

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

**AMTRAK
SHORE LINE EAST MAