)	TSS
<b>K</b>	Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or ..... Disposal	TSS, COD, TN, Arsenic, Cadmium, Cyanide, Lead, Magnesium, Mercury, Selenium, Silver
<p>1 - Table does not include parameters for compliance monitoring under <i>effluent limitations guidelines</i>.</p> <p>2 - See Sector G (Part VII.G) for additional monitoring <i>discharges</i> from waste rock and overburden piles from active ore mining or dressing facilities which includes TSS, COD, turbidity, pH, hardness, and metals.</p> <p>3 - Monitoring requirement for airports with deicing activities utilizing more than 100 tons of urea or more than 100,000 gallons of glycol per year.</p> <p>4 - BTEX is Benzene, Ethylbenze, Toluene and Xylene.</p>		

## INDUSTRIAL SECTORS SUBJECT TO BENCHMARK MONITORING (Continued)

Industry Sector <sup>1</sup>	Industry Sub-sector	Benchmark Monitoring Parameters
<b>L</b>	Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open.. Dumps	Iron, TSS, TN, Phosphorus
	Landfills, Land Application Sites and Open .. Dumps, Except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Sites Closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60	Iron, TSS
<b>M</b>	Automobile Salvage Yards	TSS, Oil & Grease, Aluminum, Iron, Lead, BTEX <sup>4</sup>
<b>N</b>	Scrap Recycling/Waste Recycling Facilities .. and Facilities Engaged in Ship Dismantling, Marine Salvaging & Marine Wrecking for Scrap	TSS, COD, Oil & Grease, Aluminum, Cadmium, Copper, Chromium, Iron, Lead, Zinc
	Scrap & Waste Recycling Facilities which .... include <i>Stormwater Discharges</i> from Shredder Fluff Storage Areas	TSS, COD, Oil & Grease, Aluminum, Cadmium, Copper, Chromium, Iron, Lead, Zinc, Mercury, PCBs, BTEX <sup>4</sup>
<b>O</b>	Steam Electric Generating Facilities	Iron, Oil & Grease, PCBs
<b>P</b>	Land Transportation and/or Warehousing, including Transfer Stations with vehicle maintenance facilities	Oil & Grease, COD, BTEX <sup>4</sup>
<b>Q</b>	Water Transportation Facilities	Aluminum, Iron, Zinc, Lead
<b>S</b>	Airports with deicing activities <sup>3</sup>	COD, BOD, TN, pH
<b>T</b>	Treatment Works	COD
<b>U</b>	Grain Mill Products	TSS, TN, Phosphorus
	Fats and Oils Products	BOD, COD, TSS, TN, Phosphorus
<b>Y</b>	Rubber Products	Zinc
<b>Z</b>	Leather Tanning and Finishing	TN, Chromium
<b>AA</b>	Fabricated Metal Products Except Coating	TN, Aluminum, Iron, Zinc
	Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving	TN, Zinc
<b>AC</b>	Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic & Optical Goods	TSS, Copper, Lead

1 - Table does not include parameters for compliance monitoring under *effluent limitations guidelines*.

2 - See Sector G (Part VII.G) for additional monitoring *discharges* from waste rock and overburden piles from active ore mining or dressing facilities which includes TSS, COD, turbidity, pH, hardness, and metals.

3 - Monitoring requirement for airports with deicing activities utilizing more than 100 tons of urea or more than 100,000 gallons of glycol per year.

4 - BTEX is Benzene, Ethylbenzene, Toluene and Xylene.

## Appendix D - Compliance Monitoring Requirements - Industrial Activities Subject to Effluent Limitation Guidelines

Effluent limitation guidelines applicable to <i>discharges</i> that may be eligible for permit coverage	
Effluent Limitation Guideline	Sectors With Affected Facilities
<i>Discharges</i> resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas (40 CFR Part 429, Subpart I (2002) (established January 26, 1981))	A
Contaminated runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities (40 CFR Part 418 Subpart A (2002) (established April 8, 1974))	C
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities (40 CFR Part 443 Subpart A (2002) (established July 24, 1975))	D
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities (40 CFR Part 411 Subpart C (2002) (established February 23, 1977))	E
Mine dewatering <i>discharges</i> at crushed stone mines (40 CFR Part 436, Subpart B)	J
Mine dewatering <i>discharges</i> at construction sand and gravel mines (40 CFR Part 436, Subpart C)	J
Mine dewatering <i>discharges</i> at industrial sand mines (40 CFR Part 436, Subpart D)	J
Runoff from landfills, (40 CFR Part 445, Subpart A and B (2002) (established February 2, 2000))	K & L
Coal pile runoff at steam electric generating facilities (40 CFR Part 423 (2002) (established November 19, 1982))	O
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures (40 CFR Part 449, (established May 16, 2012))	S

## Appendix E - Additional Information for New *Discharges*

Any facility with new *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* which require any other *Uniform Procedures Act* (<http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/6081.html>) permit(s) (*Environmental Conservation Law*, 6 NYCRR Part 621) are not initially eligible for coverage under this general permit. The *discharger* must first complete a Short Environmental Assessment Form which can be found in Appendix B of 6 NYCRR Part 617.20 or on the web at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/regs/6191.html>, and submit it to the appropriate NYSDEC Regional Permit Administrator. Upon a review of the Short Environmental Assessment Form and the information specified below, the *Department* may authorize the applicant to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to obtain coverage under this general permit or, alternatively, require an application for an *individual SPDES permit*.

### Additional Information

1. A site map showing topography (or indicating the outline of drainage areas served by the *outfall(s)* for which *discharge* authorization and permit coverage is being sought if a topographic map is unavailable) of the facility including: each of its drainage and *discharge* structures; the drainage area of each *stormwater outfall*; paved areas and buildings within the drainage area of each *stormwater outfall*; areas used for outdoor storage or disposal of *significant materials*; structural *control measure(s)* to reduce *pollutants* in *stormwater* runoff; material loading and access areas; areas where pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners and fertilizers are applied; each hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facility (including each area not required to have a RCRA permit which is used for accumulating hazardous waste under 40 CFR 262.34); wells where fluids from the facility are injected underground; and springs, and surface and/or *groundwater* bodies which will receive *stormwater discharges* from the facility.
2. An estimate of the area of impervious surfaces (including paved areas and building roofs) and the total area drained by each *outfall* and a narrative description of the following: *significant materials* that, in the three years prior to the submittal of this information, have been treated, stored or disposed of in a manner which will allow exposure to *stormwater*; methods of treatment, storage or disposal of such materials; materials management practices employed to *minimize* contact of these materials with *stormwater* runoff; materials loading and access areas; the location, manner and frequency of application of pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners and fertilizers; the location and description of structural and non-structural *control measures* being used to reduce *pollutants* in *stormwater* runoff; and a description of the *stormwater* treatment, including the ultimate disposal of any solid or fluid wastes other than by *discharge*.

3. A certification that all *outfalls* that could contain *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-*stormwater discharges* which are not covered by an existing *SPDES* permit; tests for such non-*stormwater discharges* may include smoke tests, fluorometric, analysis of accurate schematics, as well as other appropriate tests. The certification shall include a description of the method used, the date of any testing, and the on-site drainage points that were directly observed during a test.
4. Existing information regarding reportable leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous *pollutants* at the facility that have occurred within the three years prior to the submittal of this information.
5. Estimates for the following parameters for all *outfalls*:
  - Any *pollutant* limited in an effluent limitations guideline for which the facility is subject;
  - Any *pollutant* listed in the facility's existing *SPDES* permit, if any;
  - Oil and grease, pH, BOD5, COD, TSS, total phosphorus, Ammonia, Total Kjeldahl nitrogen, and nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen;
  - Any information on the *discharge* required under paragraph §122.21(g)(7)(iii) and (iv) of 40 CFR Part 122; and
  - The flow rate and total amount of *discharge* for *stormwater* event(s) and the method of estimation.
6. Other information as the *Department* may reasonably require to determine whether coverage under this general permit or, alternatively, under an individual permit is required.

## Appendix F - List of DEC Regional Offices

List of NYS DEC Regional Offices			
Region	Counties Covered	DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS (DEP) Permit Administrators	DIVISION OF WATER (DOW) Water (SPDES) Program Regional Water Engineer
1	Nassau and Suffolk	SUNY @ Stony Brook 50 Circle Road Stony Brook, NY 11790-3409 Tel. (631) 444-0365	SUNY @ Stony Brook 50 Circle Road Stony Brook, NY 11790-3409 Tel. (631) 444-0405
2	Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond	1 Hunters Point Plaza, 47-40 21st St. Long Island City, NY 11101-5407 Tel. (718) 482-4997	1 Hunters Point Plaza, 47-40 21st St. Long Island City, NY 11101-5407 Tel. (718) 482-4933
3	Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester	21 South Putt Corners Road New Paltz, NY 12561-1696 Tel. (845) 256-3059	100 Hillside Ave., Suite 1W Whiteplains, NY 10603-2860 Tel. (914) 428-2505
4	Albany, Columbia , Delaware , Greene , Montgomery, Otsego, Rensselaer, Schenectady and Schoharie	1130 North Westcott Road Schenectady, NY 12306-2014 Tel. (518) 357-2069	1130 North Westcott Road Schenectady, NY 12306-2014 Tel. (518) 357-2045
5	Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga, Warren and Washington	1115 NYS Route 86 Ray Brook, NY 12977-0296 Tel. (518) 897-1234	232 Golf Course Road Warrensburg, NY 12885-0220 Tel. (518) 623-1200
6	Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida and St. Lawrence	State Office Building 317 Washington Street Watertown, NY 13601-3787 Tel. (315) 785-2245	State Office Building 207 Genesee Street Utica, NY 13501-2885 Tel. (315) 793-2554
7	Broome , Cayuga , Chenango, Cortland, Madison, Onondaga, Oswego, Tioga and Tompkins	615 Erie Blvd. West Syracuse, NY 13204-2400 Tel. (315) 426-7438	615 Erie Blvd. West Syracuse, NY 13204-2400 Tel. (315) 426-7500
8	Chemung, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates	6274 East Avon-Lima Road Avon, NY 14414-9519 Tel. (585) 226-2466	6274 East Avon-Lima Rd. Avon, NY 14414-9519 Tel. (585) 226-2466
9	Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Niagara and Wyoming	270 Michigan Avenue Buffalo, NY 14203-2999 Tel. (716) 851-7165	270 Michigan Ave. Buffalo, NY 14203-2999 Tel. (716) 851-7070

## Appendix G – Pollutant(s) of Concern for Impaired Waterbodies Reference Table

Pollutant(s) of Concern for Impaired Waterbodies Reference Table		
Pollutant of Concern Causing Impairment	Applicable Benchmark or Numeric Effluent Limit	Sector
Acid/Base (pH)	pH	A, D, E, G, I, J, K, L, S
Algal/Plant Growth	Total Nitrogen (TN)	A, C, J, K, L, S, U, Z, AA
	Total Phosphorous (TP)	C, J, L, U
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	A, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, U, AC
Ammonia	Total Nitrogen (TN)	A, C, J, K, L, S, U, Z, AA
	Ammonia	K, L, S
Biological Impacts	Aluminum	C, E, F, M, N, Q, AA
	Arsenic	A, G, K
	Cadmium	G, K, N
	Beryllium	G
	Chromium	A, K, N, Z
	Copper	A, F, G, N, AC
	Cyanide	K
	Iron	C, E, F, G, J, L, M, N, O, Q, AA
	Lead	C, G, K, M, N, Q, AC
	Magnesium	K
	Manganese	G
	Mercury	G, K, N
	Nickel	G
	Selenium	G, K
	Silver	G, K
	Zinc	A, C, F, G, J, K, L, N, Q, Y, AA
	Chlorides	I
	Total Nitrogen (TN)	A, C, J, K, L, S, U, Z, AA
	Total Phosphorous (TP)	C, J, L, U
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	A, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, U, AC

<b>Pollutant(s) of Concern for Impaired Waterbodies Reference Table (Continued)</b>		
<b>Pollutant of Concern Causing Impairment</b>	<b>Applicable Benchmark or Effluent Limit</b>	<b>Sector</b>
Cadmium	Cadmium	G, K, N
Chlorides/Salts	Chlorides	I
Floatables	Oil & Grease	C, D, M, N, O, P
Mercury	Mercury	G, K, N
Harmful Algal Blooms	Total Nitrogen (TN)	A, C, J, K, L, S, U, Z, AA
	Total Phosphorous (TP)	C, J, L, U
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	A, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, U, AC
Low D.O./ Oxygen Demand	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	K, L, S, U
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	A, B, G, K, N, P, S, T, U
	Total Nitrogen (TN)	A, C, J, K, L, S, U, Z, AA
	Total Phosphorous (TP)	C, J, L, U
Nitrogen	Total Nitrogen (TN)	A, C, J, K, L, S, U, Z, AA
Nutrients	Total Nitrogen (TN)	A, C, J, K, L, S, U, Z, AA
	Total Phosphorous (TP)	C, J, L, U
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	A, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, U, AC
PCBs	PCBs	N, O
Phosphorus	Total Phosphorous (TP)	C, J, L, U
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	A, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, U, AC
Oil & Grease	Oil & Grease	C, D, M, N, O, P
Silt/Sediment	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	A, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, U, AC
Turbidity	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	A, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, U, AC



## Appendix H – Standard Permit Conditions

### 1. Duty to Comply

The *owner or operator* must comply with all terms and conditions of the permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the *Environmental Conservation Law* and is grounds for enforcement action, ineligibility for this SPDES general permit, or denial of a permit renewal.

An owner/operator's filing of a request for a transfer or termination, or notification of planned changes or anticipated non-compliance does not limit, diminish or stay compliance with any terms of this general permit.

### 2. Continuation of the Expired General Permit

In the event a new general permit is not issued prior to the expiration of this general permit and this general permit is extended pursuant to the State Administrative Procedure Act and 6 NYCRR Part 621, then the *owner or operator* with coverage under this general permit may continue to operate and *discharge* in accordance with the terms and conditions of this general permit until such time that a new general permit is issued. This general permit expires 5 years from the effective date.

### 3. Enforcement

Failure of the *owner or operator* to strictly adhere to any of the SPDES general permit requirements contained herein shall constitute a violation of this SPDES general permit. There are substantial criminal, civil, and administrative penalties associated with violating the provisions of this SPDES general permit. Fines of up to \$37,500 per day for each violation and imprisonment for up to fifteen (15) years may be assessed depending upon the nature and degree of the offense.

### 4. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for an *owner or operator* in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

### 5. Duty to Mitigate

The *owner or operator* shall take all reasonable steps to *minimize* or prevent any *discharge* in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

### 6. Duty to Provide Information

The *owner or operator* shall furnish to the *Department*, within five (5) business days of a *Department* request for such information, any information requested to determine compliance with this SPDES general permit, or to determine whether cause exists for denying coverage in accordance with Appendix H.13 of this general permit. The *owner or operator* shall also furnish upon request, copies of records required by this permit.

## 7. Other Information

When the *owner or operator* becomes aware that they failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in the NOI or in any report to the *Department*, they shall promptly submit corrected facts or information.

## 8. Signatory Requirements

a. All forms (NOI and NOT), shall be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:

(a) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

(b) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements, and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

b. For a partnership by a general partner

c. For a sole proprietorship by the proprietor,

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

e. Duly Authorized Representatives

All reports and documentation required by the permit and other information requested by the *Department* shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the *Department*.

(2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of

manager, *owner or operator*, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position).

f. Changes to authorization

If an authorization under Appendix H.8.a is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements above must be submitted to the *Department* prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

g. Certification

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

## 9. Penalties for Falsification of Documentation/Penalties related to Monitoring Devices

In accordance with 6 NYCRR 750-2.4 and 750-2.5, any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report or other document filed or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished in accordance with ECL §71-1933 and or Articles 175 and 210 of the New York State Penal Law.

## 10. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the *owner or operator* from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the *owner or operator* is or may be subject under section 311 of the CWA or section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 ("CERCLA").

## 11. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights in either real property or personal property, nor any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property nor any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, *State* or local laws or regulations; nor does it obviate the necessity of obtaining the assent of any other jurisdiction as required by law for the authorized *discharge*. Owners or Operators must obtain any applicable conveyances, easements, licenses and/or access to real property prior to commencing *discharges* authorized by this SPDES general permit.

## 12. Severability

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

## 13. Requiring an Individual Permit or an Alternative General Permit

The *Department* may require any person authorized by this general permit to apply for and/or obtain either an *individual SPDES permit* or an alternative *SPDES* general permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.21(e).

- a. The *Department* may require any *owner or operator* authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain either an *individual SPDES permit* or another *SPDES* general permit. When the *Department* requires any *discharger* authorized by a general permit to apply for an *individual SPDES permit*, it shall notify the *discharger* in writing that a permit application is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a time frame for the *owner or operator* to file the application for an *individual SPDES permit*, and a deadline, not sooner than 180 days from *owner or operator* receipt of the notification letter, whereby the authorization to *discharge* under this general permit shall be terminated. Applications must be submitted to the appropriate Permit Administrator at the Regional Office. The *Department* may grant additional time upon demonstration, to the satisfaction of the *Department*, that additional time to apply for an alternative authorization is necessary or where the *Department* has not provided a permit determination in accordance with Part 621 of this Title.
- b. When an *individual SPDES permit* is issued to a *discharger* authorized to *discharge* under a general *SPDES* permit for the same *discharge(s)*, the general permit authorization for *outfalls* authorized under the *individual SPDES permit* is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit unless termination is earlier in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750.

## 14. State/Environmental Laws

- a. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the *owner or operator* from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable *State* law or regulation under authority preserved by section 510 of the Clean Water Act.
- b. No condition of this permit shall release the *owner or operator* from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations.
- c. Nothing in this *SPDES* general permit relieves the Owner or Operator from the requirement to obtain any other permits required by law.
- d. Coverage under this *SPDES* permit does not supersede, revoke or rescind an order on consent or modification of the order or any of the terms, conditions or requirements contained in such order or modification unless specifically intended by the order or a newly issued order.

## 15. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The *owner or operator* shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the *owner or operator* to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit and with the requirements of *stormwater* pollution prevention plans. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems installed by an *owner or operator* only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

## 16. Inspection and Entry

The *owner or operator* shall allow an authorized representative of either the *Department* or EPA or, in the case of a facility which *discharges* through a *municipal separate storm sewer system*, an authorized representative of the municipal operator of the separate storm sewer receiving the *discharge*, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- a. Enter upon the *owner or operators* premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- b. Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit, including required to be maintained for the purposes of operation and maintenance:
- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practice or operations regulated or required under the permit; and
- d. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized the CWA or the ECL, any substance or parameters at any location.

## 17. Definitions

Definitions are included in Appendix A of this permit. Additional definitions are provided within the Part VII industrial sectors for terms that are specific to those industries.

## 18. Reopener Clause

- a. If there is evidence indicating potential or realized impacts on water quality due to any *stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity* covered by this permit, the *owner or operator* of such *discharge* may be required to obtain an individual permit or an alternative general permit in accordance with Appendix H.13 of this permit or the permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.
- b. Permit modification, suspension, or revocation will be conducted according to 6 NYCRR Part 621 and 6 NYCRR 750-1.18 and 750-1.20.



## **Appendix B**

### **Notice of Intent (NOI)**





## Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) Notice of Intent GP-0-17-004

version 1.6

(Submission #: 35Z-AEWK-5GJC, version 3)

PRINTED ON 8/1/2018

### Summary

<b>Submission #:</b>	35Z-AEWK-5GJC	<b>Date Submitted:</b>	6/19/2018 3:19 PM
<b>Form:</b>	Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) Notice of Intent GP-0-17-004 version 1.6 (Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) Notice of Intent GP-0-17-004 (Chaffee))	<b>Status:</b>	Deemed Complete
<b>Applicant:</b>	David Hanny	<b>Active Steps:</b>	
<b>Reference #:</b>			
<b>Description:</b>	Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) Notice of Intent GP-0-17-004		

### Notes

PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE Processing Note  
on **08/01/2018** (*Applicant Action Required*) **COMPLETE**  
Hosmer Brook is not an impaired waterbody; therefore, Question 5c should be answered "no".

## Details

**Contact & Location Information**

---

## OWNER INFORMATION

**Federal Tax ID #**

36-4206797

**Owner/Operator Name**

Waste Managment of New York, LLC

**Owner/Operator Street Address**

10860 Olean Road

**Owner/Operator City**

Chaffee

**Owner/Operator State**

NY

**Owner/Operator ZIP**

14030

**What type of organization owns the facility?**LLC

---

## CONTACT INFORMATION

**Contact Title**

NONE PROVIDED

**Contact First Name**

Martin

**Contact Last Name**

Miller

**Contact Phone**

585-421-6216

**Contact Email Address**mmille43@wm.com

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## FACILITY INFORMATION

**Facility Name**

Chaffee Landfill

**Facility Street Address**

10860 Olean Road

**Facility City**

Chaffee

**County**

Albany

**Facility State**

NY

**Facility ZIP**

14030

**Facility Location (Lat/Long)**

42.580518964936076,-78.4867171243286

**BILLING INFORMATION**

Is the Billing Information different that the Owner/Operator Information?

No

If "Yes," then enter the Billing Information below

**Billing First Name**

NONE PROVIDED

**Billing Last Name**

NONE PROVIDED

**Billing Street Address**

NONE PROVIDED

**Billing City**

NONE PROVIDED

**Billing State**

NONE PROVIDED

**Billing ZIP**

NONE PROVIDED

**Eligibility & Facility Information**

1. Does your facility meet all eligibility requirements listed in Part I.B of the SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit to gain coverage under this general permit?

Yes (Continue with this permit)

2(a). Has a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) been prepared for this facility in accordance with the requirements of the SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit GP-0-17-004? If No, you are not eligible for permit coverage.

Yes (Continue with 2b)

2(b). Identify how you will make your SWPPP available to the public. Complete the appropriate method(s) below:

A copy of the SWPPP will be maintained at the facility address listed in the Contact and Location Info section of this NOI

Yes

SWPPP will be available online. Enter URL

NONE  
PROVIDED

Maintain copy of the SWPPP at the following location (Provide address).

10860 Olean Road  
Chaffee, NY 14030

3. Does your facility conduct any activities listed in Part I.C of the SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit which would make your facility ineligible for coverage under this general permit?

No (Continue)

4. Provide the name(s) of the nearest surface waterbody(ies) into which site runoff will discharge:

Hosmer Brook

5(a). Has the surface waterbody(ies) in question 4 been identified as an impaired waterbody on the CWA 303(D) list or in a watershed for which a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) strategy has been approved?

No (Skip to Question 6a)

5(b). Is the pollutant(s) causing the impairment a pollutant of concern included in the benchmarks and/or effluent limitations to which the facility is subject to in Part VII of the SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit? A list of applicable pollutant(s) of concern for the SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit can be found in Appendix G of the permit.

No  
(Skip to Question 6a)

5(c). Does your SWPPP include measures to address the pollutant(s) of concern as required by Part III.D.2 of the SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit?

No (Contact DEC)

6(a). Does site runoff enter a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) including roadside drains, swales, ditches, culverts, etc.?

No (Skip to Question 7a)

6(b). Enter the name of the municipality/entity that owns the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

NONE PROVIDED

7(a). Has this facility been assigned a SPDES MSGP ID under previous versions of the MSGP?

Yes

7(b). If Yes, Provide the ID if known (Note: All SPDES MSGP IDs begin with NYR00)

NYR00C637

8. Does this facility have coal piles that are exposed to precipitation?

No

9. Does this facility discharge have salt piles that are exposed to precipitation?

No

10. Does this facility discharge stormwater from secondary containment areas for liquid bulk storage or transfer areas?

No

11. SECTOR S - Is this facility an airport that uses more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing/anti-icing chemicals and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis?

No

12(a). Is a Representative Outfall Waiver being requested in accordance with Part IV.G? (If Yes, please upload the Representative Outfall waiver form in 12(b)).

Yes (Upload form)

12(b). Upload the Representative Outfall Waiver Form (max. 10MB) - Attachment

Chaffee Rep Waiver 003 (ID 1491165).pdf

Comment: NONE PROVIDED

**Outfall Information (1)****13. Outfall Number**

001

**13(a). Primary SIC Code**

LF

**13(b). Primary MSGP Sector Code**

L

**13(c). Primary SIC monitoring required?**

Benchmark (B)

Compliance (C)

**13(d). Secondary SIC Code**

4212

**13(e). Secondary MSGP sector**

P

**13(f). Secondary SIC monitoring required?**

Benchmark (B)

**13(g). Tertiary SIC Code**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(h). Tertiary MSGP sector**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(i). Tertiary SIC monitoring required?**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(j). 1st Additional SIC Code**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(k). 1st Additional MSGP Sector**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(l). 1st Additional SIC Monitoring Required?**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(m). 2nd Additional SIC Code**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(n). 2nd Additional MSGP Sector**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(o). 2nd Additional SIC Monitoring**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(p). 3rd Additional SIC Code**

NONE PROVIDED

13(q). 3rd Additional MSGP Sector

NONE PROVIDED

13(r). 3rd Additional SIC Monitoring Required

NONE PROVIDED

13(s). 4th Additional SIC Code

NONE PROVIDED

13(t). 4th Additional MSGP Sector

NONE PROVIDED

13(u). 4th Additional SIC Monitoring Required?

NONE PROVIDED

13(v). Acreage of industrial activity exposed to stormwater

5.3

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14. Is this outfall subject to any of the following EPA Point Source Category Effluent Limitations?

14(a). SECTOR A - Discharges resulting from spraydown or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas?

No

14(b). SECTOR C - Contaminated runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities?

No

14(c). SECTOR D - Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities?

No

14(d). SECTOR E - Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities?

No

14(e). SECTOR J - Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, and industrial sand mines?

No

14(f). SECTOR L - Runoff from landfills?

Yes

14(g). SECTOR O - Coal Pile runoff at steam electric power generating facilities?

No

14(h). SECTOR S - Discharges from airport deicing using airfield deicing products that contain urea at an airport with at least 1,000 annual non-propeller aircraft departures?

No

## Outfall Information (2)

13. Outfall Number

002

13(a). Primary SIC Code

LF

**13(b). Primary MSGP Sector Code**

L

**13(c). Primary SIC monitoring required?**

Benchmark (B)

Compliance (C)

**13(d). Secondary SIC Code**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(e). Secondary MSGP sector**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(f). Secondary SIC monitoring required?**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(g). Tertiary SIC Code**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(h). Tertiary MSGP sector**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(i). Tertiary SIC monitoring required?**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(j). 1st Additional SIC Code**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(k). 1st Additional MSGP Sector**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(l). 1st Additional SIC Monitoring Required?**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(m). 2nd Additional SIC Code**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(n). 2nd Additional MSGP Sector**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(o). 2nd Additional SIC Monitoring**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(p). 3rd Additional SIC Code**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(q). 3rd Additional MSGP Sector**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(r). 3rd Additional SIC Monitoring Required**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(s). 4th Additional SIC Code**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(t). 4th Additional MSGP Sector**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(u). 4th Additional SIC Monitoring Required?**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(v). Acreage of industrial activity exposed to stormwater**

43.3

**14. Is this outfall subject to any of the following EPA Point Source Category Effluent Limitations?****14(a). SECTOR A - Discharges resulting from spraydown or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas?**

No

**14(b). SECTOR C - Contaminated runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities?**

No

**14(c). SECTOR D - Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities?**

No

**14(d). SECTOR E - Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities?**

No

**14(e). SECTOR J - Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, and industrial sand mines?**

No

**14(f). SECTOR L - Runoff from landfills?**

Yes

**14(g). SECTOR O - Coal Pile runoff at steam electric power generating facilities?**

No

**14(h). SECTOR S - Discharges from airport deicing using airfield deicing products that contain urea at an airport with at least 1,000 annual non-propeller aircraft departures?**

No

**Outfall Information (3)****13. Outfall Number**

003

**13(a). Primary SIC Code**

LF

**13(b). Primary MSGP Sector Code**

L

**13(c). Primary SIC monitoring required?**

Benchmark (B)

Compliance (C)

**13(d). Secondary SIC Code**

NONE PROVIDED



13(e). Secondary MSGP sector

NONE PROVIDED

13(f). Secondary SIC monitoring required?

NONE PROVIDED

13(g). Tertiary SIC Code

NONE PROVIDED

13(h). Tertiary MSGP sector

NONE PROVIDED

13(i). Tertiary SIC monitoring required?

NONE PROVIDED

13(j). 1st Additional SIC Code

NONE PROVIDED

13(k). 1st Additional MSGP Sector

NONE PROVIDED

13(l). 1st Additional SIC Monitoring Required?

NONE PROVIDED

13(m). 2nd Additional SIC Code

NONE PROVIDED

13(n). 2nd Additional MSGP Sector

NONE PROVIDED

13(o). 2nd Additional SIC Monitoring

NONE PROVIDED

13(p). 3rd Additional SIC Code

NONE PROVIDED

13(q). 3rd Additional MSGP Sector

NONE PROVIDED

13(r). 3rd Additional SIC Monitoring Required

NONE PROVIDED

13(s). 4th Additional SIC Code

NONE PROVIDED

13(t). 4th Additional MSGP Sector

NONE PROVIDED

13(u). 4th Additional SIC Monitoring Required?

NONE PROVIDED

13(v). Acreage of industrial activity exposed to stormwater

39.3

14. Is this outfall subject to any of the following EPA Point Source Category Effluent Limitations?

14(a). SECTOR A - Discharges resulting from spraydown or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas?

No

14(b). SECTOR C - Contaminated runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities?

No

14(c). SECTOR D - Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities?

No

14(d). SECTOR E - Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities?

No

14(e). SECTOR J - Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, and industrial sand mines?

No

14(f). SECTOR L - Runoff from landfills?

Yes

14(g). SECTOR O - Coal Pile runoff at steam electric power generating facilities?

No

14(h). SECTOR S - Discharges from airport deicing using airfield deicing products that contain urea at an airport with at least 1,000 annual non-propeller aircraft departures?

No

#### Outfall Information (4)

13. Outfall Number

004

13(a). Primary SIC Code

LF

13(b). Primary MSGP Sector Code

L

13(c). Primary SIC monitoring required?  
Benchmark (B)

13(d). Secondary SIC Code

NONE PROVIDED

13(e). Secondary MSGP sector

NONE PROVIDED

13(f). Secondary SIC monitoring required?

NONE PROVIDED

13(g). Tertiary SIC Code

NONE PROVIDED

**13(h). Tertiary MSGP sector**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(i). Tertiary SIC monitoring required?**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(j). 1st Additional SIC Code**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(k). 1st Additional MSGP Sector**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(l). 1st Additional SIC Monitoring Required?**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(m). 2nd Additional SIC Code**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(n). 2nd Additional MSGP Sector**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(o). 2nd Additional SIC Monitoring**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(p). 3rd Additional SIC Code**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(q). 3rd Additional MSGP Sector**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(r). 3rd Additional SIC Monitoring Required**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(s). 4th Additional SIC Code**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(t). 4th Additional MSGP Sector**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(u). 4th Additional SIC Monitoring Required?**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(v). Acreage of industrial activity exposed to stormwater**

14.6

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**14. Is this outfall subject to any of the following EPA Point Source Category Effluent Limitations?****14(a). SECTOR A - Discharges resulting from spraydown or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas?**

No

**14(b). SECTOR C - Contaminated runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities?**

No

14(c). SECTOR D - Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities?

No

14(d). SECTOR E - Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities?

No

14(e). SECTOR J - Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, and industrial sand mines?

No

14(f). SECTOR L - Runoff from landfills?

No

14(g). SECTOR O - Coal Pile runoff at steam electric power generating facilities?

No

14(h). SECTOR S - Discharges from airport deicing using airfield deicing products that contain urea at an airport with at least 1,000 annual non-propeller aircraft departures?

No

### Outfall Information (5)

13. Outfall Number

005

13(a). Primary SIC Code

LF

13(b). Primary MSGP Sector Code

L

13(c). Primary SIC monitoring required?

Benchmark (B)

Compliance (C)

13(d). Secondary SIC Code

NONE PROVIDED

13(e). Secondary MSGP sector

NONE PROVIDED

13(f). Secondary SIC monitoring required?

NONE PROVIDED

13(g). Tertiary SIC Code

NONE PROVIDED

13(h). Tertiary MSGP sector

NONE PROVIDED

13(i). Tertiary SIC monitoring required?

NONE PROVIDED

13(j). 1st Additional SIC Code

NONE PROVIDED

13(k). 1st Additional MSGP Sector

NONE PROVIDED

**13(l). 1st Additional SIC Monitoring Required?**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(m). 2nd Additional SIC Code**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(n). 2nd Additional MSGP Sector**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(o). 2nd Additional SIC Monitoring**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(p). 3rd Additional SIC Code**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(q). 3rd Additional MSGP Sector**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(r). 3rd Additional SIC Monitoring Required**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(s). 4th Additional SIC Code**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(t). 4th Additional MSGP Sector**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(u). 4th Additional SIC Monitoring Required?**

NONE PROVIDED

**13(v). Acreage of industrial activity exposed to stormwater**

4.8

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**14. Is this outfall subject to any of the following EPA Point Source Category Effluent Limitations?**

**14(a). SECTOR A - Discharges resulting from spraydown or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas?**

No

**14(b). SECTOR C - Contaminated runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities?**

No

**14(c). SECTOR D - Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities?**

No

**14(d). SECTOR E - Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities?**

No

**14(e). SECTOR J - Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, and industrial sand mines?**

No

**14(f). SECTOR L - Runoff from landfills?**

Yes

**14(g). SECTOR O - Coal Pile runoff at steam electric power generating facilities?**

No

**14(h). SECTOR S - Discharges from airport deicing using airfield deicing products that contain urea at an airport with at least 1,000 annual non-propeller aircraft departures?**

No

**Owner/Operator Certification****OWNER/OPERATOR CERTIFICATION FORM DOWNLOAD**

ALL NOI APPLICANTS MUST SUBMIT THE OWNER/OPERATOR CERTIFICATION Download the certification form by clicking the Owner/Operator Certification Download link below. Complete, sign, scan and upload the form by clicking the "Select Attachment" button

[OWNER OPERATOR CERTIFICATION DOWNLOAD \(PDF, 45KB\)](#)

Upload the Owner/Operator Certification Form \* - Attachment

[Chaffee NOI Sig Page \(ID 1491164\).pdf](#)

Comment: NONE PROVIDED

**Attachments**

Date	Attachment Name	Context	
06/19/2018 03:17 PM	Chaffee NOI Sig Page (ID 1491164).pdf	v3 - Owner/Operator Certification	<input type="checkbox"/>
06/19/2018 03:16 PM	Chaffee Rep Waiver 003 (ID 1491165).pdf	v3 - Eligibility & Facility Information	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Status History**

Date	User	Processing Status
6/19/2018	David Hanny	Draft
6/19/2018	David Hanny	Submitted
6/19/2018	Toni Cioffi	Deemed Complete

**Processing Steps**

Step Name	Assigned To/Completed By	Date Completed
Form Submitted	David Hanny	06/19/2018 03:19 PM
Under Review	Toni Cioffi	06/19/2018 03:21 PM

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Division of Water  
625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-3500  
P: (518) 402-8233 | F: (518) 402-9029  
www.dec.ny.gov

**Owner/Operator Certification Form  
for eReports**

**SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for  
Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (GP-0-17-004)**

**Instructions**

Please review Appendix H.8 before signing this form. A signature by an unauthorized person will delay permit coverage for your facility.

This form must be signed by one of the following:

1. For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer
2. For a partnership: by a general partner
3. For a sole proprietorship: by the proprietor
4. For a municipality, state, federal or other public agency: by a principal executive officer or ranking elected official
5. By a duly authorized representative of a person described in 1-4 above.

Facility Name: Chaffee Landfill

eReport Submission Number: 35Z-AEWK-5GJC

**Owner/Operator Certification**

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

Martin Miller

Name (please print or type)

EP Manager

Title

Waste Management of New York, LLC

Organization

  
Signature

05/16/2018  
Date



Department of  
Environmental  
Conservation



**Department of  
Environmental  
Conservation**

**Representative Outfall  
Waiver Form  
GP-0-17-004**

The completed Notice of Intent (NOI)  
should be submitted to:  
MSGP Coordinator,  
NYSDEC Division of Water,  
625 Broadway, 4th Floor  
Albany, New York 12233-3505

All sections must be completed unless otherwise noted. Incomplete forms will result in ineligibility for this waiver claim and all applicable monitoring and sampling requirements must be performed. For each Representative Outfall being claimed a separate Representative Outfall Waiver Form must be completed and submitted.

Permit Number

**N Y R 0 0 C 6 3 7**

- ☐ This form is being submitted as an attachment to the Notice of Intent (Part IV.G.3.c)
- ☐ The Representative Outfall waiver is being submitted after corrective actions have been completed and 2 consecutive semi-annual monitoring results show Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentrations have not been exceeded for all outfalls at the facility. (Part IV.G.3.d)

Facility Name

C h a f f e e L a n d f i l l

Contact First Name

M a r t i n

Contact Last Name

M i l l e r

Contact Phone

5 8 5 - 4 2 1 - 6 2 1 6

Contact eMail

m m i l l e 4 3 @ w m . c o m

- 1) Are substantially identical industrial activities being conducted in the areas discharging to the outfall that is being sampled and the outfall(s) for which a sampling waiver is being requested?

☒ Yes ☐ No **If NO, you are not eligible for this waiver.**

- 2) Are similar stormwater controls being implemented in the drainage area(s) discharging to the outfall being sampled and the outfall(s) for which the waiver is being claimed?

☒ Yes ☐ No **If NO, you are not eligible for this waiver.**

- 3) Do any of the outfalls for which the waiver is being claimed discharge to an impaired waterbody where the cause of the impairment is a pollutant of concern included in the benchmarks and/or effluent limitations to which the facility is subject to in Part VII of the MSGP?

☐ Yes ☒ No **If YES, you are not eligible for this waiver.**

- 4) The outfall that is being claimed as the representative outfall is:

Outfall No. **0 0 3**

- 5) The outfall(s) for which the waiver is being claimed is/are:

Outfall No.(s) **0 0 1, 0 0 2, , , ,**



6) For each outfall, provide an estimate of the Drainage Area (in acres), Impervious Area, Area of Exposed Materials (in acres) within the drainage area and Level of Industrial Activity within the drainage area:

Outfall #	Drainage Area (ac)	Impervious Area (ac)	Area of Exposed Materials (ac)	Level of Industrial Activity
0 0 3	3 9 . 3	3 . 0	3 9 . 3	<input type="radio"/> Low <input checked="" type="radio"/> High
0 0 1	5 . 3	0 . 5	5 . 3	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Low <input type="radio"/> High
0 0 2	4 3 . 3	2 . 8	4 3 . 3	<input type="radio"/> Low <input checked="" type="radio"/> High
				<input type="radio"/> Low <input type="radio"/> High
				<input type="radio"/> Low <input type="radio"/> High

7) Provide a short description of why the outfall chosen as a representative outfall represents the worst case scenario (e.g. more industrial activity in the drainage area, more impervious area, etc.)

Outfalls 001 and 002 are represented by Outfall 003.  
Each outfall receives drainage from similar activities. Outfall 003 represents worst case as it has the the most impervious area and highest level of industrial activity.

### Certification

I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand the eligibility requirements for claiming a condition of "Representative Outfall(s)." Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

M a r t i n  
O/O Signature First Name (please print or type)

MI

05 / 16 / 2018  
Date

M i l l e r  
O/O Signature Last Name (please print or type)

*M. J. Miller*  
Signature

Please submit this form and all supporting documentation to:  
MSGP Permit Coordinator  
NYSDEC, Bureau of Water Permits  
625 Broadway,  
Albany, New York, 12233-3505



## **Appendix C**

### **Significant Spills, Leaks, or Other Releases**



<p align="center"><b>APPENDIX C</b></p> <p align="center"><b>NON-PETROLEUM SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES</b></p>		<p align="center"><b>CHAFFEE LANDFILL</b></p> <p>Completed by:_____</p> <p>Title:_____</p> <p>Date:_____</p>
<p><b>Instructions:</b> In the event of a spill at the facility the following steps should be implemented immediately to prevent contact of stormwater with spilled material.</p>		
1.	Assure the safety of the employees in the area. Never compromise the safety of an employee. If an employee is injured, immediately contact the supervisor or SWP3 Team Coordinator for further instructions. For spills/releases of hazardous materials or wastes, initiate the facility's emergency contingency or response plan.	
2.	All attempts should be made to stop the spill at its source. If no danger to an employee exists, attempt to stop the spill at its source. Many times turning valves, plugging leaks, or righting a drum can stop the flow at its source.	
3.	Identify the spilled material. It is important to identify the spilled material so that the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) can be used to identify health hazards, environmental warnings, and material compatibility	
4.	Report the incident to the SWP3 Team Coordinator immediately, who will act as the Emergency Response Coordinator in the event of a spill.	
5.	Contain the material in the smallest possible area. A liquid spill should be contained by using absorbent materials located at the facility.	
6.	Begin the Notification Procedures. The SWP3 Team Coordinator shall determine if outside contractors are needed to help clean a spill or if agency reporting is required. If the amount of the spill is equal to or in excess of the reportable quantities established under 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302 then the Emergency Coordinator is required to notify the National Response Center (NRC) at 800-424-8802 as soon as he or she has knowledge of the incident. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation shall also be notified directly (1-800-457-7362) or through the Regional Office at 1-716-851-7220.	
7.	Recover or clean up the spilled material. As much material as possible should be recovered and reused where appropriate. Liquids absorbed by solid materials shall be shoveled into open-top drums. Decontaminate all equipment used in the clean-up procedures. When drums are filled or the clean up is finished, the drum lids shall be secured and the drums shall be appropriately labeled identifying the contents. Avoid mixing wastes. Arrange for proper disposal of the waste in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations.	
8.	Prepare an Internal Report. After the spill has been controlled and/or cleaned, the SWP3 Team Coordinator will complete the Sill Report form, provided in Appendix C, recording the details of the incident. If the spill is equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity, a copy of the Spill record form should be submitted to the USEPA.	
9.	Evaluate the Plan and amend if necessary. Determine the cause of the incident and evaluate the spill response procedures. Correct any deficiencies and amend the Plan accordingly. Update Spill History of SWP3 and SPCC as necessary, to describe the event after each significant spill incident.	

## Spill Report History

Complete this form for any reportable spill(s) that have occurred from this facility.

	Incident 1	Incident 2	Incident 3
Date:			
Volume:			
Cause:			
Navigable Water Affected:			
Corrective Action Taken:			
Plans for Preventing Recurrence:			

Signature of SPCC Coordinator \_\_\_\_\_

## **Appendix D**

### **Employee Training Sign-In Sheet and Agenda**





APPENDIX E EMPLOYEE TRAINING PROGRAM	<b>CHAFFEE LANDFILL</b>
<p><b>Instructions:</b> This certification must be retained in the stormwater pollution prevention plan, updated on an annual basis upon completion of the training. Have the training attendees print and sign their name in the boxes indicated below.</p>	
<p><b>Training Topics Discussed include:</b> Goals and Components of the SWP3, Spill Response Procedures, Spill Prevention, Previous Spill Response Critique, Performing regular visual inspections to identify areas of spills or leaks (i.e. trucks, personal vehicles, ASTs, etc), Good housekeeping practices, Proper vehicle fueling operations, and Sediment and Erosion Controls.</p>	
Attendees Name	Attendees Signature
Name & Title:	Phone No.:
Signature:	Date Signed:



## **Appendix E**

### **Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) for Construction Projects**



## **Appendix F**

### **Erosion and Sediment Control Specifications**



# STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION ROAD STABILIZATION



## **Definition & Scope**

The stabilization of temporary construction access routes, on-site vehicle transportation routes, and construction parking areas to control erosion on temporary construction routes and parking areas.

## **Conditions Where Practice Applies**

All traffic routes and parking areas for temporary use by construction traffic.

## **Design Criteria**

Construction roads should be located to reduce erosion potential, minimize impact on existing site resources, and maintain operations in a safe manner. Highly erosive soils, wet or rocky areas, and steep slopes should be avoided. Roads should be routed where seasonal water tables are deeper than 18 inches. Surface runoff and control should be in accordance with other standards.

**Road Grade** – A maximum grade of 12% is recommended, although grades up to 15% are possible for short distances.

**Road Width** – 12 foot minimum for one-way traffic or 24 foot minimum for two-way traffic.

**Side Slope of Road Embankment** – 2:1 or flatter.

**Ditch Capacity** – On-site roadside ditch and culvert capacities shall be the 10 yr. peak runoff.

**Composition** – Use a 6-inch layer of NYS DOT sub-base Types 1,2,3, 4 or equivalent as specified in NYSDOT Standard Specifications.

## **Construction Specifications**

1. Clear and strip roadbed and parking areas of all vegetation, roots, and other objectionable material.
2. Locate parking areas on naturally flat areas as available. Keep grades sufficient for drainage, but not more than 2 to 3 percent.
3. Provide surface drainage and divert excess runoff to stabilized areas.
4. Maintain cut and fill slopes to 2:1 or flatter and stabilized with vegetation as soon as grading is accomplished.
5. Spread 6-inch layer of sub-base material evenly over the full width of the road and smooth to avoid depressions.
6. Provide appropriate sediment control measures to prevent offsite sedimentation.

## **Maintenance**

Inspect construction roads and parking areas periodically for condition of surface. Top dress with new gravel as needed. Check ditches for erosion and sedimentation after rainfall events. Maintain vegetation in a healthy, vigorous condition. Areas producing sediment should be treated immediately.

# STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR DUST CONTROL



dust control (see Section 3).

**Mulch** (including gravel mulch) – Mulch offers a fast effective means of controlling dust. This can also include rolled erosion control blankets.

**Spray adhesives** – These are products generally composed of polymers in a liquid or solid form that are mixed with water to form an emulsion that is sprayed on the soil surface with typical hydroseeding equipment. The mixing ratios and application rates will be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations for the specific soils on the site. In no case should the application of these adhesives be made on wet soils or if there is a probability of precipitation within 48 hours of its proposed use. Material Safety Data Sheets will be provided to all applicators and others working with the material.

## **Definition & Scope**

The control of dust resulting from land-disturbing activities, to prevent surface and air movement of dust from disturbed soil surfaces that may cause off-site damage, health hazards, and traffic safety problems.

## **Conditions Where Practice Applies**

On construction roads, access points, and other disturbed areas subject to surface dust movement and dust blowing where off-site damage may occur if dust is not controlled.

## **Design Criteria**

**Construction operations should be scheduled to minimize the amount of area disturbed at one time.** Buffer areas of vegetation should be left where practical. Temporary or permanent stabilization measures shall be installed. No specific design criteria is given; see construction specifications below for common methods of dust control.

Water quality must be considered when materials are selected for dust control. Where there is a potential for the material to wash off to a stream, ingredient information must be provided to the NYSDEC.

No polymer application shall take place without written approval from the NYSDEC.

## **Construction Specifications**

**A. Non-driving Areas** – These areas use products and materials applied or placed on soil surfaces to prevent airborne migration of soil particles.

**Vegetative Cover** – For disturbed areas not subject to traffic, vegetation provides the most practical method of

**B. Driving Areas** – These areas utilize water, polymer emulsions, and barriers to prevent dust movement from the traffic surface into the air.

**Sprinkling** – The site may be sprayed with water until the surface is wet. This is especially effective on haul roads and access route to provide short term limited dust control.

**Polymer Additives** – These polymers are mixed with water and applied to the driving surface by a water truck with a gravity feed drip bar, spray bar or automated distributor truck. The mixing ratios and application rates will be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Incorporation of the emulsion into the soil will be done to the appropriate depth based on expected traffic. Compaction after incorporation will be by vibratory roller to a minimum of 95%. The prepared surface shall be moist and no application of the polymer will be made if there is a probability of precipitation within 48 hours of its proposed use. Material Safety Data Sheets will be provided to all applicators working with the material.

**Barriers** – Woven geo-textiles can be placed on the driving surface to effectively reduce dust throw and particle migration on haul roads. Stone can also be used for construction roads for effective dust control.

**Windbreak** – A silt fence or similar barrier can control air currents at intervals equal to ten times the barrier height. Preserve existing wind barrier vegetation as much as practical.

## **Maintenance**

Maintain dust control measures through dry weather periods until all disturbed areas are stabilized.



# STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR CHECK DAM



## Definition & Scope

Small barriers or dams constructed of stone, bagged sand or gravel, or other durable materials across a drainageway to reduce erosion in a drainage channel by reducing the velocity of flow in the channel.

## Conditions Where Practice Applies

This practice is used as a **temporary** and, in some cases, a **permanent** measure to limit erosion by reducing velocities in open channels that are degrading or subject to erosion or where permanent stabilization is impractical due to short period of usefulness and time constraints of construction.

## Design Criteria

**Drainage Area:** Maximum drainage area above the check dam shall not exceed two (2) acres.

**Height:** Not greater than 2 feet. Center shall be maintained 9 inches lower than abutments at natural ground elevation.

**Side Slopes:** Shall be 2:1 or flatter.

**Spacing:** The check dams shall be spaced as necessary in the channel so that the crest of the downstream dam is at the elevation of the toe of the upstream dam. This spacing is equal to the height of the check dam divided by the channel slope.

Therefore:

$$S = \frac{h}{s}$$

Where:  
S = spacing interval (ft.)  
h = height of check dam (ft.)  
s = channel slope (ft./ft.)

Example:

For a channel with  
and 2 ft. high stone  
they are spaced as

$$S = \frac{2 \text{ ft}}{0.04 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{ft}}} = 50 \text{ ft}$$

a 4% slope  
check dams,  
follows:

**For stone check dams:** Use a well graded stone matrix 2 to 9 inches in size (NYS – DOT Light Stone Fill meets these requirements).

The overflow of the check dams will be stabilized to resist erosion that might be caused by the check dam. See Figure 3.1 on page 3.3 for details.

Check dams should be anchored in the channel by a cutoff trench 1.5 ft. wide and 0.5 ft. deep and lined with filter fabric to prevent soil migration.

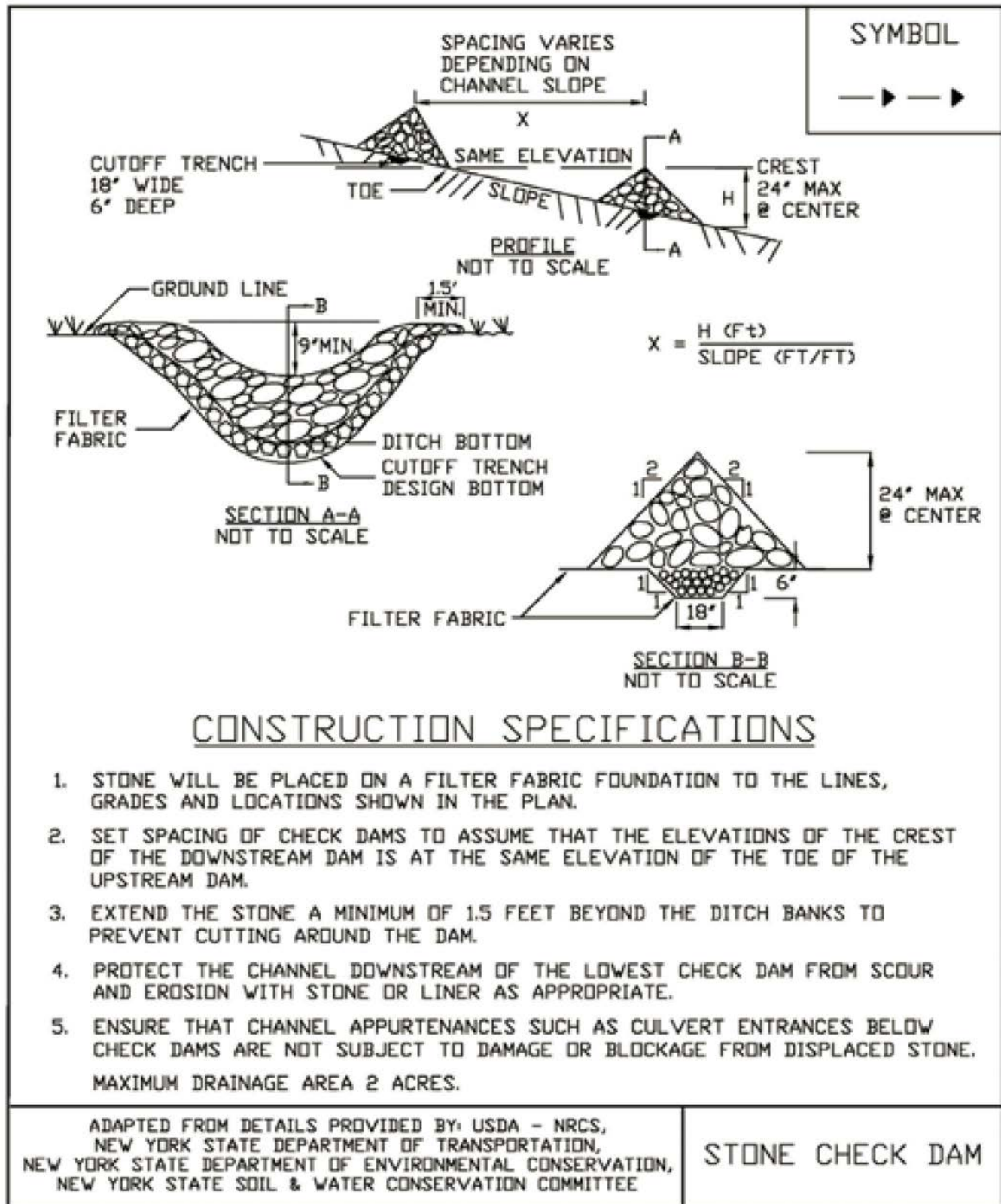
**For filter sock or fiber roll check dams:** The check dams will be anchored by staking the dam to the earth contact surface. The dam will extend to the top of the bank. The check dam will have a splash apron of NYS DOT #2 crushed stone extending a minimum 3 feet downstream from the dam and 1 foot up the sides of the channel. The compost and materials for a filter sock check dam shall meet the requirements shown in the standard for Compost Filter Sock on page 5.7.

## Maintenance

The check dams should be inspected after each runoff event. Correct all damage immediately. If significant erosion has occurred between structures, a liner of stone or other suitable material should be installed in that portion of the channel or additional check dams added.

Remove sediment accumulated behind the dam as needed to allow channel to drain through the stone check dam and prevent large flows from carrying sediment over the dam.

**Figure 3.1**  
**Stone Check Dam Detail**



# STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION DITCH



## Definition & Scope

A **temporary** excavated drainage way to intercept sediment laden water and divert it to a sediment trapping device or to prevent runoff from entering disturbed areas by intercepting and diverting it to a stabilized outlet.

## Conditions Where Practice Applies

Construction ditches are constructed:

1. to divert flows from entering a disturbed area.
2. intermittently across disturbed areas to shorten over-land flow distances.
3. to direct sediment laden water along the base of slopes to a trapping device.
4. to transport offsite flows across disturbed areas such as rights-of-way.

Ditches collecting runoff from disturbed areas shall remain in place until the disturbed areas are permanently stabilized.

## Design Criteria

See Figure 3.2 on page 3.6 for details.

## General

	Ditch A	Ditch B
Drainage Area	<5 Ac	5-10 Ac
Bottom Width of Flow Channel	4 ft.	6 ft.
Depth of Flow Channel	1 ft.	1 ft.
Side Slopes	2:1 or flatter	2:1 or flatter
Grade	0.5% Min. 10% Max.	0.5% Min. 10% Max.

For drainage areas larger than 10 acres, refer to the Standard and Specification for Grassed Waterways on page 3.23 and 3.24.

## Stabilization

Stabilization of the ditch shall be completed within 2 days of installation in accordance with the appropriate standard and specifications for vegetative stabilization or stabilization with mulch as determined by the time of year. The flow channel shall be stabilized as per the following criteria:

The seeding for vegetative stabilization shall be in accordance with the standard on Page 4.78. The seeded area will be mulched in accordance with the standard on Page 4.39.

Type of Treatment	Channel Grade <sup>1</sup>	Flow Channel	
		A (<5 Ac.)	B (5-10 Ac.)
1	0.5-3.0%	Seed & Straw Mulch	Seed & Straw Mulch
2	3.1-5.0%	Seed & Straw Mulch	Seed and cover with RECP <sup>2</sup> , Sod, or lined with plastic or 2" stone
3	5.1-8.0%	Seed and cover with RECP <sup>2</sup> , Sod, or line with plastic or 2 in. stone	Line with 4-8 in. rip-rap or, geotextile
4	8.1-10%	Line with 4-8 in. rip-rap or geotextile	Site Specific Design
<sup>1</sup> In highly erodible soils, as defined by the local approving agency, refer to the next higher slope grade for type of stabilization. <sup>2</sup> Rolled Erosion Control Product.			

## **Outlet**

Ditch shall have an outlet that functions with a minimum of erosion, and dissipates runoff velocity prior to discharge off the site.

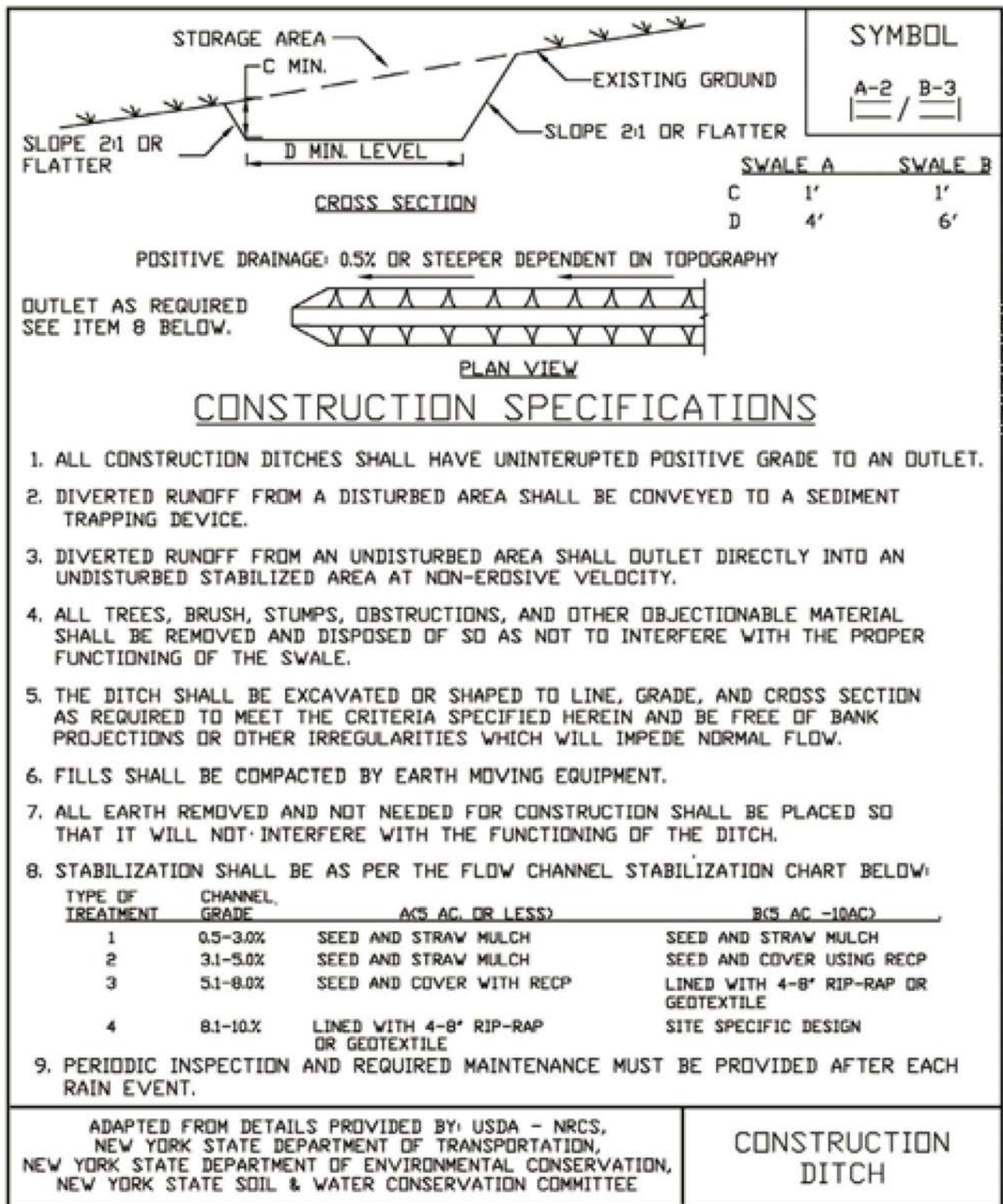
Runoff shall be conveyed to a sediment trapping device such as a sediment trap or sediment basin until the drainage area above the ditch is adequately stabilized.

The on-site location may need to be adjusted to meet field conditions in order to utilize the most suitable outlet condition.

If a ditch is used to divert clean water flows from entering a disturbed area, a sediment trapping device may not be needed.



**Figure 3.2  
Construction Ditch Detail**



# STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR PERIMETER DIKE/SWALE



## **Definition & Scope**

A **temporary** ridge of soil formed by excavating an adjoining swale located along the perimeter of the site or disturbed area. Its purpose is to prevent off site storm runoff from entering a disturbed area and to prevent sediment laden storm runoff from leaving the construction site or disturbed area.

## **Conditions Where Practice Applies**

Perimeter dike/swale is constructed to divert flows from entering a disturbed area, or along tops of slopes to prevent flows from eroding the slope, or along base of slopes to direct sediment laden flows to a trapping device.

The perimeter dike/swale shall remain in place until the disturbed areas are permanently stabilized.

## **Design Criteria**

See Figure 3.14 on page 3.36 for details.

The perimeter dike/swale shall not be constructed outside property lines or setbacks without obtaining legal easements from affected adjacent property owners. A design is not required for perimeter dike/swale. The following criteria shall be used:

**Drainage area** – Less than 2 acres (for drainage areas larger than 2 acres but less than 10 acres, see earth dike or construction ditch; for drainage areas larger than 10 acres, see standard and specifications for diversion).

**Height** – 18 inches minimum from bottom of swale to top of dike evenly divided between dike height and swale depth.

**Bottom width of dike** – 2 feet minimum.

**Width of swale** – 2 feet minimum.

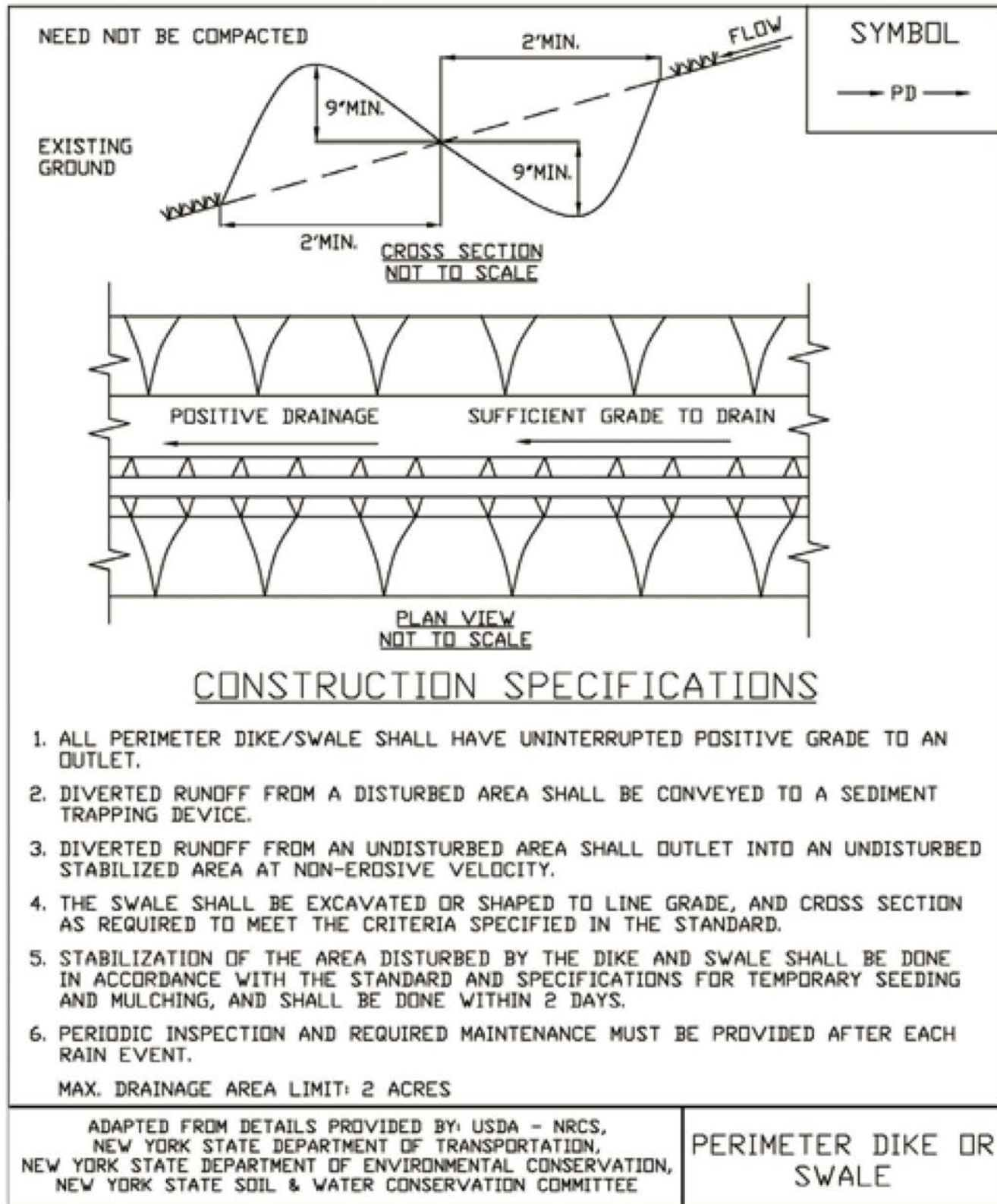
**Grade** – Dependent upon topography, but shall have positive drainage (sufficient grade to drain) to an adequate outlet. Maximum allowable grade not to exceed 8 percent.

**Stabilization** – The disturbed area of the dike and swale shall be stabilized within 2 days of installation, in accordance with the standard and specifications for construction ditch (page 3.4).

## **Outlet**

1. Perimeter dike/swale shall have a stabilized outlet.
2. Diverted runoff from a protected or stabilized upland area shall outlet directly onto an undisturbed stabilized area.
3. Diverted runoff from a disturbed or exposed upland area shall be conveyed to a sediment trapping device such as a sediment trap, sediment basin, or to an area protected by any of these practices.
4. The on-site location may need to be adjusted to meet field conditions in order to utilize the most suitable outlet.

**Figure 3.14**  
**Perimeter Dike/Swale Detail**





# STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROCK OUTLET PROTECTION



## **Definition & Scope**

A **permanent** section of rock protection placed at the outlet end of the culverts, conduits, or channels to reduce the depth, velocity, and energy of water, such that the flow will not erode the receiving downstream reach.

## **Conditions Where Practice Applies**

This practice applies where discharge velocities and energies at the outlets of culverts, conduits, or channels are sufficient to erode the next downstream reach. This applies to:

1. Culvert outlets of all types.
2. Pipe conduits from all sediment basins, dry storm water ponds, and permanent type ponds.
3. New channels constructed as outlets for culverts and conduits.

## **Design Criteria**

The design of rock outlet protection depends entirely on the location. Pipe outlet at the top of cuts or on slopes steeper than 10 percent, cannot be protected by rock aprons or riprap sections due to re-concentration of flows and high velocities encountered after the flow leaves the apron.

Many counties and state agencies have regulations and design procedures already established for dimensions, type and size of materials, and locations where outlet protection is required. Where these requirements exist, they shall be followed.

## **Tailwater Depth**

The depth of tailwater immediately below the pipe outlet

must be determined for the design capacity of the pipe. If the tailwater depth is less than half the diameter of the outlet pipe, and the receiving stream is wide enough to accept divergence of the flow, it shall be classified as a Minimum Tailwater Condition; see Figure 3.16 on page 3.42 as an example. If the tailwater depth is greater than half the pipe diameter and the receiving stream will continue to confine the flow, it shall be classified as a Maximum Tailwater Condition; see Figure 3.17 on page 3.43 as an example. Pipes which outlet onto flat areas with no defined channel may be assumed to have a Minimum Tailwater Condition; see Figure 3.16 on page 3.42 as an example.

## **Apron Size**

The apron length and width shall be determined from the curves according to the tailwater conditions:

Minimum Tailwater – Use Figure 3.16 on page 3.42

Maximum Tailwater – Use Figure 3.17 on page 3.43

If the pipe discharges directly into a well defined channel, the apron shall extend across the channel bottom and up the channel banks to an elevation one foot above the maximum tailwater depth or to the top of the bank, whichever is less.

The upstream end of the apron, adjacent to the pipe, shall have a width two (2) times the diameter of the outlet pipe, or conform to pipe end section if used.

## **Bottom Grade**

The outlet protection apron shall be constructed with no slope along its length. There shall be no overfall at the end of the apron. The elevation of the downstream end of the apron shall be equal to the elevation of the receiving channel or adjacent ground.

## **Alignment**

The outlet protection apron shall be located so that there are no bends in the horizontal alignment.

## **Materials**

The outlet protection may be done using rock riprap, grouted riprap, or gabions. Outlets constructed on the bank of a stream or wetland shall not use grouted rip-rap, gabions or concrete.

Riprap shall be composed of a well-graded mixture of rock size so that 50 percent of the pieces, by weight, shall be larger than the  $d_{50}$  size determined by using the charts. A



well-graded mixture, as used herein, is defined as a mixture composed primarily of larger rock sizes, but with a sufficient mixture of other sizes to fill the smaller voids between the rocks. The diameter of the largest rock size in such a mixture shall be 1.5 times the  $d_{50}$  size.

### Thickness

The minimum thickness of the riprap layer shall be 1.5 times the maximum rock diameter for  $d_{50}$  of 15 inches or less; and 1.2 times the maximum rock size for  $d_{50}$  greater than 15 inches. The following chart lists some examples:

<b>D<sub>50</sub></b> <b>(inches)</b>	<b>d<sub>max</sub></b> <b>(inches)</b>	<b>Minimum</b> <b>Blanket Thick-</b> <b>ness (inches)</b>
4	6	9
6	9	14
9	14	20
12	18	27
15	22	32
18	27	32
21	32	38
24	36	43

### Rock Quality

Rock for riprap shall consist of field rock or rough unhewn quarry rock. The rock shall be hard and angular and of a quality that will not disintegrate on exposure to water or weathering. The specific gravity of the individual rocks shall be at least 2.5.

### Filter

A filter is a layer of material placed between the riprap and the underlying soil surface to prevent soil movement into and through the riprap. Riprap shall have a filter placed under it in all cases.

A filter can be of two general forms: a gravel layer or a plastic filter cloth. The plastic filter cloth can be woven or non-woven monofilament yarns, and shall meet these base requirements: thickness 20-60 mils, grab strength 90-120 lbs; and shall conform to ASTM D-1777 and ASTM D-1682.

Gravel filter blanket, when used, shall be designed by comparing particle sizes of the overlying material and the base material. Design criteria are available in Standard and Specification for Anchored Slope and Channel Stabilization on page 4.7.

### Gabions

Gabions shall be made of hexagonal triple twist mesh with heavily galvanized steel wire. The maximum linear dimension of the mesh opening shall not exceed 4 ½ inches and the area of the mesh opening shall not exceed 10 square inches.

Gabions shall be fabricated in such a manner that the sides, ends, and lid can be assembled at the construction site into a rectangular basket of the specified sizes. Gabions shall be of single unit construction and shall be installed according to manufacturer's recommendations.

The area on which the gabion is to be installed shall be graded as shown on the drawings. Foundation conditions shall be the same as for placing rock riprap, and filter cloth shall be placed under all gabions. Where necessary, key, or tie, the structure into the bank to prevent undermining of the main gabion structure.

### Maintenance

Once a riprap outlet has been installed, the maintenance needs are very low. It should be inspected after high flows for evidence of scour beneath the riprap or for dislodged rocks. Repairs should be made immediately.

### Design Procedure

1. Investigate the downstream channel to assure that nonerosive velocities can be maintained.
2. Determine the tailwater condition at the outlet to establish which curve to use.
3. Use the appropriate chart with the design discharge to determine the riprap size and apron length required. It is noted that references to pipe diameters in the charts are based on full flow. For other than full pipe flow, the parameters of depth of flow and velocity must be used to adjust the design discharges.
4. Calculate apron width at the downstream end if a flare section is to be employed.

**Design Examples are demonstrated in Appendix B.**

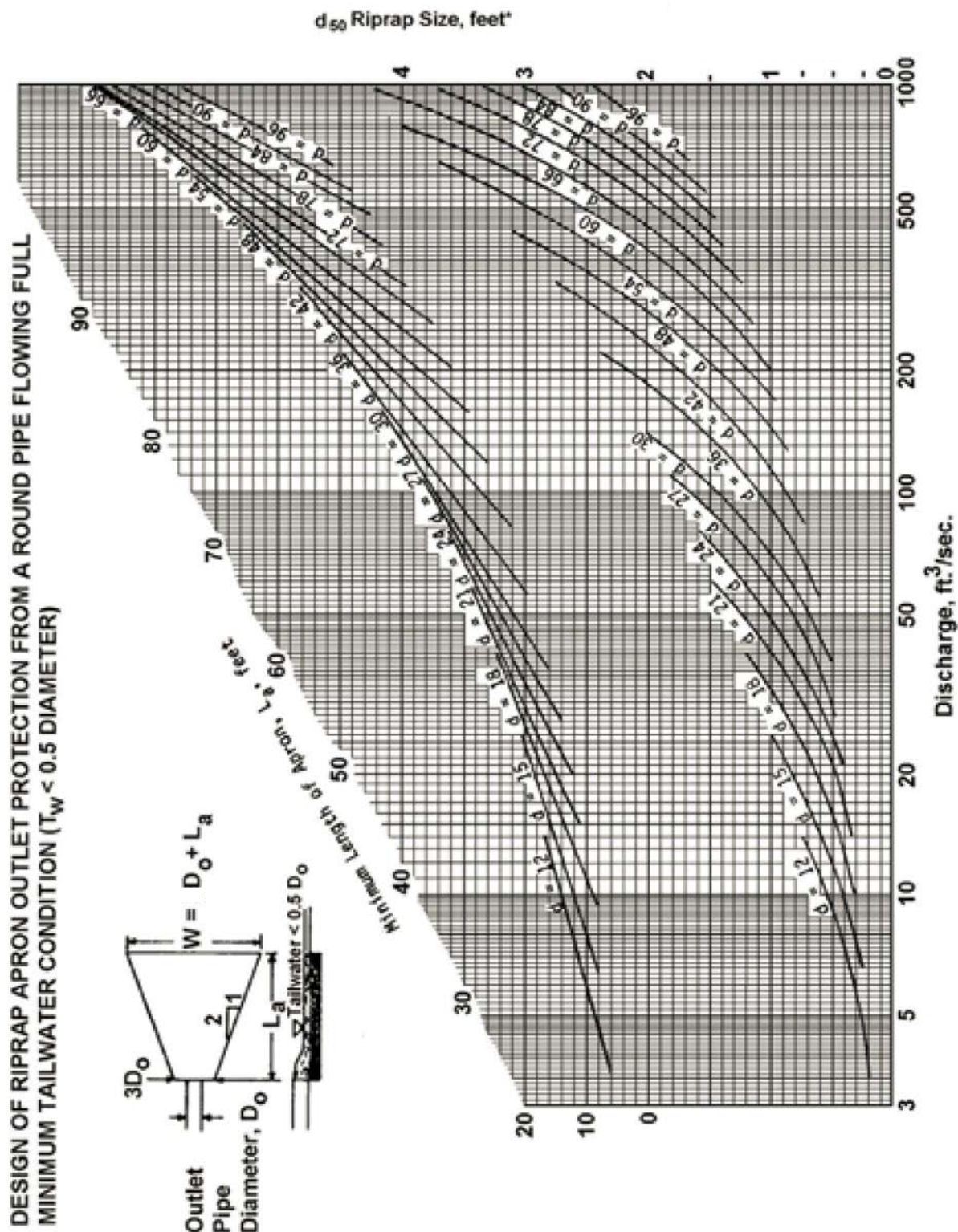
### Construction Specifications

1. The subgrade for the filter, riprap, or gabion shall be prepared to the required lines and grades. Any fill required in the subgrade shall be compacted to a density of approximately that of the surrounding undisturbed material.
2. The rock or gravel shall conform to the specified grad-

ing limits when installed respectively in the riprap or filter.

3. Filter cloth shall be protected from punching, cutting, or tearing. Any damage other than an occasional small hole shall be repaired by placing another piece of cloth over the damaged part or by completely replacing the cloth. All overlaps, whether for repairs or for joining two pieces of cloth shall be a minimum of one foot.
4. Rock for the riprap or gabion outlets may be placed by equipment. Both shall each be constructed to the full course thickness in one operation and in such a manner as to avoid displacement of underlying materials. The rock for riprap or gabion outlets shall be delivered and placed in a manner that will ensure that it is reasonably homogenous with the smaller rocks and spalls filling the voids between the larger rocks. Riprap shall be placed in a manner to prevent damage to the filter blanket or filter cloth. Hand placement will be required to the extent necessary to prevent damage to the permanent works.

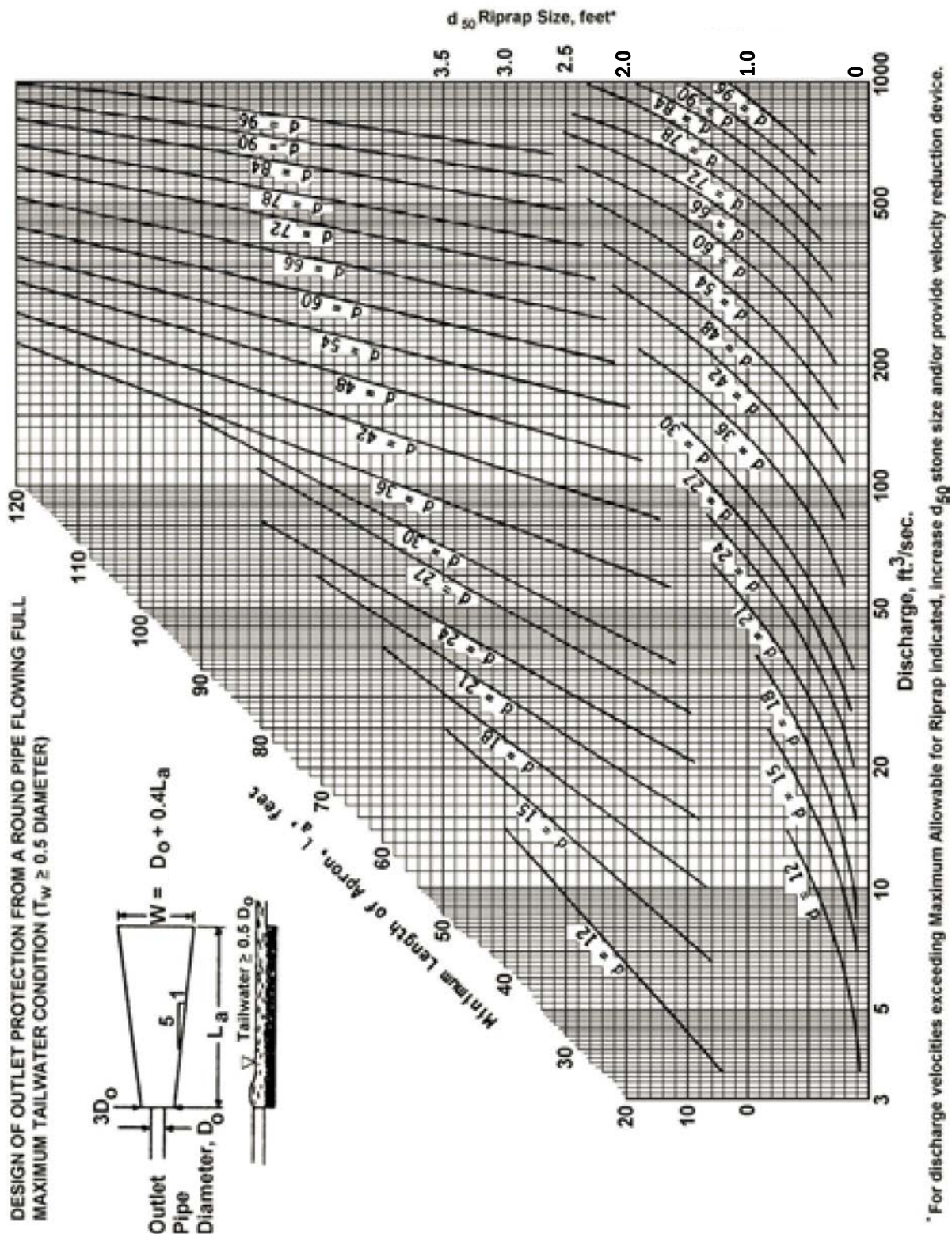
**Figure 3.16**  
**Outlet Protection Design—Minimum Tailwater Condition Chart**  
**(Design of Outlet Protection from a Round Pipe Flowing Full,**  
**Minimum Tailwater Condition:  $T_w < 0.5D_o$ ) (USDA - NRCS)**



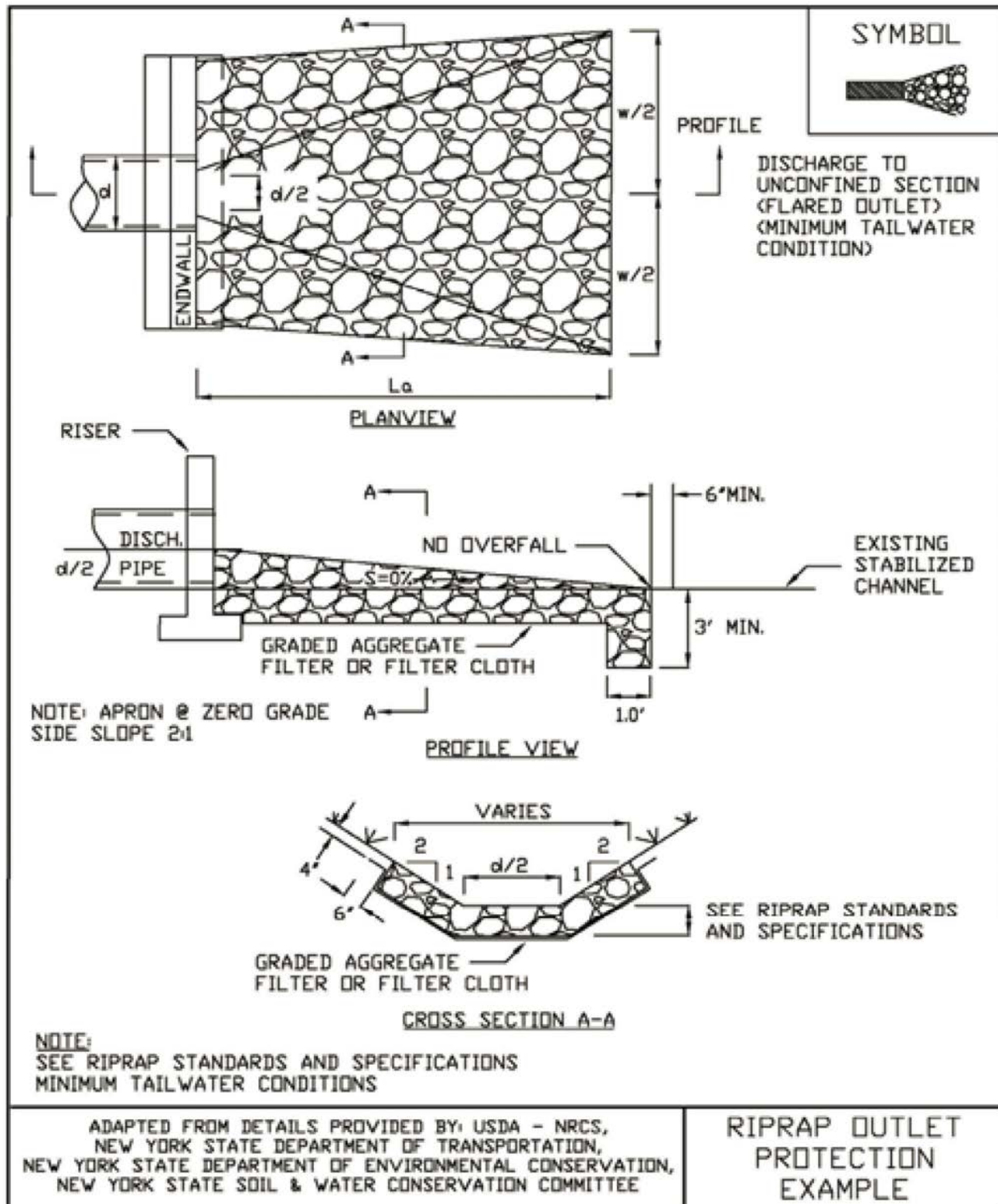
\* For discharge velocities exceeding Maximum Allowable for Riprap indicated, increase  $d_{50}$  stone size and/or provide velocity reduction device.



**Figure 3.17**  
**Outlet Protection Design—Maximum Tailwater Condition Chart**  
**(Design of Outlet Protection from a Round Pipe Flowing Full,**  
**Maximum Tailwater Condition:  $T_w \geq 0.5D_o$ ) (USDA - NRCS)**

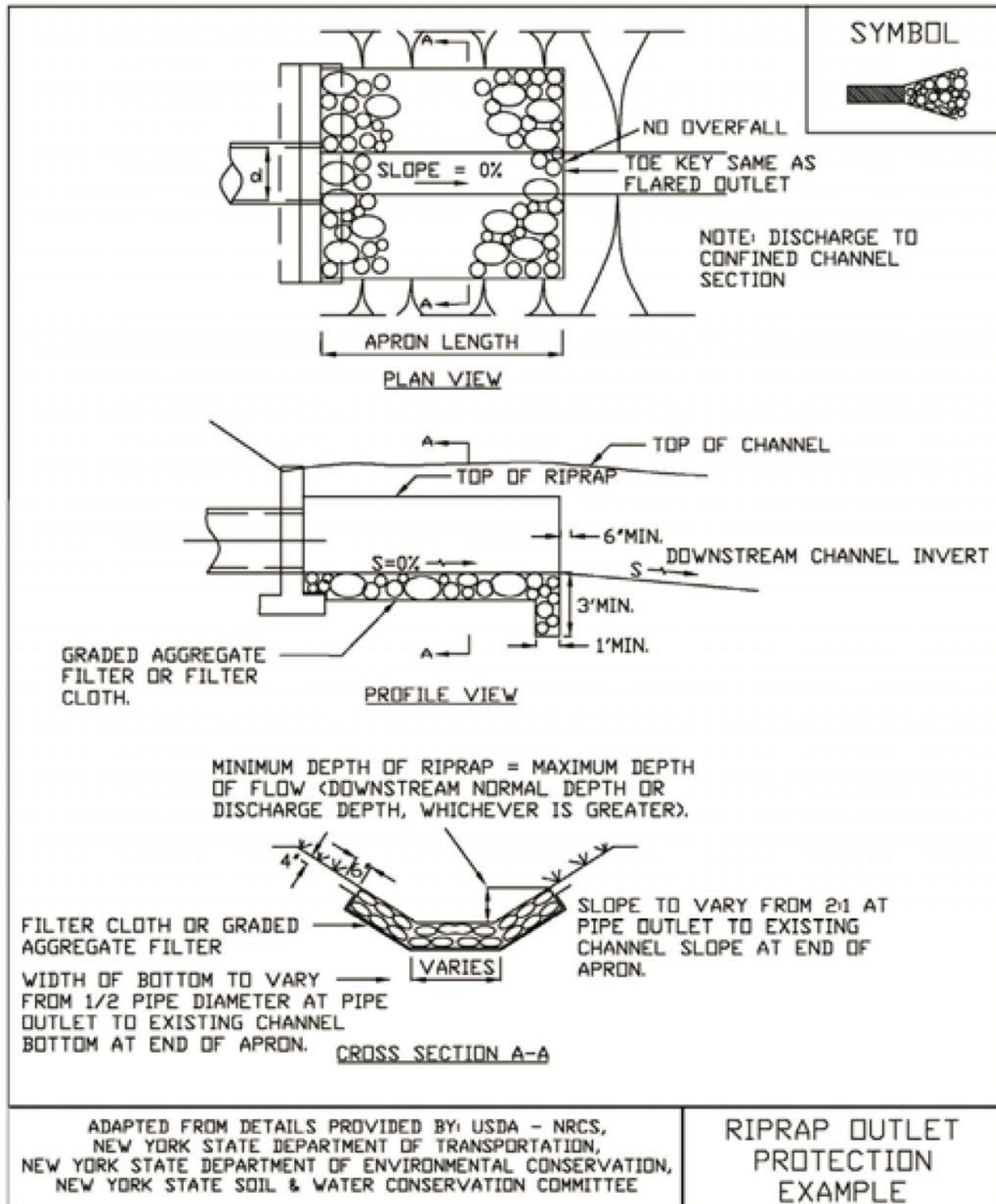


**Figure 3.18**  
**Riprap Outlet Protection Detail (1)**

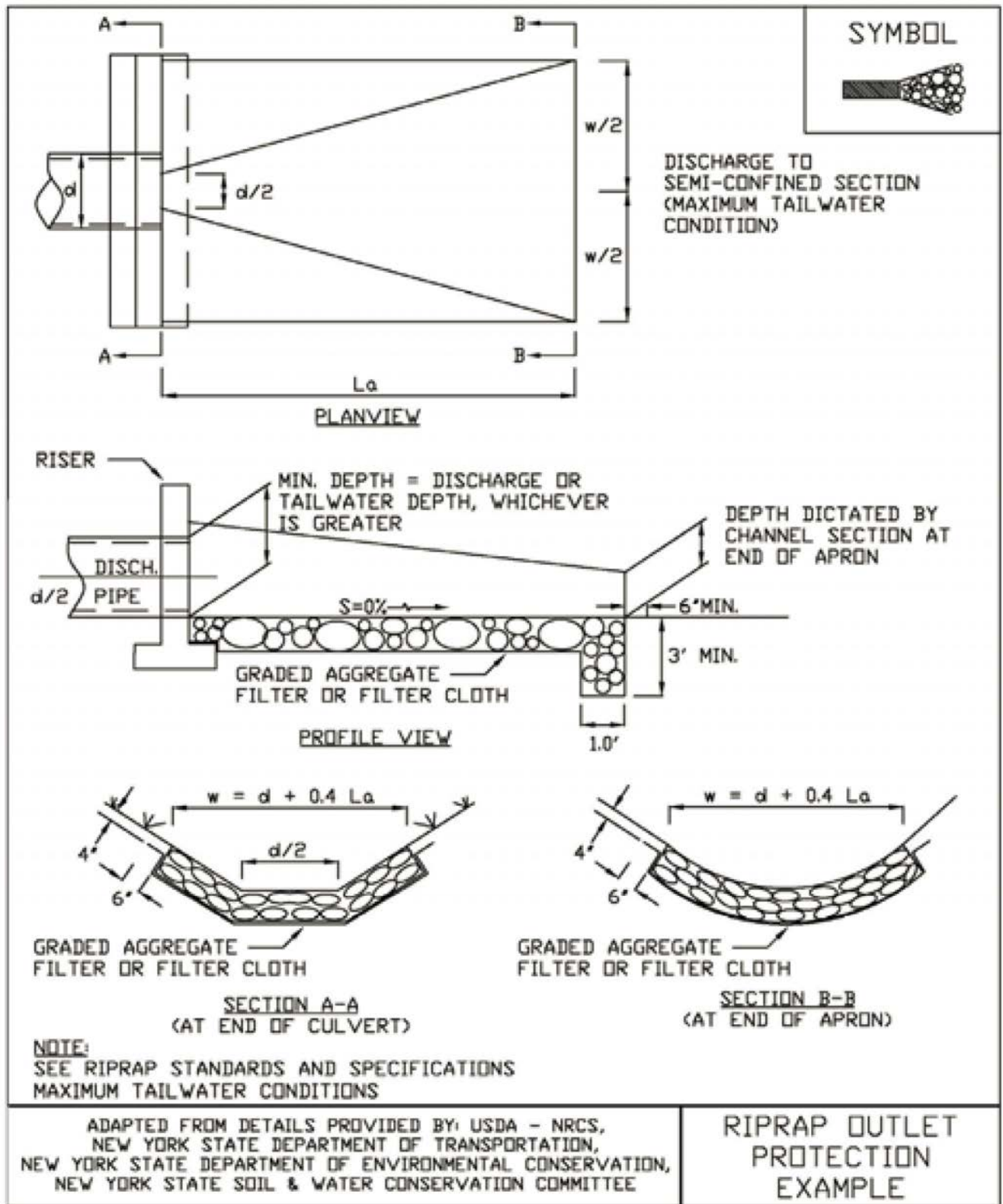




**Figure 3.19**  
**Riprap Outlet Protection Detail (2)**



**Figure 3.20**  
**Riprap Outlet Protection Detail (3)**



# STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR PERMANENT CONSTRUCTION AREA PLANTING



## Definition & Scope

Establishing **permanent** grasses with other forbs and/or shrubs to provide a minimum 80% perennial vegetative cover on areas disturbed by construction and critical areas to reduce erosion and sediment transport. Critical areas may include but are not limited to steep excavated cut or fill slopes as well as eroding or denuded natural slopes and areas subject to erosion.

## Conditions Where Practice Applies

This practice applies to all disturbed areas void of, or having insufficient, cover to prevent erosion and sediment transport. See additional standards for special situations such as sand dunes and sand and gravel pits.

## Criteria

All water control measures will be installed as needed prior to final grading and seedbed preparation. Any severely compacted sections will require chiseling or disking to provide an adequate rooting zone, to a minimum depth of 12", see Soil Restoration Standard. The seedbed must be prepared to allow good soil to seed contact, with the soil not too soft and not too compact. Adequate soil moisture must be present to accomplish this. If surface is powder dry or sticky wet, postpone operations until moisture changes to a favorable condition. If seeding is accomplished within 24 hours of final grading, additional scarification is generally not needed, especially on ditch or stream banks. Remove all stones and other debris from the surface that are greater than 4 inches, or that will interfere with future mowing or maintenance.

Soil amendments should be incorporated into the upper 2 inches of soil when feasible. **The soil should be tested to determine the amounts of amendments needed.** Apply

ground agricultural limestone to attain a pH of 6.0 in the upper 2 inches of soil. If soil must be fertilized before results of a soil test can be obtained to determine fertilizer needs, apply commercial fertilizer at 600 lbs. per acre of 5-5-10 or equivalent. If manure is used, apply a quantity to meet the nutrients of the above fertilizer. This requires an appropriate manure analysis prior to applying to the site. Do not use manure on sites to be planted with birdsfoot trefoil or in the path of concentrated water flow.

Seed mixtures may vary depending on location within the state and time of seeding. Generally, warm season grasses should only be seeded during early spring, April to May. These grasses are primarily used for vegetating excessively drained sands and gravels. See Standard and Specification for Sand and Gravel Mine Reclamation. Other grasses may be seeded any time of the year when the soil is not frozen and is workable. When legumes such as birdsfoot trefoil are included, spring seeding is preferred. See Table 4.4, "Permanent Construction Area Planting Mixture Recommendations" for additional seed mixtures.

### General Seed Mix:

	Variety	lbs./acre	lbs/1000 sq. ft.
Red Clover <sup>1</sup> <u>OR</u>	Acclaim, Rally, Red Head II, Renegade	8 <sup>2</sup>	0.20
Common white clover <sup>1</sup>	Common	8	0.20
<u>PLUS</u>			
Creeping Red Fescue	Common	20	0.45
<u>PLUS</u>			
Smooth Bromegrass <u>OR</u>	Common	2	0.05
Ryegrass (perennial)	Pennfine/Linn	5	0.10
<sup>1</sup> add inoculant immediately prior to seeding <sup>2</sup> Mix 4 lbs each of Empire and Pardee OR 4 lbs of Birdsfoot and 4 lbs white clover per acre. All seeding rates are given for Pure Live Seed (PLS)			

Pure Live Seed, or (PLS) refers to the amount of live seed in a lot of bulk seed. Information on the seed bag label includes the type of seed, supplier, test date, source of seed, purity, and germination. Purity is the percentage of pure seed. Germination is the percentage of pure seed that will produce normal plants when planted under favorable conditions.



To compute Pure Live Seed multiply the “germination percent” times the “purity” and divide that by 100 to get Pure Live Seed.

$$\text{Pure Live Seed (PLS)} = \frac{\% \text{ Germination} \times \% \text{ Purity}}{100}$$

For example, the PLS for a lot of Kentucky Blue grass with 75% purity and 96% germination would be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{(96) \times (75)}{100} = 72\% \text{ Pure Live Seed}$$

For 10lbs of PLS from this lot =

$$\frac{10}{0.72} = 13.9 \text{ lbs}$$

Therefore, 13.9 lbs of seed is the actual weight needed to meet 10lbs PSL from this specific seed lot.

**Time of Seeding:** The optimum timing for the general seed mixture is early spring. Permanent seedings may be made any time of year if properly mulched and adequate moisture is provided. Late June through early August is not a good time to seed, but may facilitate covering the land without additional disturbance if construction is completed. Portions of the seeding may fail due to drought and heat. These areas may need reseeding in late summer/fall or the following spring.

**Method of seeding:** Broadcasting, drilling, cultipack type seeding, or hydroseeding are acceptable methods. Proper soil to seed contact is key to successful seedings.

**Mulching:** Mulching is essential to obtain a uniform stand of seeded plants. Optimum benefits of mulching new seedings are obtained with the use of small grain straw applied at a rate of 2 tons per acre, and anchored with a netting or tackifier. See the Standard and Specifications for Mulching for choices and requirements.

**Irrigation:** Watering may be essential to establish a new seeding when a drought condition occurs shortly after a new seeding emerges. Irrigation is a specialized practice and care must be taken not to exceed the application rate for the soil or subsoil. When disconnecting irrigation pipe, be sure pipes are drained in a safe manor, not creating an erosion concern.



80% Perennial Vegetative Cover



50% Perennial Vegetative Cover

**Table 4.4**  
**Permanent Construction Area Planting Mixture Recommendations**

Seed Mixture	Variety	Rate in lbs./acre (PLS)	Rate in lbs./ 1, 000 ft <sup>2</sup>
<b>Mix #1</b>			
Creeping red fescue	Ensylva, Pennlawn, Boreal	10	.25
Perennial ryegrass	Pennfine, Linn	10	.25
*This mix is used extensively for shaded areas.			
<b>Mix #2</b>			
Switchgrass	Shelter, Pathfinder, Trailblazer, or Blackwell	20	.50
*This rate is in pure live seed, this would be an excellent choice along the upland edge of a wetland to filter runoff and provide wildlife benefits. In areas where erosion may be a problem, a companion seeding of sand lovegrass should be added to provide quick cover at a rate of 2 lbs. per acre (0.05 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.).			
<b>Mix #3</b>			
Switchgrass	Shelter, Pathfinder, Trailblazer, or Blackwell	4	.10
Big bluestem	Niagara	4	.10
Little bluestem	Aldous or Camper	2	.05
Indiangrass	Rumsey	4	.10
Coastal panicgrass	Atlantic	2	.05
Sideoats grama	El Reno or Trailway	2	.05
Wildflower mix		.50	.01
*This mix has been successful on sand and gravel plantings. It is very difficult to seed without a warm season grass seeder such as a Truax seed drill. Broadcasting this seed is very difficult due to the fluffy nature of some of the seed, such as bluestems and indiangrass.			
<b>Mix #4</b>			
Switchgrass	Shelter, Pathfinder, Trailblazer, or Blackwell	10	.25
Coastal panicgrass	Atlantic	10	.25
*This mix is salt tolerant, a good choice along the upland edge of tidal areas and roadsides.			
<b>Mix #5</b>			
Saltmeadow cordgrass ( <i>Spartina patens</i> )—This grass is used for tidal shoreline protection and tidal marsh restoration. It is planted by vegetative stem divisions.			
'Cape' American beachgrass can be planted for sand dune stabilization above the saltmeadow cordgrass zone.			
<b>Mix #6</b>			
Creeping red fescue	Ensylva, Pennlawn, Boreal	20	.45
Chewings Fescue	Common	20	.45
Perennial ryegrass	Pennfine, Linn	5	.10
Red Clover	Common	10	.45
*General purpose erosion control mix. Not to be used for a turf planting or play grounds.			

# STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION AREA SEEDING



## **Definition & Scope**

Providing temporary erosion control protection to disturbed areas and/or localized critical areas for an interim period by covering all bare ground that exists as a result of construction activities or a natural event. Critical areas may include but are not limited to steep excavated cut or fill slopes and any disturbed, denuded natural slopes subject to erosion.

## **Conditions Where Practice Applies**

Temporary seedings may be necessary on construction sites to protect an area, or section, where final grading is complete, when preparing for winter work shutdown, or to provide cover when permanent seedings are likely to fail due to mid-summer heat and drought. The intent is to provide temporary protective cover during temporary shutdown of construction and/or while waiting for optimal planting time.

## **Criteria**

Water management practices must be installed as appropriate for site conditions. The area must be rough graded and slopes physically stable. Large debris and rocks are usually removed. Seedbed must be seeded within 24 hours of disturbance or scarification of the soil surface will be necessary prior to seeding.

Fertilizer or lime are not typically used for temporary seedings.

IF: Spring or summer or early fall, then seed the area with ryegrass (annual or perennial) at 30 lbs. per acre (Approximately 0.7 lb./1000 sq. ft. or use 1 lb./1000 sq. ft.).

IF: Late fall or early winter, then seed Certified 'Aroostook' winter rye (cereal rye) at 100 lbs. per acre (2.5 lbs./1000 sq. ft.).

Any seeding method may be used that will provide uniform application of seed to the area and result in relatively good soil to seed contact.

Mulch the area with hay or straw at 2 tons/acre (approx. 90 lbs./1000 sq. ft. or 2 bales). Quality of hay or straw mulch allowable will be determined based on long term use and visual concerns. Mulch anchoring will be required where wind or areas of concentrated water are of concern. Wood fiber hydromulch or other sprayable products approved for erosion control (nylon web or mesh) may be used if applied according to manufacturers' specification. Caution is advised when using nylon or other synthetic products. They may be difficult to remove prior to final seeding and can be a hazard to young wildlife species.



# STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TOPSOILING



## **Definition & Scope**

Spreading a specified quality and quantity of topsoil materials on graded or constructed subsoil areas to provide acceptable plant cover growing conditions, thereby reducing erosion; to reduce irrigation water needs; and to reduce the need for nitrogen fertilizer application.

## **Conditions Where Practice Applies**

Topsoil is applied to subsoils that are droughty (low available moisture for plants), stony, slowly permeable, salty or extremely acid. It is also used to backfill around shrub and tree transplants. This standard does not apply to wetland soils.

## **Design Criteria**

1. Preserve existing topsoil in place where possible, thereby reducing the need for added topsoil.
2. Conserve by stockpiling topsoil and friable fine textured subsoils that must be stripped from the excavated site and applied after final grading where vegetation will be established. Topsoil stockpiles must be stabilized. Stockpile surfaces can be stabilized by vegetation, geotextile or plastic covers. This can be aided by orientating the stockpile lengthwise into prevailing winds.
3. Refer to USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service soil surveys or soil interpretation record sheets for further soil texture information for selecting appropriate design topsoil depths.

## **Site Preparation**

1. As needed, install erosion and sediment control practices such as diversions, channels, sediment traps, and stabilizing measures, or maintain if already installed.
2. Complete rough grading and final grade, allowing for depth of topsoil to be added.
3. Scarify all compact, slowly permeable, medium and fine textured subsoil areas. Scarify at approximately right angles to the slope direction in soil areas that are steeper than 5 percent. Areas that have been overly compacted shall be decompacted in accordance with the Soil Restoration Standard.
4. Remove refuse, woody plant parts, stones over 3 inches in diameter, and other litter.

## **Topsoil Materials**

1. Topsoil shall have at least 6 percent by weight of fine textured stable organic material, and no greater than 20 percent. Muck soil shall not be considered topsoil.
2. Topsoil shall have not less than 20 percent fine textured material (passing the NO. 200 sieve) and not more than 15 percent clay.
3. Topsoil treated with soil sterilants or herbicides shall be so identified to the purchaser.
4. Topsoil shall be relatively free of stones over 1 1/2 inches in diameter, trash, noxious weeds such as nut sedge and quackgrass, and will have less than 10 percent gravel.
5. Topsoil containing soluble salts greater than 500 parts per million shall not be used.
6. Topsoil may be manufactured as a mixture of a mineral component and organic material such as compost.

## **Application and Grading**

1. Topsoil shall be distributed to a uniform depth over the area. It shall not be placed when it is partly frozen, muddy, or on frozen slopes or over ice, snow, or standing water puddles.
2. Topsoil placed and graded on slopes steeper than 5 percent shall be promptly fertilized, seeded, mulched, and stabilized by "tracking" with suitable equipment.
3. Apply topsoil in the amounts shown in Table 4.7 below:

<b>Table 4.7 - Topsoil Application Depth</b>		
<b>Site Conditions</b>	<b>Intended Use</b>	<b>Minimum Topsoil Depth</b>
1. Deep sand or loamy sand	Mowed lawn	6 in.
	Tall legumes, unmowed	2 in.
	Tall grass, unmowed	1 in.
2. Deep sandy loam	Mowed lawn	5 in.
	Tall legumes, unmowed	2 in.
	Tall grass, unmowed	none
3. Six inches or more: silt loam, clay loam, loam, or silt	Mowed lawn	4 in.
	Tall legumes, unmowed	1 in.
	Tall grass, unmowed	1 in.

# STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEDIMENT BASIN



## Definition & Scope

A **temporary** basin with a barrier or dam constructed across a drainage way or at other suitable locations to intercept sediment-laden runoff and reduce the amount of sediment leaving the disturbed area in order to protect drainageways, properties, and rights-of-way below the sediment basin.

## Conditions Where Practice Applies

A sediment basin is appropriate where physical site conditions or land ownership restrictions preclude the installation of other control measures to adequately control runoff, erosion, and sedimentation. However, it is required that other erosion control measures be used with the sediment basin. The basin may be used below construction operations which expose critical areas to soil erosion. The basin shall be maintained until the disturbed area is protected against erosion by permanent stabilization.

This standard applies to the installation of temporary sediment basins on sites where: (a) failure of the structure would not result in loss of life, damage to homes or buildings, or interruption of use or service of public roads or utilities; (b) the drainage area does not exceed 50 acres; and (c) the basin is to be removed within 36 months after the beginning of construction of the basin.

**Permanent** (to function more than 36 months) sediment basins, or structures that temporarily function as a sediment basin but are intended for use as a permanent pool shall be classified as **permanent** structures and shall conform to criteria appropriate for permanent structures. These structures shall be designed and constructed to conform to NRCS Standard And Specification No. 378 for Ponds in the National Handbook of Conservation Practices and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, "Guidelines for the Design of Dams."

## Design Criteria

### **Compliance with Laws and Regulations**

Design and construction shall comply with state and local laws, ordinances, rules and regulations, including permits.

### **Location - Maximum Drainage Area = 50 acres**

The sediment basin should be located to obtain the maximum storage benefit from the terrain and for ease of cleanout of the trapped sediment. It should be located to minimize interference with construction activities and construction of utilities. Whenever possible, sediment basins should be located so that storm drains may outfall or be diverted into the basin. **Do not locate basins in perennial streams.**

### **Size and Shape of the Basin**

The sediment basin will contain two separate zones. The lowest zone is the sediment storage zone. This zone is sized for a volume equal to 1,000 cubic feet per disturbed acre over the course of the life of the project, contributing to the basin as measured from the bottom of the basin to the bottom of the dewatering zone. It shall have a minimum depth of 1 foot. Layered above this zone is the dewatering zone. This zone is sized for a minimum volume equal to 3,600 cubic feet per each acre draining to the basin. This volume is temporarily stored between the sediment storage zone and the crest of the principal spillway. This zone should be a minimum of 3 feet deep. See Figures 5.8 and 5.9 on pages 5.26 and 5.27. This 3,600 cubic feet per acre is equivalent to one inch of sediment per acre of drainage area. The entire drainage area is used for this computation, rather than the disturbed area above, to maximize trapping efficiency. The length to width ratio shall be 2:1 or greater, where length is the distance between the inlet and outlet. A wedge shape shall be used with the inlet located at the narrow end. See Figure 5.22 on page 5.41.

### **Surface Area**

Research studies (Barfield and Clar 1985; Pitt, 2003) indicate that the following relationship between surface area and peak inflow rate gives a trapping efficiency of 75% for silt loam soils, and greater than 90% for loamy sand soils:

$$A = 0.01 Q_p \text{ or, } A = 0.015x \text{ D.A. (whichever is greater)}$$

where,

A = the basin surface area, acres, measured at the service spillway crest; and

Qp = the peak inflow rate for the design storm. (The minimum design storm will be a 10 year, 24 hour storm under construction conditions).

D.A. = contributing drainage area.

Sediment basins shall be cleaned out when the sediment storage zone volume described above is reduced by 50 percent, except in no case shall the sediment level be permitted to build up higher than one foot below the bottom of the dewatering zone. At this elevation, cleanout shall be performed to restore the original design volume to the sediment storage zone.

The elevation corresponding to the maximum allowable sediment level shall be determined and shall be stated in the design data as a distance below the top of the riser and shall be clearly marked on the riser.

The basin dimensions necessary to obtain the required basin volume as stated above shall be clearly shown on the plans to facilitate plan review, construction, and inspection.

### Spillway Design

Runoff shall be computed by standard accepted hydrologic methods noted previously in this book of standards. **Runoff computations shall be based upon the worst soil cover conditions expected to prevail in the contributing drainage area during the anticipated effective life of the structure.** The combined capacities of the principal and emergency spillway shall be sufficient to pass the peak rate of runoff from a ten (10) year frequency, 24 hour duration storm.

1. Principal spillway: A spillway consisting of a vertical pipe or box type riser joined (watertight connection) to a pipe (barrel) which shall extend through the embankment and outlet beyond the downstream toe of the fill. The minimum capacity of the principal spillway shall be 0.2 cfs per acre of drainage area when the water surface is at the emergency spillway crest elevation. For those basins with no emergency spillway, the principal spillway shall have the capacity to handle the peak flow from a ten-year frequency rainfall event. The minimum size of the barrel shall be 8 inches in diameter. See Figures 5.10, 5.11 and 5.12 on pages 5.28, 5.29, and 5.30 for principal spillway sizes and capacities.

- A. Crest elevation: When used in combination with an emergency spillway, the crest elevation of the riser shall be a minimum one foot below the elevation of the control section of the emergency spillway.

- B. Watertight riser and barrel assembly: The riser and all pipe connections shall be completely watertight except for the inlet opening at the top, or a dewatering opening. There shall not be other holes, leaks, rips, or perforations in the structure.

- C. Dewatering the basin:

1) Preferred Method- The preferred method for dewatering sediment basins is by using surface skimmers to decant the cleaner top surface water from the basin as the sediment settles out. See Dewatering Device Standard, page 5.10.

2) Alternative Method- A fixed vertical riser pipe configured with perforations and filter fabric with a cone of pea gravel or small crushed stone is an alternative option for use. See Figure 5.5 on page 5.14.

The sediment basin dewatering system shall be designed to release the dewatering zone volume between 2 to 7 days in watersheds not impaired by sediment, and 4-7 days in sediment impaired watersheds (check the NYSDEC Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbody List - <http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/36730.html>, to see if your site is in an impaired watershed). The design performance range will depend on the percent of silt and clay in the soils tributary to the basin. If the performance of the basin does not meet water quality objectives after 7 days, chemical treatment may be necessary.

- D. Anti-vortex device and trash rack:

An anti-vortex device and trash rack shall be securely installed on top of the riser and shall be the concentric type as shown in Figure 5.13 and 5.14 on pages 5.31 and 5.32.

- E. Base:

The riser shall have a base attached with a watertight connection and shall have sufficient weight to prevent flotation of the riser. Two approved bases for risers ten feet or less in height are: 1) a concrete base 18 in. thick with the riser embedded 9 in. in the base, and 2) a 1/4" minimum thickness steel plate attached to the riser by a continuous weld around the circumference of the riser to form a watertight connection. The plate shall have 2.5 feet of stone, gravel, or compacted earth placed on it to prevent flotation. In either case, each side of the square base shall be twice the riser diameter.

For risers greater than ten feet high, computations

shall be made to design a base which will prevent flotation. The minimum factor of safety shall be 1.20 (Downward forces = 1.20 x upward forces). See Figure 5.15 on page 5.33 for details.

- F. Anti-Seep Collars: Anti-seep collars shall be installed around all conduits through earth fills of impoundment structures according to the following criteria:

- 1) Collars shall be placed to increase the seepage length along the conduit by a minimum of 15 percent of the pipe length located within the saturation zone.
- 2) Collar spacing shall be between 5 and 14 times the vertical projection of each collar.
- 3) All collars shall be placed within the saturation zone.
- 4) The assumed normal saturation zone (phreatic line) shall be determined by projecting a line at a slope of 4 horizontal to 1 vertical from the point where the normal water (riser crest) elevation touches the upstream slope of the fill to a point where this line intersects the invert of the pipe conduit. All fill located within this line may be assumed as saturated.

$$2N(P) = 1.15(L_s) \quad N = (0.075)(L_s) / P$$

When anti-seep collars are used, the equation for revised seepage length becomes:

Where:  $L_s$  = Saturated length is length, in feet, of pipe between riser and intersection of phreatic line and pipe invert.

$N$  = number of anti-seep collars.

$P$  = vertical projection of collar from pipe, in feet.

- 5) All anti-seep collars and their connections shall be watertight. See Figures 5.16 and 5.17 on pages 5.34 and 5.35 for anti-seep collar design and Figure 5.18 on page 5.36 for construction details. Seepage diaphragms may be used in lieu of anti-seep collars. They shall be designed in accordance to USDA NRCS Pond Standard 378.

- G. Outlet: An outlet shall be provided, including a means of conveying the discharge in an erosion free manner to an existing stable channel. Where

discharge occurs at the property line, drainage easements will be obtained in accordance with local ordinances. Adequate notes and references will be shown on the erosion and sediment control plan.

Protection against scour at the discharge end of the pipe spillway shall be provided. Measures may include basin, riprap, revetment, excavated plunge pools, or other approved methods. See Standard and Specification for Rock Outlet Protection, Section 3, page 3.39.

2. Emergency Spillways: The entire flow area of the emergency spillway shall be constructed in undisturbed ground (not fill). The emergency spillway cross-section shall be trapezoidal with a minimum bottom width of eight feet. This spillway channel shall have a straight control section of at least 20 feet in length; and a straight outlet section for a minimum distance equal to 25 feet.
  - A. Capacity: The minimum capacity of the emergency spillway shall be that required to pass the peak rate of runoff from the 10 year 24-hour frequency storm, less any reduction due to flow in the pipe spillway. Emergency spillway dimensions may be determined by using the method described in Figure 5.19 on page 5.37 and the Design Tables in Figures 5.20 and 5.21 on pages 5.38 and 5.39.
  - B. Velocities: The velocity of flow in the exit channel shall not exceed 5 feet per second for vegetated channels. For channels with erosion protection other than vegetation, velocities shall be within the non-erosive range for the type of protection used.
  - C. Erosion Protection: Erosion protection shall be provided for by vegetation as prescribed in this publication or by other suitable means such as riprap, asphalt or concrete.
  - D. Freeboard: Freeboard is the difference between the design high water elevation in the emergency spillway and the top of the settled embankment. If there is no emergency spillway, it is the difference between the water surface elevation required to pass the design flow through the pipe and the top of the settled embankment. Freeboard shall be at least one foot.

#### Embankment Cross-Section

1. The maximum height of dam = 15 feet (measured from the low point of original ground at the downstream toe to the top of the dam).
2. Minimum top width of dam = 10 feet.



3. Side slopes shall be 2.5 to 1 or flatter.

### **Entrance of Runoff into Basin**

Points of entrance of surface runoff into excavated sediment basins shall be protected to prevent erosion. Considerable care should be given to the major points of inflow into basins. In many cases the difference in elevation of the inflow and the bottom of the basin is considerable, thus creating a potential for severe gulying and sediment generation. Often a riprap drop at major points of inflow would eliminate gulying and sediment generation.

Diversions, grade stabilization structures or other water control devices shall be installed as necessary to ensure direction of runoff and protect points of entry into the basin. Points of entry should be located so as to ensure maximum travel distance of entering runoff to point of exit (the riser) from the basin.

### **Disposal**

The sediment basin plans shall indicate the method (s) of disposing of the sediment removed from the basin. The sediment shall be placed in such a manner that it will not erode from the site. The sediment shall not be deposited downstream from the basin, adjacent to a stream or floodplain. Disposal sites will be covered by an approved sediment control plan.

The sediment basins plans shall also show the method of disposing of the sediment basin after the drainage area is stabilized, and shall include the stabilization of the sediment basin site. Water contained within the storage areas shall be removed from the basin by pumping, cutting the top of the riser, or other appropriate method prior to removing or breaching the embankment. **Sediment shall not be allowed to flush into a stream or drainageway.**

### **Chemical Treatment**

Precipitation of sediment is enhanced with the use of specific chemical flocculants that can be applied to the sediment basin in liquid, powder, or solid form. Flocculants include anionic polyelectrolytes such as polyacrylimides, aluminum sulfate (alum), polyaluminum chloride and chitosan. Cationic polyelectrolytes have a greater toxicity to fish and other aquatic organisms than anionic polyelectrolytes because they bind to the gills of fish resulting in respiratory failure (Pitt, 2003).

Chemical treatment shall not be substituted for proper erosion and sediment control. To reduce the need for flocculants, proper controls include planning, phasing, sequencing and practice design in accordance to NY Standards. **Chemical applications shall not be applied without written approval from the NYSDEC.**

### **Safety**

Sediment basins are attractive to children and can be very dangerous. Local ordinances and regulations must be adhered to regarding health and safety. The developer or owner shall check with local building officials on applicable safety requirements. If fencing of sediment basins is required, the location of and type of fence shall be shown on the plans.

## **Construction Specifications**

### **Site Preparation**

Areas under the embankment shall be cleared, grubbed, and stripped of topsoil to remove trees, vegetation, roots, or other objectionable material. In order to facilitate cleanout and restoration, the pool area (measured at the top of the pipe spillway) will be cleared of all brush, trees, and other objectionable materials.

### **Cutoff-Trench**

A cutoff trench shall be excavated along the centerline of earth fill embankments. The minimum depth shall be two feet. The cutoff trench shall extend up both abutments to the riser crest elevation. The minimum bottom width shall be four feet, but wide enough to permit operation of excavation and compaction equipment. The side slopes shall be no steeper than 1:1. Compaction requirements shall be the same as those for embankment. The trench shall be de-watered during the back-filling/compaction operations.

### **Embankment**

The fill material shall be taken from approved areas shown on the plans. It shall be clean mineral soil free of roots, woody vegetation, oversized stones, rocks, or other objectionable material. Relatively pervious materials such as sand or gravel (Unified Soil Classes GW, GP, SW & SP) shall not be placed in the embankment. Areas on which fill is to be placed shall be scarified prior to placement of fill. The fill material shall contain sufficient moisture so that it can be formed by hand into a ball without crumbling. If water can be squeezed out of a ball, it is too wet for proper compaction. Fill material shall be placed in six to eight-inch thick continuous layers over the entire length of the fill. Compaction shall be obtained by routing and hauling the construction equipment over the fill so that the entire surface of each layer of the fill is traversed by at least one

wheel or tread track of the equipment or by the use of a compactor. The embankment shall be constructed to an elevation 10 percent higher than the design height to allow for settlement.

### **Pipe Spillway**

The riser shall be securely attached to the barrel or barrel stub by welding the full circumference making a watertight structural connection. The barrel stub must be attached to the riser at the same percent (angle) of grade as the outlet conduit. The connection between the riser and the riser base shall be watertight. All connections between barrel sections must be achieved by approved watertight bank assemblies. The barrel and riser shall be placed on a firm, smooth foundation of impervious soil. Pervious materials such as sand, gravel, or crushed stone shall not be used as backfill around the pipe or anti-seep collars. The fill material around the pipe spillway shall be placed in four-inch layers and compacted under and around the pipe to at least the same density as the adjacent embankment.

A minimum depth of two feet of hand compacted backfill shall be placed over the pipe spillway before crossing it with construction equipment. Steel base plates on risers shall have at least 2 ½ feet of compacted earth, stone, or gravel placed over it to prevent flotation.

### **Emergency Spillway**

The emergency spillway shall be installed in undisturbed ground. The achievement of planned elevations, grades, design width, entrance and exit channel slopes are critical to the successful operation of the emergency spillway and must be constructed within a tolerance of +/- 0.2 feet.

### **Vegetative Treatment**

Stabilize the embankment and emergency spillway in accordance with the appropriate vegetative standard and specification immediately following construction. In no case shall the embankment remain unstabilized for more than three (3) days.

### **Erosion and Pollution Control**

Construction operations shall be carried out in such a manner that erosion and water pollution will be minimized. State and local laws shall be complied with concerning pollution abatement.

### **Safety**

State and local requirements shall be met concerning fencing and signs, warning the public of hazards of soft sediment and floodwater.

### **Maintenance**

1. Repair all damages caused by soil erosion and construction equipment at or before the end of each working day.
2. Sediment shall be removed from the basin when it reaches the specified depth for cleanout noted on the plans which will not exceed 50% of the capacity of the sediment storage zone. This sediment shall be placed in such a manner that it will not erode from the site. The sediment shall not be deposited downstream from the embankment, adjacent to a stream or floodplain.

### **Final Disposal**

When temporary structures have served their intended purpose and the contributing drainage area has been properly stabilized, the embankment and resulting sediment deposits are to be leveled or otherwise disposed of in accordance with the approved sediment control plan. The proposed use of a sediment basin site will often dictate final disposition of the basin and any sediment contained therein. If the site is scheduled for future construction, then the basin material and trapped sediments must be removed, safely disposed of, and backfilled with a structural fill. When the basin area is to remain open space, the pond may be pumped dry, graded, and backfilled.

### **Information to be Submitted**

Sediment basin designs and construction plans submitted for review to a local municipality, New York State DEC, New York City DEP, Soil and Water Conservation District, or other agency shall include the following:

1. Specific location of the basin.
2. Plan view of the storage basin and emergency spillway, showing existing and proposed contours.
3. Cross section of dam, principal spillway, emergency spillway, and profile of emergency spillway.
4. Details of pipe connections, riser to pipe connections, riser base, anti-seep control, trash rack cleanout elevation, and anti-vortex device.
5. Runoff calculations for 1 and 10-year frequency storms, if required.
6. Storage Computations
  - A. Zones total required
  - B. Zones total Available
  - C. Elevation of sediment at which cleanout shall be required; also stated as a distance from the riser

# **TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN DESIGN DATA SHEET**

Computed by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Checked by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Project \_\_\_\_\_ Basin # \_\_\_\_\_  
Location \_\_\_\_\_ Total Area draining to basin ( $\leq 50$  Ac.) \_\_\_\_\_ Acres

## **BASIN SIZE DESIGN**

1. Sediment storage zone volume = 1,000 cu. ft. x number of disturbed acres = \_\_\_\_\_ cu. ft., Top of Zone Elev. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Dewatering zone volume = 3,600 cu. ft. x number of drainage area acres = \_\_\_\_\_ cu. ft., Top of Zone Elev. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Length to width ratio = \_\_\_\_\_
4. A. Cleanout at 50% of sediment storage zone volume, Elev. \_\_\_\_\_  
B. Distance below top of riser \_\_\_\_\_ feet
5. Minimum surface area is larger of  $0.01 Q_{(10)}$  \_\_\_\_\_ or,  $0.015 DA$  = \_\_\_\_\_ use \_\_\_\_\_ acres

## **DESIGN OF SPILLWAYS & ELEVATIONS**

### **Runoff**

6.  $Q_{p(10)}$  = \_\_\_\_\_ cfs (Attach runoff computation sheets)

### **Pipe Spillway ( $Q_{ps}$ )**

7. Min. pipe spillway cap.,  $Q_{ps} = 0.2 \times$  \_\_\_\_\_ Drainage Area, acres = \_\_\_\_\_ cfs  
Note: If there is no emergency spillway, then required  $Q_{ps} = Q_{p(10)}$  = \_\_\_\_\_ cfs.
8. H, head = \_\_\_\_\_ ft. Barrel length = \_\_\_\_\_ ft
9. Barrel: Diam. \_\_\_\_\_ inches;  $Q_{ps} = (Q)$  \_\_\_\_\_ x (cor.fac.) \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ cfs.
10. Riser: Diam. \_\_\_\_\_ inches; Length \_\_\_\_\_ ft.; h = \_\_\_\_\_ ft. Crest Elev. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Trash Rack: Diameter = \_\_\_\_\_ inches; H, height = \_\_\_\_\_ inches

### **Emergency Spillway Design**

12. Emergency Spillway Flow,  $Q_{es} = Q_p - Q_{ps} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ cfs.
13. Width \_\_\_\_\_ ft.;  $H_p$  \_\_\_\_\_ ft. Crest elevation \_\_\_\_\_; Design High Water Elev. \_\_\_\_\_  
Entrance channel slope \_\_\_\_\_ % ; Top of Dam Elev. \_\_\_\_\_  
Exit channel slope \_\_\_\_\_ %

## **ANTI-SEEP COLLAR/SEEPAGE DIAPHRAGM DESIGN**

### **Collars:**

14.  $y =$  \_\_\_\_\_ ft.;  $z =$  \_\_\_\_\_ :1; pipe slope = \_\_\_\_\_ %,  $L_s =$  \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Use \_\_\_\_\_ collars, \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ inches square; projection = \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

### **Diaphragms:**

# \_\_\_\_\_ width \_\_\_\_\_ ft. height \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

## **DEWATERING ORIFICE SIZING**

(Determined from the Dewatering Device Standard)

15. Dewatering orifice diameter = \_\_\_\_\_ inches. Skimmer \_\_\_\_ or Riser \_\_\_\_ (check one)
16. Design dewatering time \_\_\_\_\_ days (Min. 2 days required)

# TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN DESIGN DATA SHEET

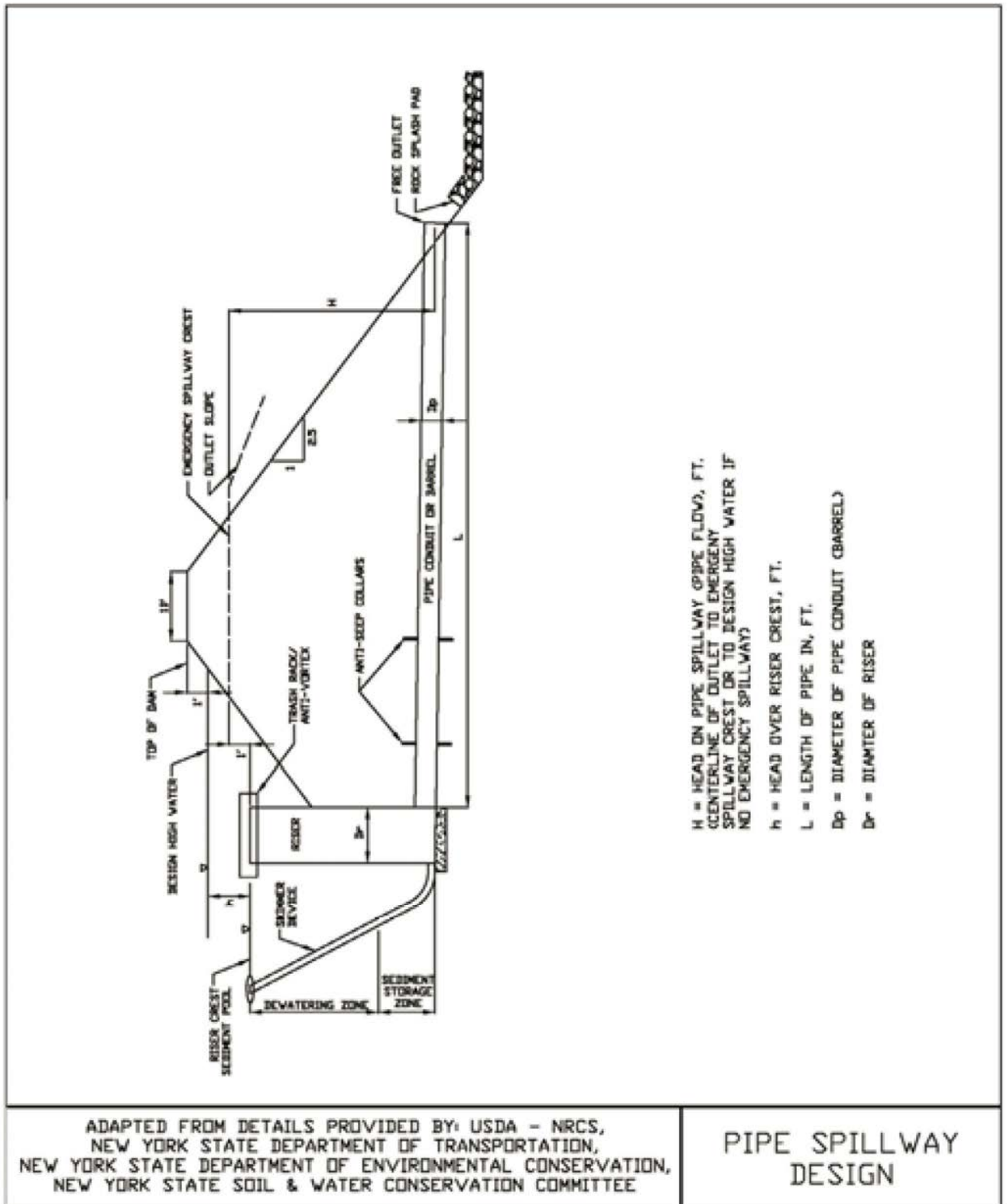
## INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF FORM

1. Minimum required sediment storage zone volume is 1,000 cubic feet per acre from each disturbed acre within the total drainage area. Minimum required dewatering zone volume is 3,600 cubic feet per total area draining to the basin.
2. The volume of a naturally shaped basin (no excavation in basin) may be approximated by the formula  $V = (0.4)(A)(d)$ , where  $V$  is in cubic feet,  $A$  is the surface area of the basin, in square feet, and  $d$  is the maximum depth of the basin, in feet. Volume may be computed from contour information or other suitable methods.
3. If volume of basin is not adequate for required storage, excavate to obtain the required zone volumes.
4. The minimum surface area of the basin pool at the storage volume elevation will be the larger of the two elevations shown.
5. Use of the NRCC hydrologic data at [www.precip.net](http://www.precip.net) with an appropriate hydrologic model, is the preferred process for runoff computation. Runoff curve numbers will be computed for the drainage area that reflects the maximum construction condition.
6. Required minimum discharge from pipe spillway equals 0.2 cfs/ac. times total drainage area. (This is equivalent to a uniform runoff of 5 in. per 24 hours). The pipe shall be designed to carry  $Q_p$  if site conditions preclude installation of an emergency spillway to protect the structure.
7. Determine value of "H" from field conditions; "H" is the interval between the centerline of the outlet pipe and the emergency spillway crest, or if there is no emergency spillway, to the design high water.
8. See Pipe Flow Charts, Figures 5.11 and 5.12 on pages 5.29 and 5.30.
9. See Riser Inflow Curves, Figure 5.10 on page 5.28.
10. Compute the orifice size required to dewater the basin over a minimum 48 hour period. See the Dewatering Device Standard on page 5.10.
11. See Trash Rack and Anti-Vortex Device Design, Figures 5.13 and 5.14 on pages 5.31 and 5.32.
12. Compute  $Q_{es}$  by subtracting actual flow carried by the pipe spillway from the total inflow,  $Q_p$ .
13. Use appropriate tables to obtain values of  $H_p$ , bottom width, and actual  $Q_{es}$ . If no emergency spillway is to be used, so state, giving reason (s).
14. See Anti-Seep Collar / Seepage Diaphragm Design (see figures 5.16, 5.17 and 5.18 on pages 5.34, 5.35 and 5.36).
15. Fill in design elevations. The emergency spillway crest must be set no closer to riser crest than value of  $h$ , which causes pipe spillway to carry the minimum, required  $Q$ . Therefore, the elevation difference between spillways shall be equal to the value of  $h$ , or one foot, whichever is greater. Design high water is the elevation of the emergency spillway crest plus the value of  $H_p$ , or if there is no emergency spillway, it is the elevation of the riser crest plus  $h$  required to handle the 10-year storm. Minimum top of dam elevation requires 1.0 ft. of freeboard above design high water.

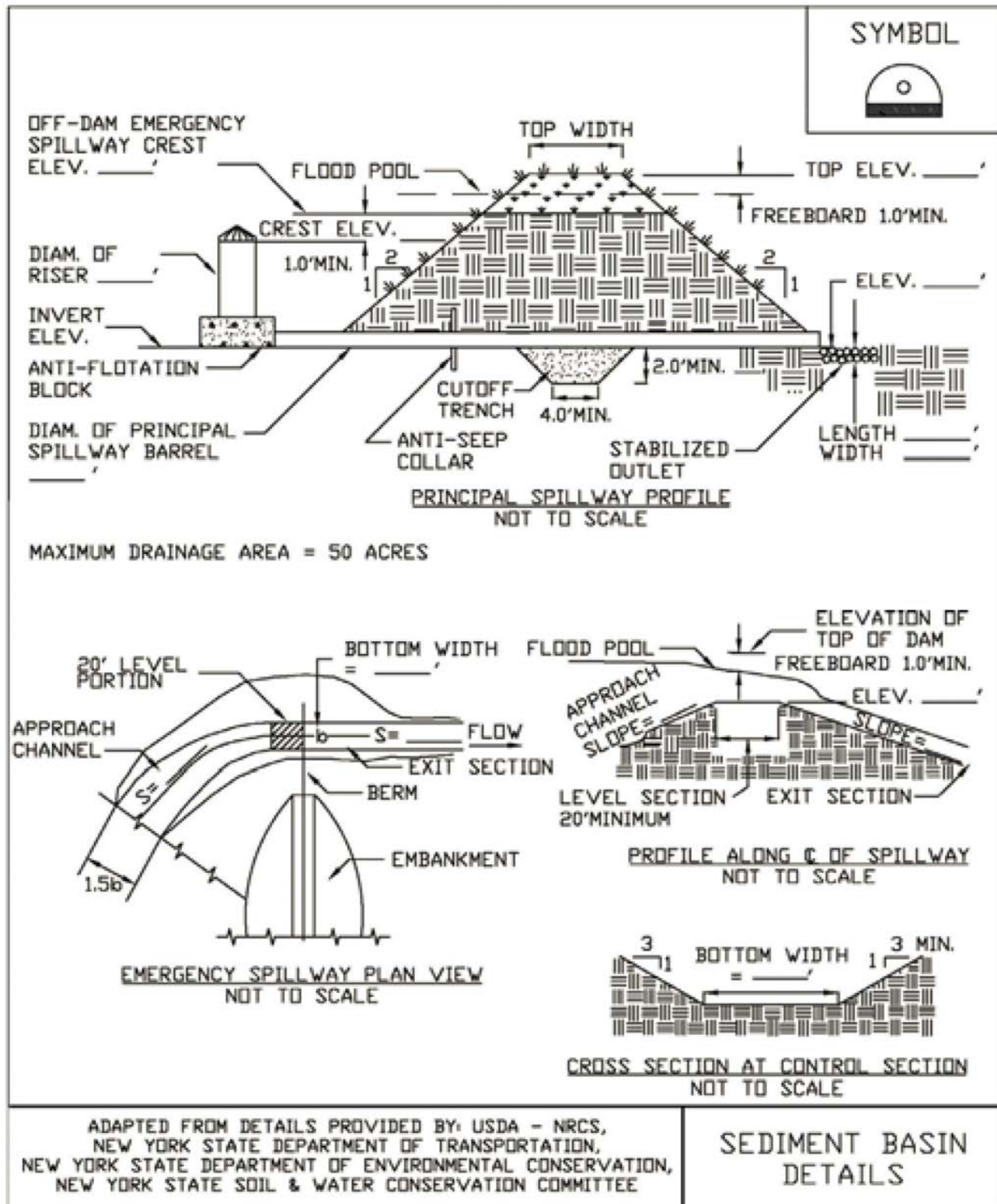
### To use charts for pipe spillway design:

1. Enter chart, Figures 5.11 or 5.12 on pages 5.29 and 5.30 with  $H$  and required discharge.
2. Find diameter of pipe conduit that provides equal or greater discharge
3. Enter chart, Figure 5.10 on page 5.28 with actual pipe discharge. Read across to select smallest riser that provides discharge within weir flow portion of rating curve. Read down to find corresponding  $h$  required. This  $h$  must be 1 foot or less.

**Figure 5.8**  
**Pipe Spillway Design**

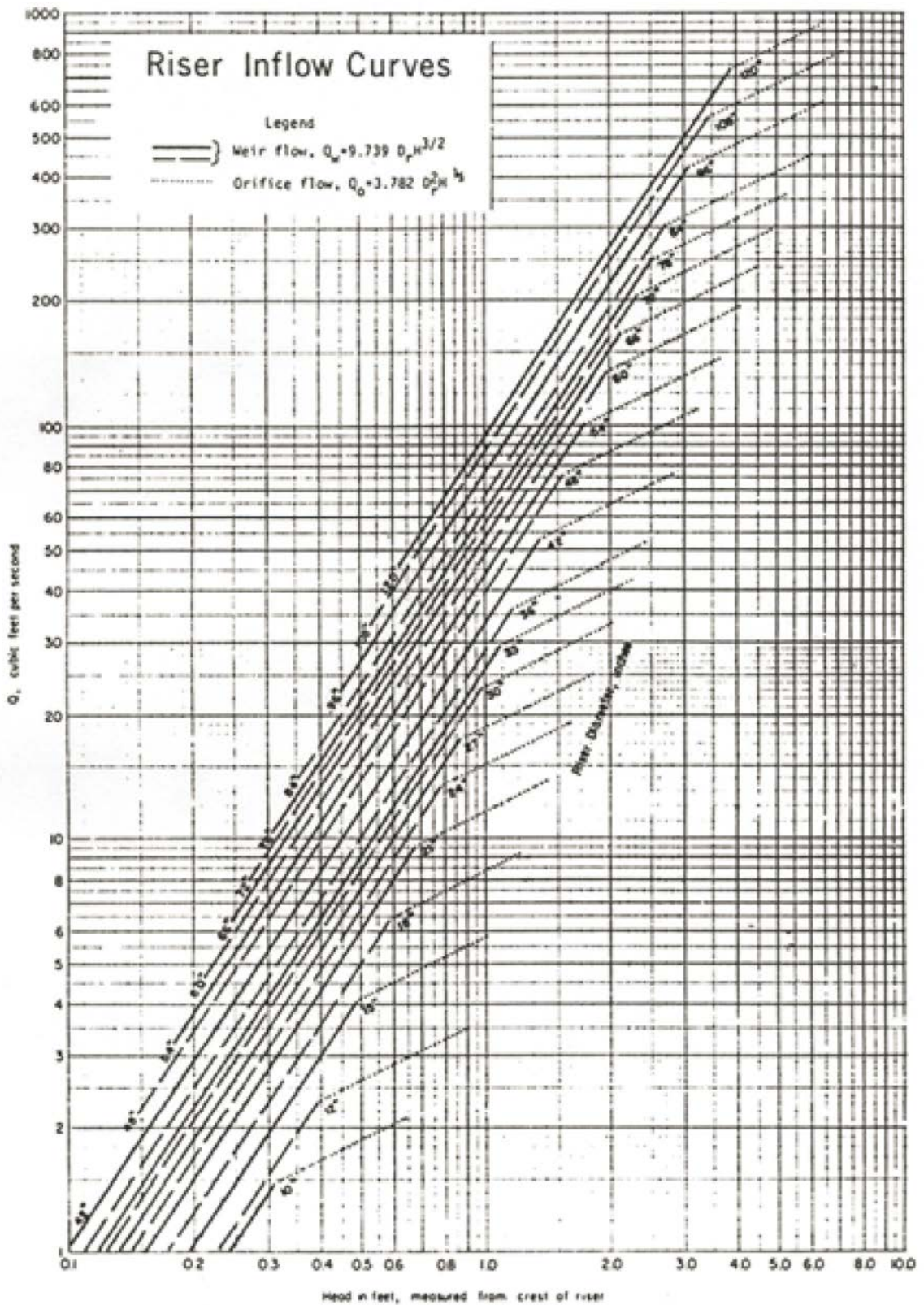


**Figure 5.9**  
**Sediment Basin**





## Riser Inflow Chart (USDA - NRCS)

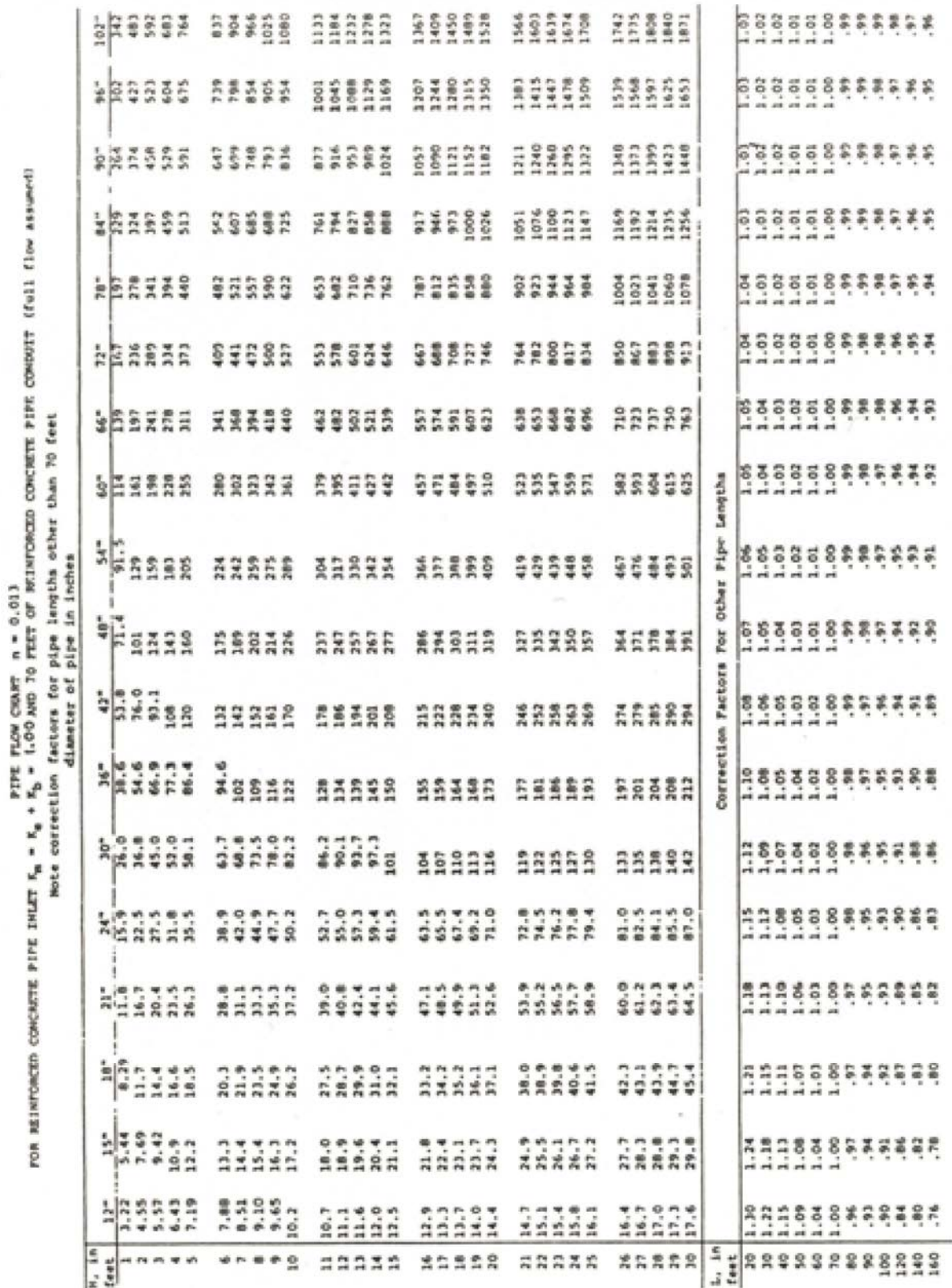


**Figure 5.11**  
**Pipe Flow Chart; “n” = 0.025 (USDA - NRCS)**

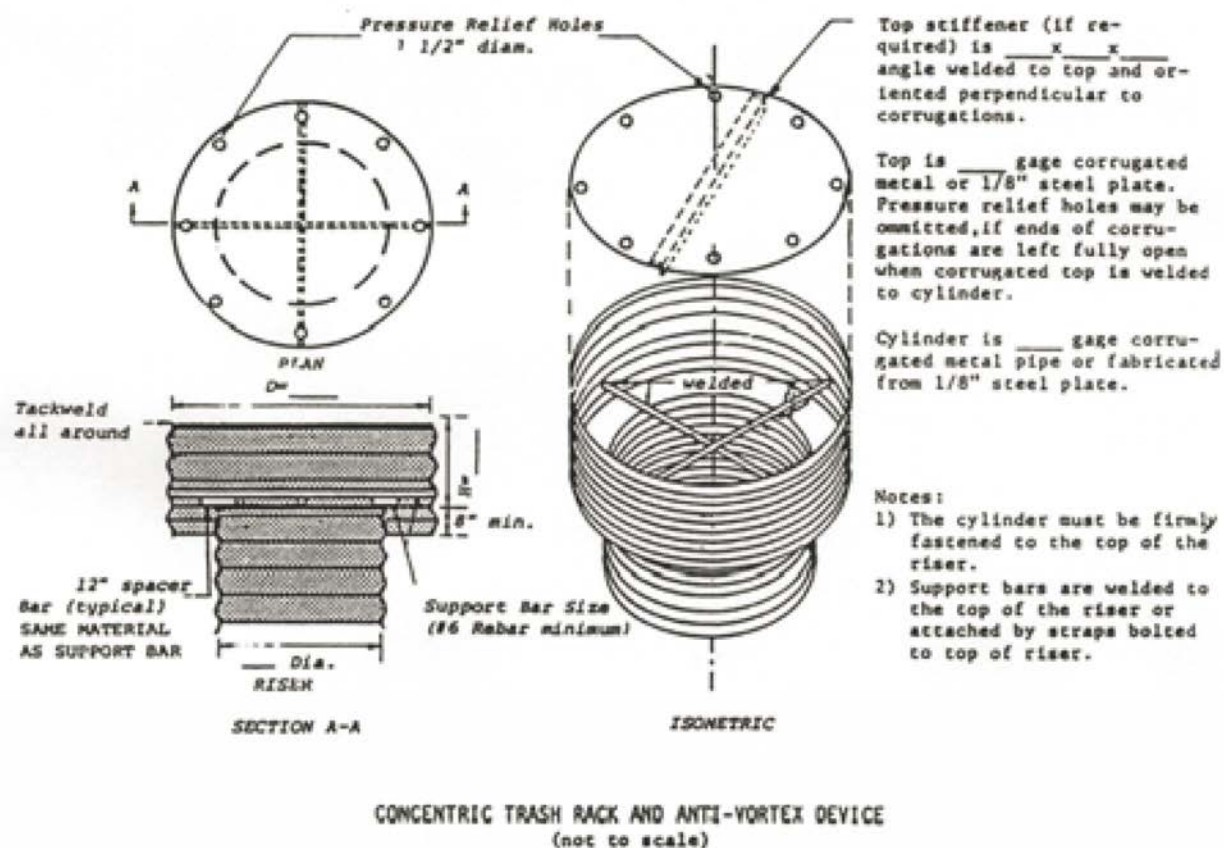
		PIPE FLOW CHART n = 0.025															
		FOR CORRUGATED METAL PIPE INLET $K_p = K_a + K_b = 1.0$ AND 70 FEET OF CORRUGATED METAL PIPE CONDUIT (Full flow assumed)															
		Note: correction factors for pipe lengths other than 70 feet															
		diameter of pipe in inches															
N, in	feet	6"	8"	10"	12"	15"	18"	21"	24"	30"	36"	42"	48"	54"	60"	66"	72"
1	0.33	0.70	1.25	1.90	2.48	3.48	5.47	7.99	11.0	18.8	28.8	41.1	55.7	72.6	91.8	113	137
2	0.47	0.99	1.76	2.80	4.92	7.74	11.3	15.6	21.6	36.6	40.8	58.2	78.8	103	130	160	194
3	0.58	1.22	2.16	3.43	6.02	9.48	13.8	19.1	26.4	45.9	49.9	71.2	96.5	126	159	196	231
4	0.67	1.40	2.49	3.97	6.96	10.9	16.0	22.1	30.6	52.7	57.7	82.3	111	145	184	226	274
5	0.74	1.57	2.79	4.43	7.78	12.2	17.9	24.7	34.2	58.5	64.5	92.0	125	162	205	253	306
6	0.82	1.72	3.05	4.86	8.52	13.4	19.6	27.0	37.0	64.1	70.6	101	136	178	225	277	336
7	0.88	1.86	3.20	5.25	9.20	14.5	21.1	29.2	39.8	68.3	75.3	109	147	192	243	300	362
8	0.94	1.99	3.33	5.63	9.84	15.5	22.6	31.2	42.1	71.8	79.3	115	156	203	258	319	385
9	1.00	2.11	3.74	5.95	10.4	16.4	24.0	33.1	45.4	75.4	83.3	123	167	218	275	340	411
10	1.05	2.22	3.94	6.27	11.0	17.3	25.3	34.9	48.1	79.5	87.8	130	176	230	290	358	433
11	1.10	2.33	4.13	6.58	11.5	18.2	26.5	36.6	50.6	83.4	92.1	136	185	241	304	376	454
12	1.15	2.43	4.32	6.87	12.1	19.0	27.7	38.2	52.2	86.2	95.6	142	193	252	318	392	475
13	1.20	2.53	4.49	7.15	12.6	19.7	28.8	39.8	54.0	89.0	98.4	148	201	262	331	408	494
14	1.25	2.63	4.66	7.42	13.0	20.5	29.9	41.3	56.4	91.8	101	154	208	272	343	424	513
15	1.29	2.72	4.83	7.68	13.5	21.2	30.9	42.8	58.2	94.4	103	159	216	281	355	439	531
16	1.33	2.81	4.99	7.93	13.9	21.9	31.9	44.2	60.0	96.9	105	165	223	290	367	453	548
17	1.37	2.90	5.14	8.18	14.3	22.6	32.9	45.5	61.8	99.4	107	170	230	299	378	467	565
18	1.41	2.98	5.29	8.41	14.8	23.2	33.9	46.8	63.6	101	109	174	236	308	389	480	581
19	1.45	3.06	5.43	8.64	15.2	23.9	34.8	48.1	65.4	103	111	179	243	316	400	494	597
20	1.49	3.14	5.57	8.87	15.6	24.5	35.7	49.4	67.2	105	113	184	249	325	410	506	613
21	1.53	3.22	5.71	9.09	15.9	25.1	36.6	50.6	69.0	107	115	188	255	333	421	519	628
22	1.56	3.29	5.85	9.30	16.3	25.7	37.5	51.8	70.8	109	117	193	261	341	430	531	643
23	1.60	3.37	5.98	9.51	16.7	26.2	38.3	53.0	72.6	111	119	197	267	348	440	543	657
24	1.63	3.44	6.11	9.72	17.0	26.8	39.1	54.1	74.4	113	121	201	273	356	450	555	671
25	1.66	3.51	6.23	9.92	17.4	27.4	39.9	55.2	76.2	115	123	206	279	363	459	566	685
26	1.70	3.58	6.36	10.1	17.7	27.9	40.7	56.3	78.0	117	125	210	284	370	468	577	699
27	1.73	3.65	6.48	10.3	18.1	28.4	41.5	57.4	80.0	119	127	214	290	377	477	588	712
28	1.76	3.72	6.60	10.5	18.4	29.0	42.3	58.4	81.8	121	129	218	295	384	486	599	725
29	1.79	3.78	6.72	10.7	18.7	29.5	43.0	59.5	83.6	123	131	223	300	391	494	610	738
30	1.82	3.85	6.83	10.9	19.1	30.0	43.7	60.5	85.4	125	133	227	305	398	503	620	750
		Correction Factors For Other Pipe Lengths															
L, in	feet	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
30	1.49	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53
35	1.41	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39
40	1.34	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32
45	1.27	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
50	1.16	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
60	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
70	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
80	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94
90	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89
100	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85
120	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78
140	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72
160	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68



**Figure 5.12**  
**Pipe Flow Chart; “n” = 0.013 (USDA - NRCS)**



**Figure 5.13**  
**Concentric Trash Rack and Anti-Vortex Device (USDA - NRCS)**

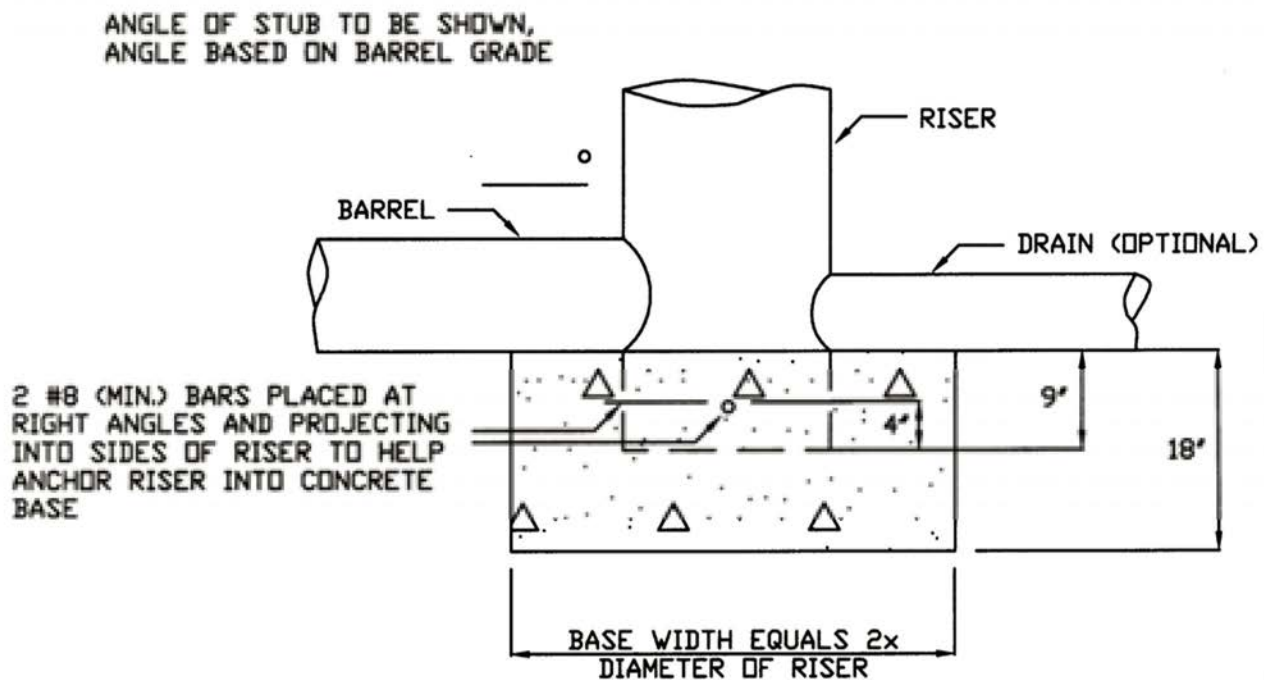


**Figure 5.14**  
**Concentric Trash Rack and Anti-Vortex Device Design Table**  
(USDA - NRCS)

Riser Diam. (in.)	Cylinder Diam. (in.)	Thick. Gage	H. (in.)	Minimum Size Support Bar	Minimum Top	
					Thickness	Stiffener
12	18	16	6	#6 Rebar	16 ga.	—
15	21	16	7	#6 Rebar	16 ga.	—
18	27	16	8	#6 Rebar	16 ga.	—
21	30	16	11	#6 Rebar	16 ga.	—
24	36	16	13	#6 Rebar	14 ga.	—
27	42	16	15	#6 Rebar	14 ga.	—
36	54	14	17	#8 Rebar	12 ga.	—
42	60	14	19	#8 Rebar	12 ga.	—
48	72	12	21	1 1/4" pipe or 1 1/4x1 1/4x1/4 angle	10 ga.	—
54	78	12	25	See 48" Riser	10 ga.	—
60	90	12	29	1 1/2" pipe or 1 1/2x1 1/2x1/2 angle	8 ga.	—
66	96	10	33	2" pipe or 2x2x3/16 angle	8 ga. w/stiffener	2x2x1/4 angle
72	102	10	36	———See 66" Riser———		2 1/2x2 1/2x1/4 angle
78	114	10	39	2 1/2" pipe or 2x2x1/4 angle	See 72" Riser	See 72" Riser
84	120	10	42	2 1/2" pipe or 2 1/2x2 1/2x1/4 angle	See 72" Riser	2 1/2x 2 1/2x 5/16 angle

Note: The criteria for sizing the cylinder is that the area between the inside of the cylinder and the outside of the riser is equal to or greater than the area inside the riser. Therefore, the above table is invalid for use with concrete pipe risers.

### Figure 5.15 Riser Base Details



## CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. THE CONCRETE BASE SHALL BE POURED IN SUCH A MANNER TO INSURE THAT THE CONCRETE FILLS THE BOTTOM OF THE RISER TO THE INVERT OF THE OUTLET PIPE TO PREVENT THE RISER FROM BREAKING AWAY FROM THE BASE.
2. WITH ALUMINUM OR ALUMINIZED PIPE, THE EMBEDDED SECTION MUST BE PAINTED WITH CHROMATE OR EQUIVALENT.
3. RISER BASE MAY BE SIZED AS COMPUTED USING FLOATATION WITH A FACTOR OF SAFETY OF 1.2.

ADAPTED FROM DETAILS PROVIDED BY: USDA - NRCS,  
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,  
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION,  
NEW YORK STATE SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

RISER BASE DETAIL  
SEDIMENT BASIN



## Figure 5.16 Anti-Seep Collar Design

This procedure provides the anti-seep collar dimensions for only temporary sediment basins to increase the seepage length by 15% for various pipe slopes, embankment slopes and riser heights.

The first step in designing anti-seep collars is to determine the length of pipe within the saturated zone of the embankment. This can be done graphically or by the following equation, assuming that the upstream slope of the embankment intersects the invert of the pipe at its upstream end. (See embankment-invert intersection on the drawing below:

$$L_s = y (z + 4) \left[ 1 + \frac{\text{pipe slope}}{0.25 - \text{pipe slope}} \right]$$

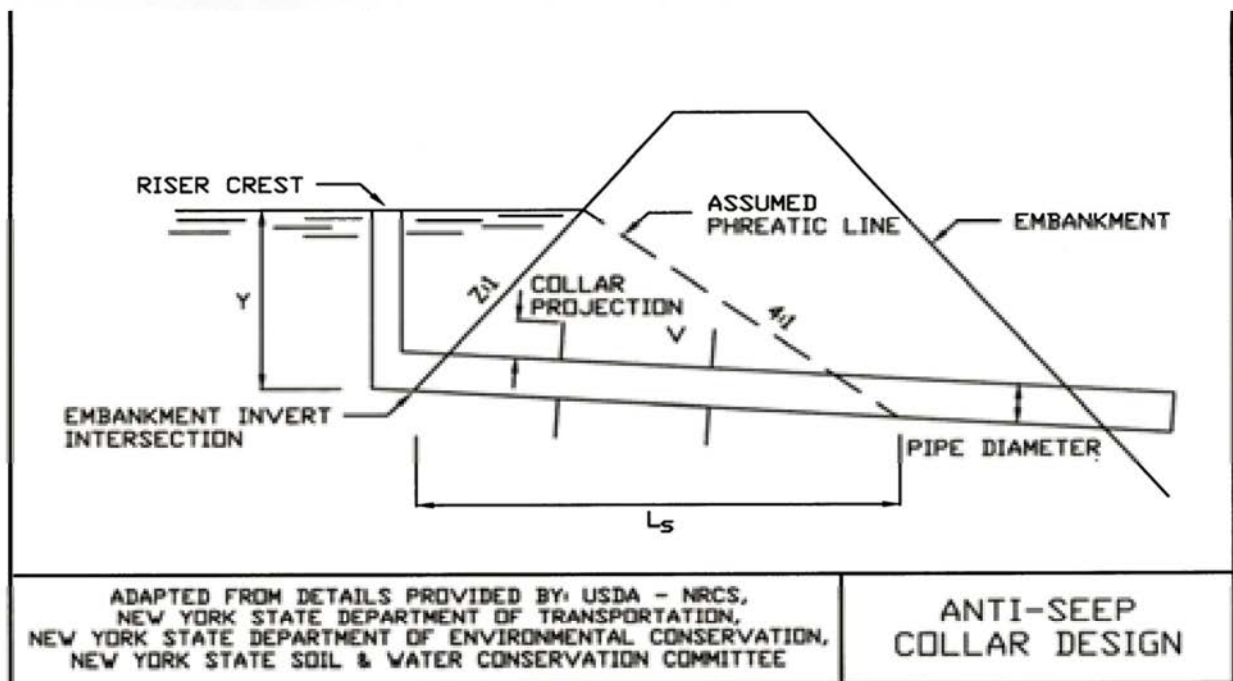
Where:  $L_s$  = length of pipe in the saturated zone (ft.)

$y$  = distance in feet from upstream invert of pipe to highest normal water level expected to occur during the life of the structure, usually the top of the riser.

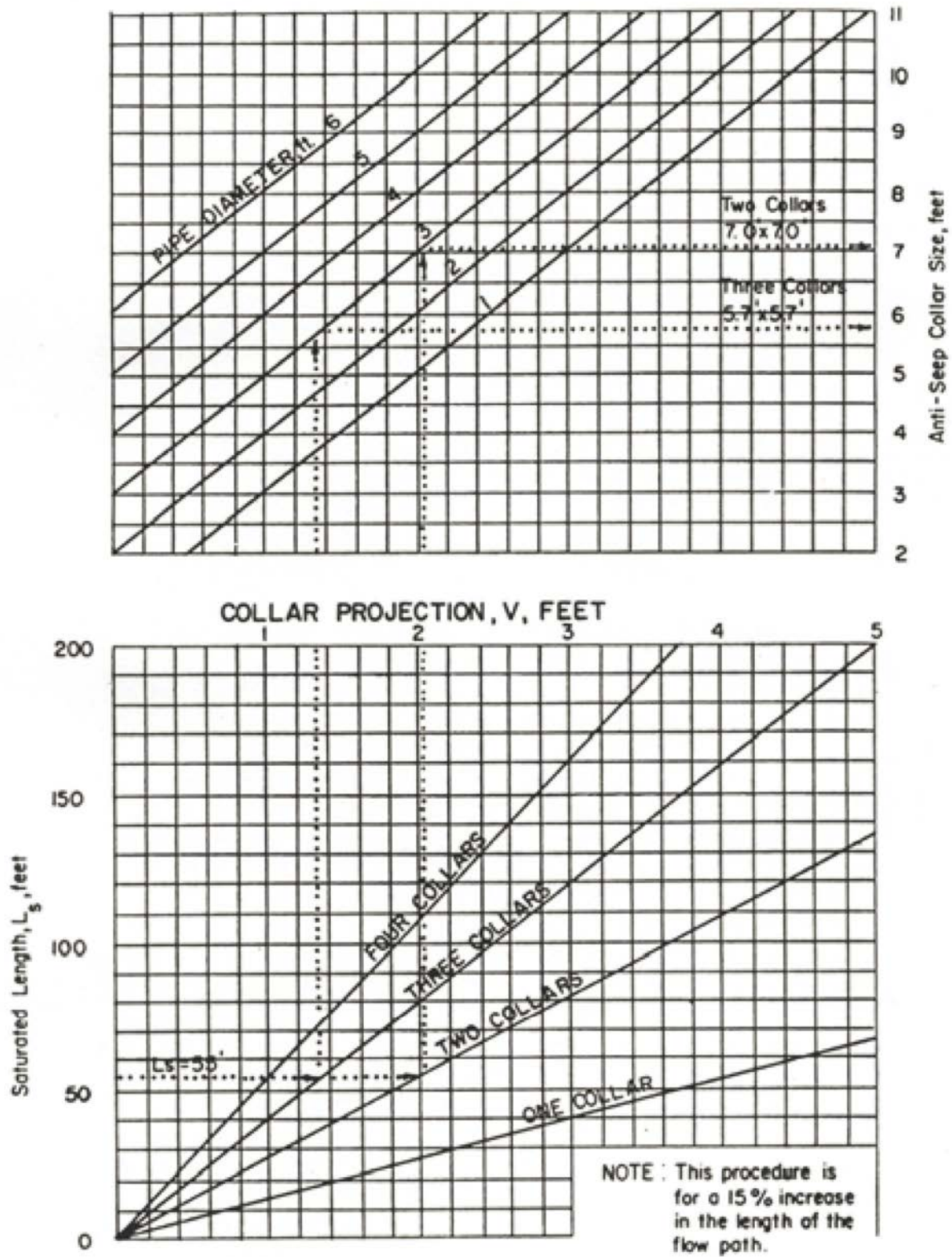
$z$  = slope of upstream embankment as a ratio of  $z$  ft. horizontal to one ft. vertical.

pipe slope = slope of pipe in feet per foot.

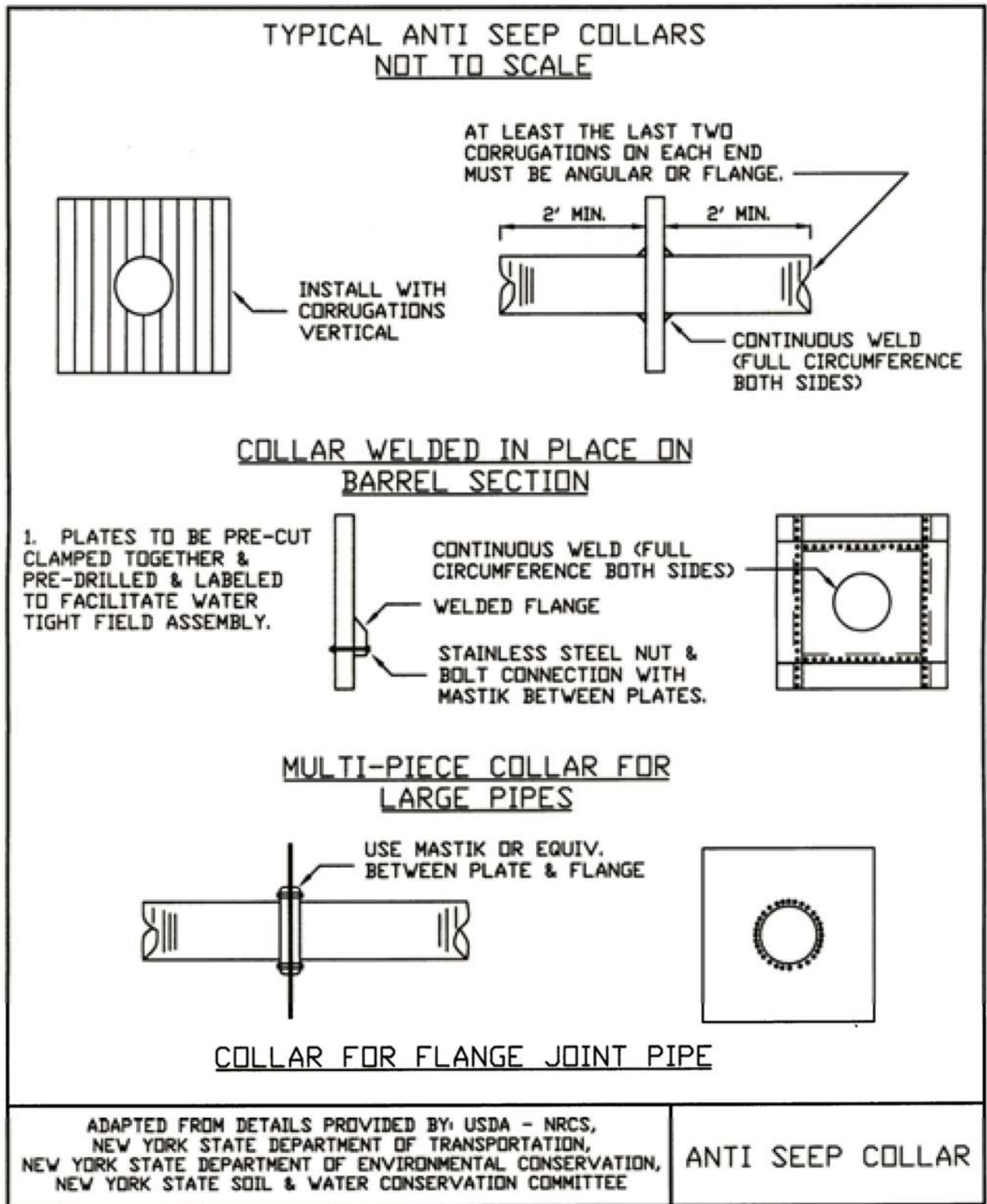
This procedure is based on the approximation of the phreatic line as shown in the drawing below:



**Figure 5.17**  
**Anti-Seep Collar Design Charts** (USDA - NRCS)

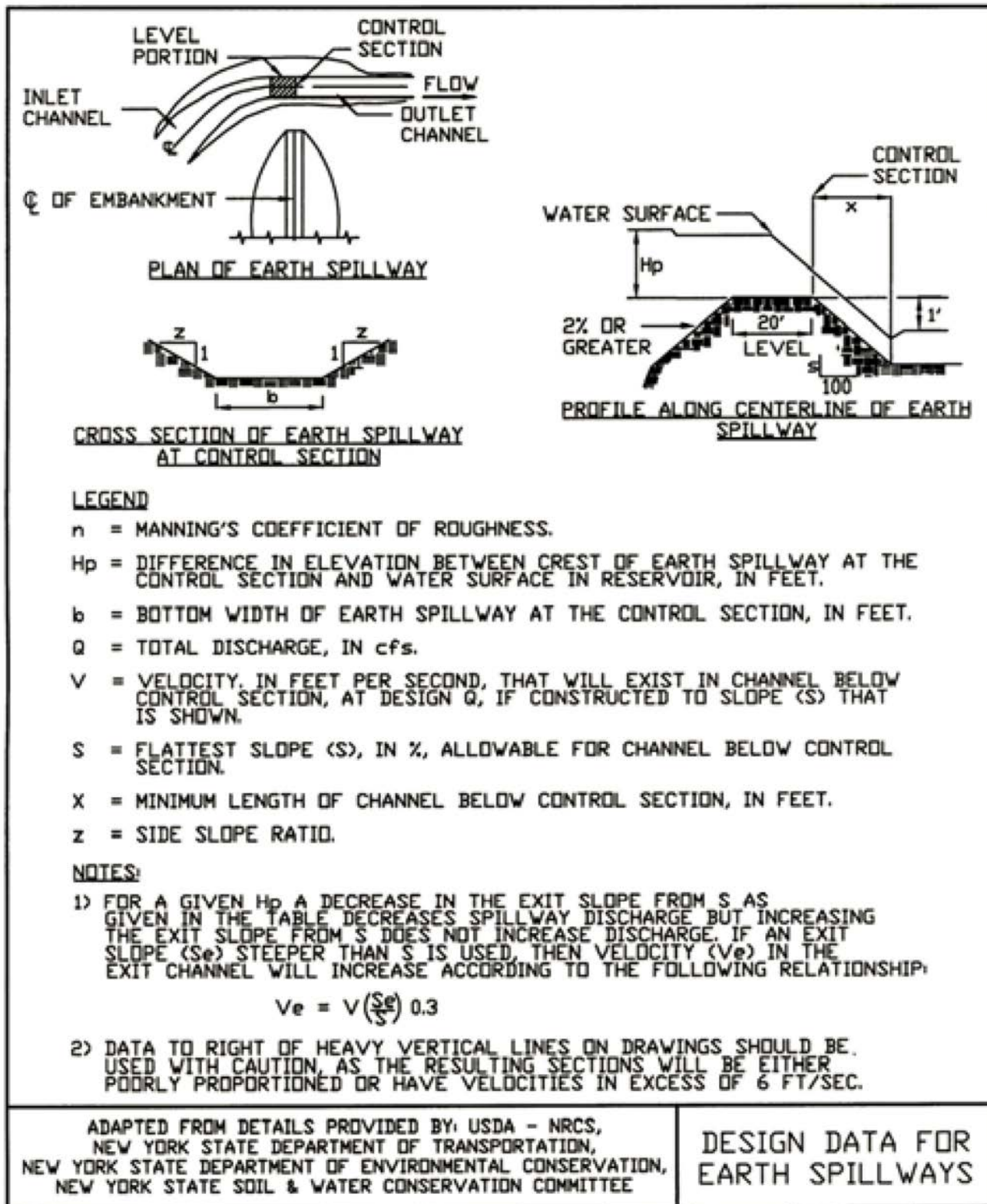


**Figure 5.18**  
**Anti-Seep Collar**





**Figure 5.19**  
**Design Data for Earth Spillways**





**Figure 5.20**  
**Design Table for Vegetated Earth Spillways in**  
**Erosion Resistant Soils, K=0.1 - 0.35, Side Slopes = 3:1**

Discharge Q CFS	Slope Range		Bottom Width Feet	Stage Feet	Discharge Q CFS	Slope Range		Bottom Width Feet	Stage Feet	
	Minimum Percent	Maximum Percent				Minimum Percent	Maximum Percent			
15	3.3	12.2	8	.83	80	2.8	5.2	24	1.24	
	3.5	18.2	12	.89		2.8	5.9	28	1.14	
20	3.1	8.9	8	.97		2.9	7.0	32	1.06	
	3.2	13.0	12	.81	90	2.5	2.6	12	1.84	
	3.3	17.3	16	.70		2.5	3.1	16	1.61	
25	2.9	7.1	8	1.09		2.6	3.8	20	1.45	
	3.2	9.9	12	.91		2.7	4.5	24	1.32	
	3.3	13.2	16	.79		2.8	5.3	28	1.22	
	3.3	17.2	20	.70		2.8	6.1	32	1.14	
30	2.9	6.0	8	1.20	100	2.5	2.8	16	1.71	
	3.0	8.2	12	1.01		2.6	3.3	20	1.54	
	3.0	10.7	16	.88		2.6	4.0	24	1.41	
	3.3	13.8	20	.78		2.7	4.8	28	1.30	
35	2.8	5.1	8	1.30		2.7	5.3	32	1.21	
	2.9	6.9	12	1.10		2.8	6.1	36	1.13	
	3.1	9.0	16	.94	120	2.5	2.8	20	1.71	
	3.1	11.3	20	.85		2.6	3.2	24	1.56	
3.2	14.1	24	.77	2.7		3.8	28	1.44		
40	2.7	4.5	8	1.40		2.7	4.2	32	1.34	
	2.9	6.0	12	1.18		2.7	4.8	36	1.26	
	2.9	7.6	16	1.03		140	2.5	2.7	24	1.71
	3.1	9.7	20	.91	2.5		3.2	28	1.58	
3.1	11.9	24	.83	2.6	3.6		32	1.47		
45	2.6	4.1	8	1.49	2.6		4.0	36	1.38	
	2.8	5.3	12	1.25	2.7		4.5	40	1.30	
	2.9	6.7	16	1.09	160		2.5	2.7	28	1.70
	3.0	8.4	20	.98		2.5	3.1	32	1.58	
	3.0	10.4	24	.89		2.6	3.4	36	1.49	
50	2.7	3.7	8	1.57		2.6	3.8	40	1.40	
	2.8	4.7	12	1.33		2.7	4.3	44	1.33	
	2.8	6.0	16	1.16		180	2.4	2.7	32	1.72
	2.9	7.3	20	1.03	2.4		3.0	36	1.60	
	3.1	9.0	24	.94	2.5		3.4	40	1.51	
60	2.6	3.1	8	1.73	2.6		3.7	44	1.43	
	2.7	3.9	12	1.47	200		2.5	2.7	36	1.70
	2.7	4.8	16	1.28			2.5	2.9	40	1.60
	2.9	5.9	20	1.15		2.5	3.3	44	1.52	
	2.9	7.3	24	1.05		2.6	3.6	48	1.45	
3.0	8.6	28	.97	220		2.4	2.6	40	1.70	
70	2.5	2.8	8			1.88	2.5	2.9	44	1.61
	2.6	3.3	12		1.60	2.5	3.2	48	1.53	
	2.6	4.1	16		1.40	240	2.5	2.6	44	1.70
	2.7	5.0	20		1.26		2.5	2.9	48	1.62
	2.8	6.1	24		1.15		2.6	3.2	52	1.54
2.9	7.0	28	1.05	260	2.4		2.6	48	1.70	
80	2.5	2.9	12		1.72		2.5	2.9	52	1.62
	2.6	3.6	16		1.51		280	2.4	2.6	52
	2.7	4.3	20	1.35	300	2.5	2.6	56	1.69	

**Figure 5.21**  
**Design Table for Vegetated Earth Spillways in**  
**Very Erodible Soils, K = 0.36 - 0.80, Side Slopes = 3:1**  
 (USDA - NRCS)

Discharge Q CFS	Slope Range		Bottom Width Feet	Stage Feet
	Minimum Percent	Maximum Percent		
10	3.5	4.7	8	.68
15	3.4	4.4	12	.69
	3.4	5.9	16	.60
20	3.3	3.3	12	.80
	3.3	4.1	16	.70
	3.5	5.3	20	.62
25	3.3	3.3	16	.79
	3.3	4.0	20	.70
	3.5	4.9	24	.64
30	3.3	3.3	20	.78
	3.3	4.0	24	.71
	3.4	4.7	28	.65
	3.4	5.5	32	.61
35	3.2	3.2	24	.77
	3.3	3.9	28	.71
	3.5	4.6	32	.66
	3.5	5.2	36	.62
40	3.3	3.3	28	.76
	3.4	3.8	32	.71
	3.4	4.4	36	.67
	3.4	5.0	40	.64
45	3.3	3.3	32	.76
	3.4	3.8	36	.71
	3.4	4.3	40	.67
	3.4	4.8	44	.64
50	3.3	3.3	36	.75
	3.3	3.8	40	.71
	3.3	4.3	44	.68
60	3.2	3.2	44	.75
	3.2	3.7	48	.72
70	3.3	3.3	52	.75
80	3.1	3.1	56	.78

## Procedure for Determining or Altering Sediment Basin Shape

As specified in the Standard and Specification, the pool area at the elevation of the crest of the principal spillway shall have a length to width ratio of at least 2.0 to 1. The purpose of this requirement is to minimize the “short circuiting” effect of the sediment laden inflow to the riser and thereby increase the effectiveness of the sediment basin. The purpose of this procedure is to prescribe the parameters, procedures, and methods of determining and modifying the shape of the basin.

The length of the flow path (L) is the distance from the point of inflow to the riser (outflow point). The point of inflow is the point that the stream enters the normal pool (pool level at the riser crest elevation). The pool area (A) is the area of the normal pool. The effective width ( $W_e$ ) is found by the equation:

$$W_e = A/L \text{ and } L:W \text{ ratio} = L/W_e$$

In the event there is more than one inflow point, any inflow point that conveys more than 30 percent of the total peak inflow rate shall meet the length to width ratio criteria.

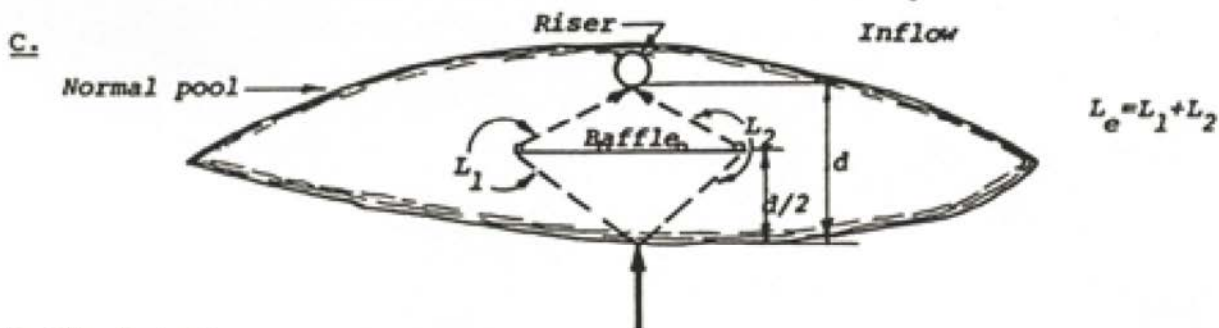
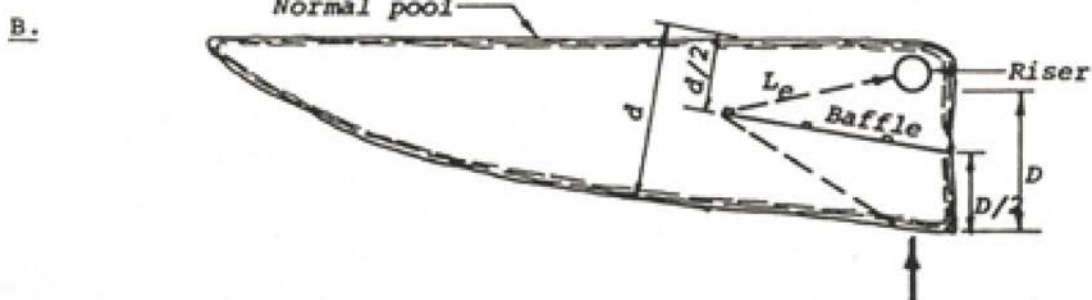
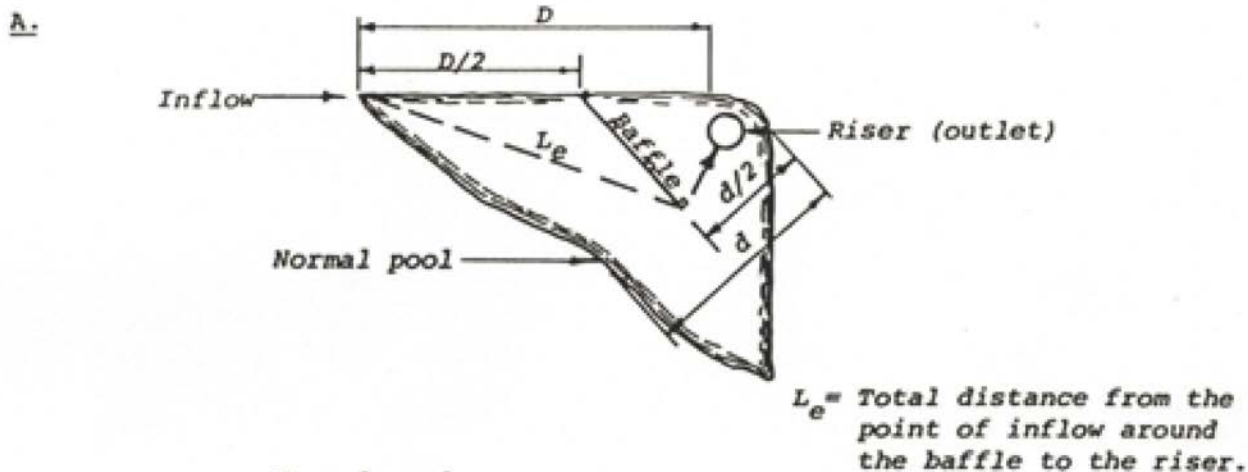
The required basin shape may be obtained by proper site selection, by excavation, or by constructing a baffle in the basin. The purpose of the baffle is to increase the effective flow length from the inflow point to the riser. Baffles (see Figure 5.22 on following page) shall be placed midway between the inflow point around the end of the baffle to the outflow point. Then:

$$W_e = A/L_e \text{ and } L:W \text{ ratio} = L_e/W_e$$

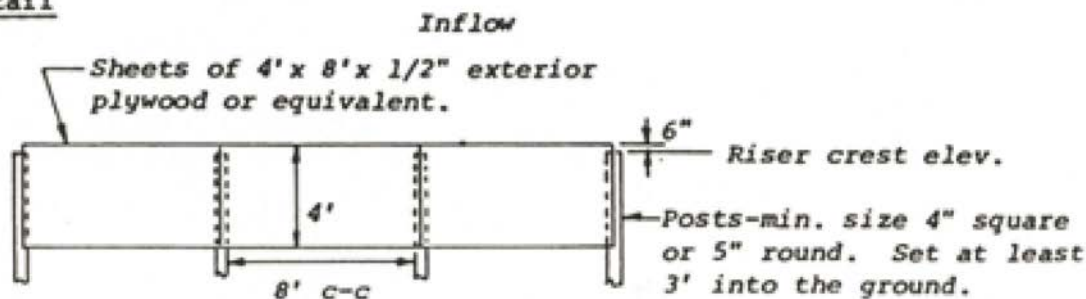
Three examples are shown on the following page. Note that for the special case in example C the water is allowed to go around both ends of the baffle and the effective length,  $L_e = L_1 + L_2$ . Otherwise, the length to width ratio computations are the same as shown above. This special case procedure for computing  $L_e$  is allowable only when the two flow paths are equal, i.e., when  $L_1 = L_2$ . A baffle detail is also shown in Figure 5.22 on page 5.41.

**Figure 5.22**  
**Sediment Basin Baffle Details** (USDA - NRCS)

Examples: Plan Views - not to scale



Baffle Detail





# STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SILT FENCE



## Definition & Scope

A **temporary** barrier of geotextile fabric installed on the contours across a slope used to intercept sediment laden runoff from small drainage areas of disturbed soil by temporarily ponding the sediment laden runoff allowing settling to occur. The maximum period of use is limited by the ultraviolet stability of the fabric (approximately one year).

## Conditions Where Practice Applies

A silt fence may be used subject to the following conditions:

1. Maximum allowable slope length and fence length will not exceed the limits shown in the Design Criteria for the specific type of silt fence used ; and
2. Maximum ponding depth of 1.5 feet behind the fence; and
3. Erosion would occur in the form of sheet erosion; and
4. There is no concentration of water flowing to the barrier; and
5. Soil conditions allow for proper keying of fabric, or other anchorage, to prevent blowouts.

## Design Criteria

1. Design computations are not required for installations of 1 month or less. Longer installation periods should be designed for expected runoff.
2. All silt fences shall be placed as close to the disturbed area as possible, but at least 10 feet from the toe of a slope steeper than 3H:1V, to allow for maintenance and

roll down. The area beyond the fence must be undisturbed or stabilized.

3. The type of silt fence specified for each location on the plan shall not exceed the maximum slope length and maximum fence length requirements shown in the following table:

		Slope Length/Fence Length (ft.)		
Slope	Steepness	Standard	Reinforced	Super
<2%	< 50:1	300/1500	N/A	N/A
2-10%	50:1 to 10:1	125/1000	250/2000	300/2500
10-20%	10:1 to 5:1	100/750	150/1000	200/1000
20-33%	5:1 to 3:1	60/500	80/750	100/1000
33-50%	3:1 to 2:1	40/250	70/350	100/500
>50%	> 2:1	20/125	30/175	50/250

**Standard Silt Fence (SF)** is fabric rolls stapled to wooden stakes driven 16 inches in the ground.

**Reinforced Silt Fence (RSF)** is fabric placed against welded wire fabric with anchored steel posts driven 16 inches in the ground.

**Super Silt Fence (SSF)** is fabric placed against chain link fence as support backing with posts driven 3 feet in the ground.

4. Silt fence shall be removed as soon as the disturbed area has achieved final stabilization.

The silt fence shall be installed in accordance with the appropriate details. Where ends of filter cloth come together, they shall be overlapped, folded and stapled to prevent sediment bypass. Butt joints are not acceptable. A detail of the silt fence shall be shown on the plan. See Figure 5.30 on page 5.56 for Reinforced Silt Fence as an example of details to be provided.

## Criteria for Silt Fence Materials

1. Silt Fence Fabric: The fabric shall meet the following specifications unless otherwise approved by the appropriate erosion and sediment control plan approval authority. Such approval shall not constitute statewide acceptance.

Fabric Properties	Minimum Acceptable Value	Test Method
Grab Tensile Strength (lbs)	110	ASTM D 4632
Elongation at Failure (%)	20	ASTM D 4632
Mullen Burst Strength (PSI)	300	ASTM D 3786
Puncture Strength (lbs)	60	ASTM D 4833
Minimum Trapezoidal Tear Strength (lbs)	50	ASTM D 4533
Flow Through Rate (gal/min/sf)	25	ASTM D 4491
Equivalent Opening Size	40-80	US Std Sieve ASTM D 4751
Minimum UV Residual (%)	70	ASTM D 4355

2. Fence Posts (for fabricated units): The length shall be a minimum of 36 inches long. Wood posts will be of sound quality hardwood with a minimum cross sectional area of 3.5 square inches. Steel posts will be standard T and U section weighing not less than 1.00 pound per linear foot. Posts for super silt fence shall be standard chain link fence posts.
3. Wire Fence for reinforced silt fence: Wire fencing shall be a minimum 14 gage with a maximum 6 in. mesh opening, or as approved.
4. Prefabricated silt fence is acceptable as long as all material specifications are met.

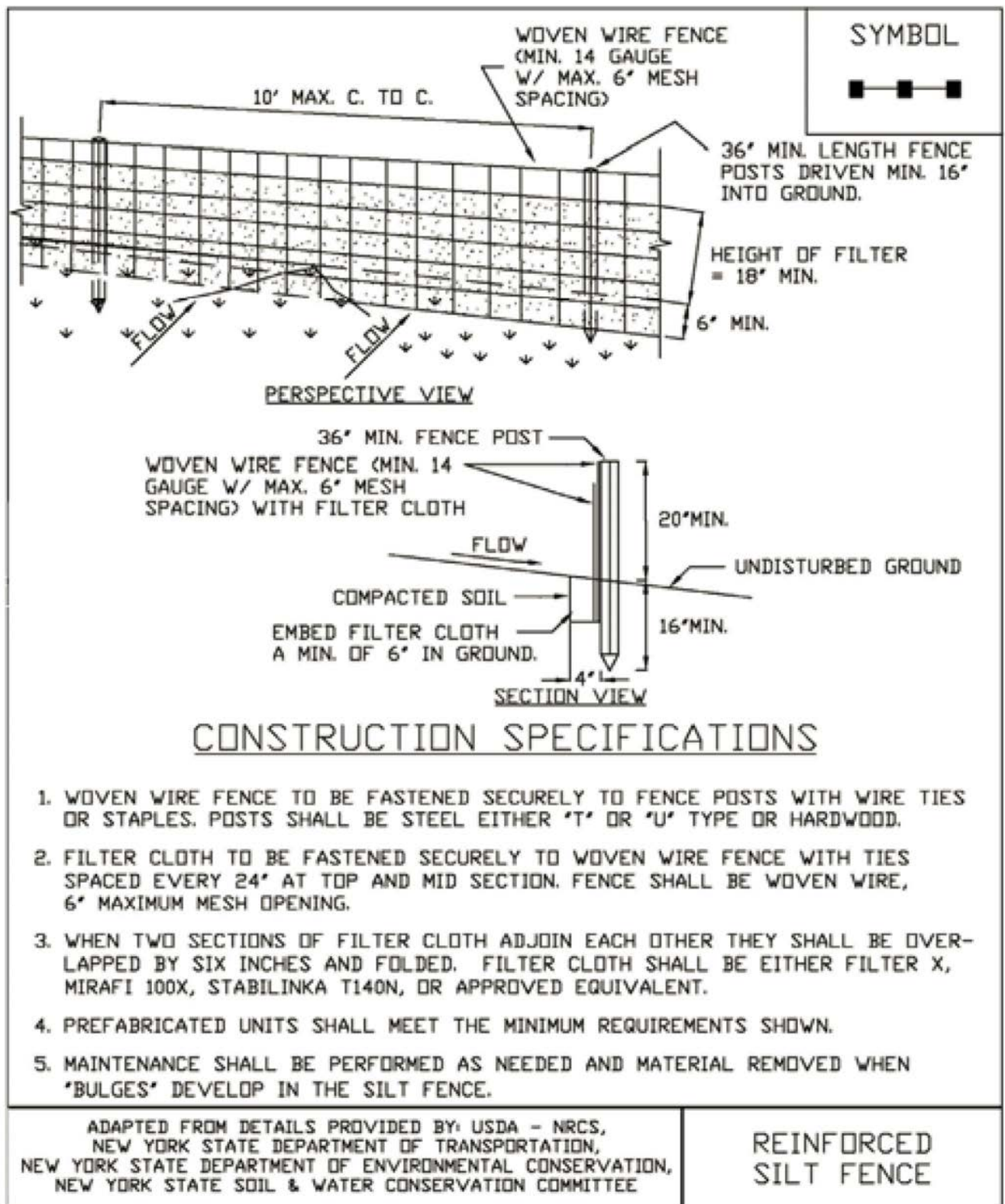
#### Super Silt Fence



#### Reinforced Silt Fence



**Figure 5.30**  
**Reinforced Silt Fence**







## **Appendix G**

### **Erosion and Sediment Control Weekly Inspection Report\*** **(Required twice per week if greater than 5 acres are** **disturbed)**



## Stormwater Construction Site Inspection Report

General Information			
<b>Project Name</b>			
<b>SPDES Tracking No.</b>		<b>Location</b>	
<b>Date of Inspection</b>		<b>Start/End Time</b>	
<b>Inspector's Name(s)</b>			
<b>Inspector's Title(s)</b>			
<b>Inspector's Contact Information</b>			
<b>Inspector's Qualifications</b>			
<b>Describe present phase of construction</b>			
<b>Type of Inspection:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-storm event <input type="checkbox"/> During storm event <input type="checkbox"/> Post-storm event			
Weather Information			
<b>Has there been a storm event since the last inspection?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <b>If yes, provide:</b> Storm Start Date & Time:                      Storm Duration (hrs):                      Approximate Amount of Precipitation (in):			
<b>Weather at time of this inspection?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Rain <input type="checkbox"/> Sleet <input type="checkbox"/> Fog <input type="checkbox"/> Snowing <input type="checkbox"/> High Winds <input type="checkbox"/> Other:                                      Temperature:			
<b>Have any discharges occurred since the last inspection?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <b>If yes, describe:</b>			
<b>Are there any discharges at the time of inspection?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <b>If yes, describe:</b>			

### Site-specific BMPs

- Number the structural and non-structural BMPs identified in your SWPPP on your site map and list them below (add as many BMPs as necessary). Carry a copy of the numbered site map with you during your inspections. This list will ensure that you are inspecting all required BMPs at your site.
- Describe corrective actions initiated, date completed, and note the person that completed the work in the Corrective Action Log.

	BMP	BMP Installed?	BMP Maintenance Required?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
1		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
2		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

	BMP	BMP Installed?	BMP Maintenance Required?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
3		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
4		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
5		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
6		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
7		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
8		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
9		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
10		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

	BMP	BMP Installed?	BMP Maintenance Required?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
11		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
12		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
13		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
14		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
15		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
16		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
17		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
18		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

	BMP	BMP Installed?	BMP Maintenance Required?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
19		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
20		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

### Overall Site Issues

*Below are some general site issues that should be assessed during inspections. Customize this list as needed for conditions at your site.*

	BMP/activity	Implemented?	Maintenance Required?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
1	Are all slopes and disturbed areas not actively being worked properly stabilized?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
2	Are natural resource areas (e.g., streams, wetlands, mature trees, etc.) protected with barriers or similar BMPs?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
3	Are perimeter controls and sediment barriers adequately installed (keyed into substrate) and maintained?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
4	Are discharge points and receiving waters free of any sediment deposits?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
5	Are storm drain inlets properly protected?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
6	Is the construction exit preventing sediment from being tracked into the street?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
7	Is trash/litter from work areas collected and placed in covered dumpsters?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

	<b>BMP/activity</b>	<b>Implemented?</b>	<b>Maintenance Required?</b>	<b>Corrective Action Needed and Notes</b>
8	Are washout facilities (e.g., paint, stucco, concrete) available, clearly marked, and maintained?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
9	Are vehicle and equipment fueling, cleaning, and maintenance areas free of spills, leaks, or any other deleterious material?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
10	Are materials that are potential stormwater contaminants stored inside or under cover?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
11	Are non-stormwater discharges (e.g., wash water, dewatering) properly controlled?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
12	(Other)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

#### **Non-Compliance**

Describe any incidents of non-compliance not described above:

#### **CERTIFICATION STATEMENT**

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

**Print name and title:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_





## **Appendix H**

### **Secondary Containment Discharge Screening Evaluation**



**SECONDARY CONTAMINANT STORMWATER DISCHARGE OPERATIONS LOG  
REQUIRED TO BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO DISCHARGE FROM SECONDARY CONTAMINMENT**

**SECONDARY CONTAMINMENT DISCHARGE SCREENING**

To be conducted prior to every discharge from a secondary containment area.

Screening Date	AST & Product	Estimated Discharge Volume	pH	Visible Screening Observations (i.e. sheen, odor, foam, floatables)	Secondary Screening Method (gas meter, test strip, etc.)	Secondary Screening Results	Does Screening Indicate Contamination (Yes or No)*	Personnel completing screening

\* If the screening indicates contamination, a representative sample must be collected and analyzed. If the stored substance is gasoline, sample for EPA Method 602.

If the stored substance is kerosene, diesel fuel, fuel oil or lubricating oil sample for Oil and Grease and EPA Method 610.

If the water contains no pollutants it can be discharged. Otherwise it must be treated (i.e. off-site disposal).

If both the visible screening and secondary screening method indicate no signs of contamination the stormwater can be discharged without analytical monitoring.

**DISCHARGE MONITORING**

**REQUIRED FOLLOWING ANY SPILL OR LEAK INTO THE SECONDARY CONTAMINMENT SYSTEM OR FOLLOWING OFF-SITE**

**DISPOSAL OF SECONDARY CONTAMINMENT WATER.**

**MUST BE CONDUCTED BEFORE NEXT DISCHARGE OF SECONDARY CONTAMINMENT WATER.**

Testing Date	AST & Product	Estimated Discharge Volume	pH	Parameters tested (see *footnote above)	Exceedances	Laboratory used	Personnel completing screening	Is water cleared for discharge (i.e. no exceedances)



# **Appendix I**

## **Storm Event Data Form**





# Department of Environmental Conservation

# Storm Event Data Form GP-0-17-004

Do not submit this form to the Department; keep this form with the facilities SWPPP.

Permit Number

NYROO

Facility Name

Contact First Name

Contact Last Name

Contact Phone

- -

Contact eMail

Storm Event Date: / /

Storm Duration: . (in hours)

Rainfall measurement from Storm Event: . (in inches)

Date of last measurable Storm Event: / /

Duration between Storm Event sampled and end of previous measurable Storm . (in hours)

## Certification

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

O/O Signature First Name (please print or type)

MI

O/O Signature Last Name (please print or type)

Date

Signature





## **Appendix J**

### **Corrective Action Form**





**Department of  
Environmental  
Conservation**

# Corrective Action/ Non-Compliance Event Form

## GP-0-17-004

This Corrective Action/Non-Compliance Event Form is to be used when there is an exceedance of a numeric effluent limitation or an impaired waters quarterly limit in a facility's stormwater discharge. This form must be submitted to the Department with the DMR which reports the exceedance and a copy must be kept with the facility's SWPPP.

Permit Number

NYR00

Facility Name

Contact First Name

Contact Last Name

Contact Phone

- -

Contact eMail

Is this form being used to report an exceedance of numeric effluent limits or impaired waters quarterly limits?

☐ Numeric Effluent Limit

☐ Quarterly Limit

Instructions for using this form:

- Complete a separate attachment for each Parameter/Pollutant exceeded and for every outfall where the exceedance occurred.
- Number each attachment (1 of XX, 2 of XX, 3 of XX, etc.)
- Initial and date each attachment
- Write in the number of attachments included in the box below
- The Owner/Operator must sign and date the certification statement below
- This form must be attached to the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) submission.
- A copy of this form must be kept with the facility's SWPPP

Number of attachments included:

**Certification**

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

O/O Signature First Name (please print or type)

MI

O/O Signature Last Name (please print or type)

/ /

Date

Signature

**Outfall Discharge Data**

1. Outfall No.:
2. Parameter/Pollutant of Concern Exceeded:
3. Have you claimed this outfall as a Representative Outfall? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- If Yes, Corrective Actions must be completed for all outfalls claiming the Representative Outfall Waiver. Additionally the representative outfall waiver claim is no longer valid until two consecutive semi-annual monitoring samples show no exceedance for all outfalls.
4. Date of Exceedance:  /  /
5. Permitted Value:  Units: ☐ mg/L ☐ ng/L ☐ ug/L ☐ s.u. ☐ NTUs
6. Reported Value:  Units: ☐ mg/L ☐ ng/L ☐ ug/L ☐ s.u. ☐ NTUs

**Corrective Actions and Sample Results**

7. Describe the exceedance and its cause(s):

8. Describe the short- and long-term corrective actions taken to address the exceedance(s). Include all changes to existing BMPs and any new BMPs implemented. Specify the SWPPP modifications.

### **Outfall Discharge Data**

1. Outfall No.:
2. Parameter/Pollutant of Concern Exceeded:
3. Have you claimed this outfall as a Representative Outfall? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- If Yes, Corrective Actions must be completed for all outfalls claiming the Representative Outfall Waiver. Additionally the representative outfall waiver claim is no longer valid until two consecutive semi-annual monitoring samples show no exceedance for all outfalls.
4. Date of Exceedance:  /  /
5. Permitted Value:  Units: ☐ mg/L ☐ ng/L ☐ ug/L ☐ s.u. ☐ NTUs
6. Reported Value:  Units: ☐ mg/L ☐ ng/L ☐ ug/L ☐ s.u. ☐ NTUs

### **Corrective Actions and Sample Results**

7. Describe the exceedance and its cause(s):

8. Describe the short- and long-term corrective actions taken to address the exceedance(s). Include all changes to existing BMPs and any new BMPs implemented. Specify the SWPPP modifications.

### Outfall Discharge Data

1. Outfall No.:

2. Parameter/Pollutant of Concern Exceeded:

3. Have you claimed this outfall as a Representative Outfall?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, Corrective Actions must be completed for all outfalls claiming the Representative Outfall Waiver. Additionally the representative outfall waiver claim is no longer valid until two consecutive semi-annual monitoring samples show no exceedance for all outfalls.

4. Date of Exceedance:

 /  / 

5. Permitted Value:

Units: ☐ mg/L ☐ ng/L ☐ ug/L ☐ s.u. ☐ NTUs

6. Reported Value:

Units: ☐ mg/L ☐ ng/L ☐ ug/L ☐ s.u. ☐ NTUs

### Corrective Actions and Sample Results

7. Describe the exceedance and its cause(s):

8. Describe the short- and long-term corrective actions taken to address the exceedance(s). Include all changes to existing BMPs and any new BMPs implemented. Specify the SWPPP modifications.

## **Appendix K**

### **Quarterly Visual Stormwater Inspection Form**







# Department of Environmental Conservation

**Quarterly Visual  
Monitoring Form  
Multi-Sector GP-0-17-004**

All facilities covered under the MSGP must perform Quarterly Visual Monitoring. Please see the permit Part IV.E for additional requirements. This form is part of the facilities records and should be retained onsite with the facility's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. ***Please do not submit this form to the Department.***

SPDES ID Number

N	Y	R	O	O
---	---	---	---	---

Facility Name[illegible]

Outfall Number

--	--	--

Examiner's Name \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]Examiner's Title[illegible]

Quarter/Year

/

Rainfall Amount

\_\_\_\_\_

### Qualifying Storm?

☐ Yes    ☐ No

### Runoff Source?

☐ Rainfall    ☐ Snowmelt

Date/Time Collected

--

 / 

--

 / 

--

		•		
		•		

AM / PM

Date/Time Examined

--	--	--

		■		
		■		

AM / PM

1. Does the stormwater appear to be colored? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe

2. Is the stormwater clear or transparent? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, which of the following best describes the clarity of the stormwater: ..... ☐ Clear ☐ Milky ☐ Opaque

3. Can you see a rainbow sheen effect on the water surface?.....☐Yes ☐No

If yes, which best describes the sheen?..... ☐ Rainbow Sheen ☐ Floating Oil Globules

4. Does the sample have an odor? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe

<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
--	--

5. Is there something floating on the surface of the sample? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe

6. Is there something suspended in the water column of the sample? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe

7. Is there something settled on the bottom of the sample?..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe

8. Is there foam or material forming on the top of the sample surface?..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe

Detail any concerns, corrective actions taken and any other indicators of pollution present in the sample:

Stormwater Examiner's Signature

## **Appendix L**

### **Weekly Routine Facility Inspection Form**



## Stormwater Routine Site Inspection Report

General Information	
<b>Date of Inspection</b>	<b>Inspector's Name(s)</b>
<b>Type of Inspection:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Regular 7-day <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> During storm event <input type="checkbox"/> Post-storm event <input type="checkbox"/> Dry Weather	
Weather Information	
<b>Has there been a storm event since the last inspection?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No  <b>If yes, provide:</b> Storm Start Date & Time: _____ Storm Duration (hrs): _____ hours Approximate Amount of Precipitation (in): _____  <b>Was flow observed from any of the detention ponds listed in the SWPPP?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Weather at time of this inspection?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Rain <input type="checkbox"/> Sleet <input type="checkbox"/> Fog <input type="checkbox"/> Snow <input type="checkbox"/> High Winds  <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ Temperature: _____°F	

### Site-specific BMPs

*Describe corrective action(s) needed and initiated, the date completed, and note the person that completed the work in the Corrective Action Log.*

No.	BMP/Activity	Yes/No	Maintenance Required	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
<b>Resident Drop-off Area</b>				
1	Roll-off containers are placed on concrete pad?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
3	Litter is present around the resident drop-off area?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
4	Spills or leaks from the roll-off containers are observed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
5	The area drainage is properly maintained	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Access Roadways</b>				
6	The access roads are in good repair? (i.e. no pavement failure, potholes, gullies)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
7	Spills or leaks are observed on the access road?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
8	Litter is observed on the access roads?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
9	Tire wash facility is in operation?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
10	Drag out from the tire wash facility is being controlled?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Stockpiles of Cover Soils and BUD Materials on and off the Landfill</b>				
11	Silt fence, haybales, or containment berms are properly installed around stockpiles	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
12	Accumulated sediment has been removed from behind the silt fence, haybales or containment berms	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
13	Is stormwater drainage diverted around the stockpile?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
14	Is the material in the stockpile contained within the stockpile area?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

No.	BMP/Activity	Yes/No	Maintenance Required	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
<b>Temporary Storage of Excavated Waste on the Landfill</b>				
15	Are temporary stockpiles of excavated solid waste tarped or covered with at least 6 inches of soil?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
16	Are temporary stockpiles of excavated solid waste located adjacent to the area of excavation?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Landfill Working Face</b>				
17	Permanent and temporary litter fence is in place to control blowing litter.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
18	Surface water run-on is diverted around the active working face	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
19	Waste is placed, compacted, and covered with at least 6 inches of compacted daily cover material.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Landfill Construction</b>				
20	Are construction activity inspections being performed at least weekly?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
21	Has the prime contractor developed and implemented an Erosion and Sediment control plan prior to beginning construction?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
22	For completed construction activities has a final inspection been performed documenting that the disturbed area has been stabilized, that temporary erosion and sediment controls have been removed and permanent stormwater quantity and quality controls are in place.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Areas of Landfill with Interim Cover</b>				
23	Exterior slopes are covered with intermediate cover or final cover.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
24	Stormwater run-off from the active landfill interim and final cover areas is diverted to the stormwater detention ponds.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
25	Vegetative cover is established within 14 days of intermediate cover or final cover placement.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Landfill Cover</b>				
26	Are all slopes with intermediate cover and are not actively worked for 21 days been properly stabilized?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
27	Are landfill areas covered with 6 inches of daily cover sloped to direct stormwater back into the landfill?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

No.	BMP/Activity	Yes/No	Maintenance Required	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
28	Are sideslope drainage swales and downchutes in good working order?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
29	Is cover vegetation in good condition?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
30	Erosions rills or sloughing are observed in the landfill cover?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Stormwater Management Ponds</b>				
31	The inlet and outlet structure protection is adequately maintained to limit erosion?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
32	Are the ponds being maintained to keep accumulated sediment to less than 50% of the working capacity of the pond?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
33	Are pipes and drainageways leading to the ponds free of debris and sediment?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
34	Surface sheen or debris is observed in the stormwater management ponds?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
35	Odor is noted from the pond water?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Leachate Collection and Treatment</b>				
36	The load out area is free of standing water to control drag out of liquids on hauling vehicle. .	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
37	Drains cleaned to maintain flow	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
38	The leachate storage system is maintained and return lines are not blocked	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
39	No fluid accumulations or breaches are noted in secondary containment.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Erosion and Sediment Control Practices</b>				
40	Silt fence and/or hay bales placed and maintained.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
41	Are breaks, cracks, or obstructions observed in ditches or other features?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

INSPECT THE FOLLOWING ON A MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY BASIS				
<b>Vehicle Service and Maintenance</b>				
101	Vehicles are parked on paved surface or stabilized gravel area?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
102	Leaking vehicles are moved indoors or equipped with drip pans?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
103	Vehicle maintenance is performed indoors?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
104	Vehicle and equipment washing occurs on the vehicle wash pad?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
105	The wash pad drain is maintained and free flowing?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
106	There is drag out from the vehicle wash pad or the maintenance building?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
107	Litter and mud/sediment is regularly removed from the wash pad?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Vehicle Fueling</b>				
108	A monthly tank inspection has been completed as part of the SPCC plan?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
109	Spills or releases are observed around the fueling area?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
110	Stormwater from the secondary containment area is visually screened and logged prior to discharge?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
111	The discharge valve for the secondary containment area is closed and locked when not in use?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
112	Spill kits and cleanup materials are in place in accordance with SPCC Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Container Storage</b>				
113	Containers are stored in designated paved or stabilized areas?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
114	Containers are empty or covered to minimize waste contact with stormwater?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
115	Tarps or covers when present are in good repair with no rips or tears?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
116	Staining, spills or releases are observed from or around the containers?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Trailer and Vehicle Storage</b>				
117	Areas are observed and inspected for evidence of leaks or spills.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
118	Staining, spills or releases are observed from or around the containers?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
119	Vehicle and trailers are stored in designated paved or stabilized areas?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	



## **Appendix M**

### **Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation**





If YES, for each location, describe the sources of those stormwater and non-stormwater discharges and any associated control measures in place:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

3. Did this inspection identify any sources of stormwater or non-stormwater discharges not previously identified in your SWPPP? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If YES, describe these sources of stormwater or non-stormwater pollutants expected to be present in these discharges, and any control measures in place:

4. Did you review stormwater monitoring data as part of this inspection to identify potential pollutant hot spots? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NA, no monitoring performed

If YES, summarize the findings of that review and describe any additional inspection activities resulting from this review:

5. Describe any evidence of pollutants entering the drainage system or discharging to surface waters, and the condition of and around outfalls, including flow dissipation measures to prevent scouring:

6. Have you taken or do you plan to take any corrective actions, as specified in Part 3 of the permit, since your last annual report submission (or since you received authorization to discharge under this permit if this is your first annual report), including any corrective actions identified as a result of this annual comprehensive site inspection?

☐ YES ☐ NO

If YES, how many conditions requiring review for correction action as specified in Parts 3.1 and 3.2 were addressed by these corrective actions?

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**NOTE:** Complete the attached Corrective Action Form (Section D) for each condition identified, including any conditions identified as a result of this comprehensive stormwater inspection.



**NOTE:** Copy this page and attach additional pages as necessary

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREA \_\_\_\_\_:

1. Brief Description:

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair? ☐ YES ☐ NO

3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement? ☐ YES ☐ NO

4. Are any additional/revised BMPs necessary in this area? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form)

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREA \_\_\_\_\_:

1. Brief Description:

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair? ☐ YES ☐ NO

3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement? ☐ YES ☐ NO

4. Are any additional/revised BMPs necessary in this area? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form)

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREA \_\_\_\_:

1. Brief Description:	
-----------------------	--

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair? ☐ YES ☐ NO

3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement? ☐ YES ☐ NO

4. Are any additional/revised BMPs necessary in this area? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**D. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS**

**Complete this page for each specific condition requiring a corrective action or a review determining that no corrective action is needed. Copy this page for additional corrective actions or reviews.**

Include both corrective actions that have been initiated or completed since the last annual report, and future corrective actions needed to address problems identified in this comprehensive stormwater inspection. Include an update on any outstanding corrective actions that had not been completed at the time of your previous annual report.

1. Corrective Action # 



 of 



 for this reporting period.

2. Is this corrective action:

- ☐ An update on a corrective action from a previous annual report; or
- ☐ A new corrective action?

3. Identify the condition(s) triggering the need for this review:

- ☐ Unauthorized release or discharge
- ☐ Numeric effluent limitation exceedance
- ☐ Control measures inadequate to meet applicable water quality standards
- ☐ Control measures inadequate to meet non-numeric effluent limitations
- ☐ Control measures not properly operated or maintained
- ☐ Change in facility operations necessitated change in control measures
- ☐ Average benchmark value exceedance
- ☐ Other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

4. Briefly describe the nature of the problem identified:

5. Date problem identified: 



 / 



 /

6. How problem was identified:

- ☐ Comprehensive site inspection
- ☐ Quarterly visual assessment
- ☐ Routine facility inspection
- ☐ Benchmark monitoring
- ☐ Notification by EPA or State or local authorities
- ☐ Other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

7. Description of corrective action(s) taken or to be taken to eliminate or further investigate the problem (e.g., describe modifications or repairs to control measures, analyses to be conducted, etc.) or if no modifications are needed, basis for that determination:

8. Did/will this corrective action require modification of your SWPPP? ☐ YES ☐ NO

9. Date corrective action initiated: 



 / 



 /

10. Date correction action completed: 



 / 



 / 



 or expected to be completed: 



 / 



 /

11. If corrective action not yet completed, provide the status of corrective action at the time of the comprehensive site inspection and describe any remaining steps (including timeframes associated with each step) necessary to complete corrective action:

## 1. Compliance Certification

If NO, summarize why you are not in compliance with the permit:

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

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date Signed: \_\_\_\_\_



## **Appendix N**

### **Annual Dry Weather Flow Monitoring Reporting Form and Non-Stormwater Discharge Certification**



ANNUAL DRY-WEATHER FLOW MONITORING REPORTING FORM

Permit # \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Inspector \_\_\_\_\_

Inspector Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date of evaluation	Outfall ID (as indicated on site map)	Was dry weather flow observed?	Method used to test or evaluate discharge	Describe results of test or evaluation for non-stormwater discharge	If non-stormwater, identify potential sources	Name/title of person who completed test or evaluation

CERTIFICATION

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date Signed



## **Appendix O**

### **Annual Certification Report (ACR) Form**





**SECTION IV: ANNUAL DRY WEATHER FLOW MONITORING:**

1. Was the annual dry weather flow inspection performed during this reporting period (See Part IV.B.1.b of the MSGP)? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. Were any non-stormwater dischargers or indicators of non-stormwater discharges identified? (If no, proceed to Section V)..... ☐ Yes ☐ No
3. Was the source of the non-stormwater discharge identified? (If no, proceed to question 5) ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No
4. Is the source an allowable non-stormwater discharge (i.e., discharge covered by another SPDES permit or an allowable non-stormwater discharge covered in Part I.C.3 of the MSGP)? (If yes, question 4.A. below must be answered; if no, proceed to question 5)..... ☐ Yes ☐ No
  - A. Has the facility's SWPPP been updated to address the newly identified allowable non-stormwater discharge(s) (See Part IV.B.1.b.(3)(d) of the MSGP)? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No
5. Were corrective and follow up actions taken to eliminate the unauthorized non-stormwater discharge (See Part IV.B.1.b.(3) of the MSGP)? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No
6. Were corrective and follow up actions successful in eliminating the unauthorized non-stormwater discharge? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

**Note:** If it is not possible to eliminate the non-authorized stormwater discharge the owner/operator must notify the Department with 14 days.

**SECTION V: STORMWATER MONITORING - BENCHMARK PARAMETERS:**

1. Is the owner/operator required to monitor stormwater at the facility for benchmark parameters (See Part IV.B.1.c)? (If no, proceed to Section VI)..... ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. Were there any monitoring problems? (Answer "Yes" if storm event criteria was not met or if the laboratory indicated quality assurance/quality control problems) ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No
3. Were any of the sampling results from this year higher than the benchmark cut-off concentrations listed in the permit? (If yes, questions 3.A and 3.B below must be answered)..... ☐ Yes ☐ No
  - A. Were corrective and follow up actions taken (See Part IV.B.1.c.(6) of the MSGP)? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No
  - B. Has the facility's SWPPP been updated to include modification to existing BMPs or installation of new BMPs to prevent the benchmark exceedance from reoccurring (See Part IV.B.1.c.(6)(c) of the MSGP) ? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

**Note:** If you had a benchmark exceedance your Corrective Action Form with follow up sample results are due by July 31 (See Part IV.B.1.c.(6)(d)(iii) of the MSGP).

**SECTION VI: STORMWATER MONITORING - COAL PILE RUNOFF:**

1. Is the owner/operator required to conduct compliance monitoring for storm water discharges from coal piles (See Part IV.B.1.d of the MSGP)? (If no, proceed to Section VII)..... ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. Were there any monitoring problems? (Answer "Yes" if storm event criteria was not meet or if the laboratory indicated quality insurance assurance/quality control problems) ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No
3. Were any of the sampling results from this year higher than the effluent limitations listed in Table IV-1 of the MSGP? (If yes, questions 3.A and 3.B. below must be answered)..... ☐ Yes ☐ No
  - A. Were corrective and follow up actions taken (See Part IV.B.1.d.(6) of the MSGP)? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No
  - B. Has the facility's SWPPP been updated to include modification to existing BMPs or installation of new BMPs to prevent the effluent limitation exceedance from reoccurring (See Part IV.B.1.d.(6) of the MSGP)? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

**Note:** If you had a effluent limitation exceedance your Corrective Action Form with follow up sample results are due by July 31 (See Part IV.B.1.e.(5)(e)(ii) of the MSGP).



**SECTION VII: STORMWATER MONITORING - COMPLIANCE MONITORING**

1. Is the owner/operator required to conduct compliance monitoring for storm water discharges subject to Point Source Category Effluent Limitations (See Part IV.B.1.e of the MSGP)? (If no, proceed to Section VIII) ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. Were there any monitoring problems? (Answer "Yes" if storm event criteria was not meet of if the laboratory indicated quality insurance assurance/quality control problems) ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No
3. Were any of the sampling results from this year higher than the effluent limitations listed in the permit? (If yes, questions 3.A and 3.B. below must be answered) ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No
- A. Were corrective and follow up actions taken (See Part IV.B.1.e.(5) of the MSGP)? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No
- B. Has the facility's SWPPP been updated to include modification to existing BMPs or installation of new BMPs to prevent the effluent limitation exceeding from reoccurring (See Part IV.B.1.e.(5)(c) of the MSGP)? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

**Note:** If you had an effluent limitation exceedance your Corrective Action Form with follow up sample results are due by July 31 (See Part IV.B.1.e.(5)(e)(ii) of the MSGP).

**SECTION VIII: STORMWATER MONITORING - DISCHARGES TO IMPAIRED WATERBODIES:**

1. Is the owner/operator required to conduct compliance monitoring for discharges to impaired waterbodies (See Part IV.B.1.g of the MSGP)? (If no, proceed to Section IX)..... ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. Were there any monitoring problems? (Answer "Yes" if storm event criteria was not meet of if the laboratory indicated quality insurance assurance/quality control problems) ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No
3. Were any of the sampling results from this year higher than the benchmark cut-off concentrations or effluent limitations listed in the permit? (If yes, questions 3.A and 3.B below must be answered). ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No
- A. Were corrective and follow up actions taken (See Part IV.B.1.g.(6) of the MSGP)? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No
- B. Has the facility's SWPPP been updated to include modification to existing BMPs or installation of new BMPs to prevent the benchmark cutoff concentrations or effluent limitations exceedance from reoccurring (See Part IV.B.1.g.(6)(c) of the MSGP)? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No
- C. Did the follow-up quarterly sample show the corrective and follow up actions to be successful? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

**SECTION IX: SUMMARY:**

Provide a brief description of any facility changes; problems identified during comprehensive compliance evaluations, quarterly visual observations or monitoring results; and actions taken to improve the quality of the stormwater discharge.

**CERTIFICATION**

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Owner/Operator First Name (please print or type)

\_\_\_\_\_  
MI

\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Owner/Operator Last Name (please print or type)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Owner/Operator Signature



## **Appendix P**

### **SWPPP Revision Form**



## SWPPP Amendment Log

Amend. No.	Description of the Amendment	Date of Amendment	Amendment Prepared by [Name(s) and Title]
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			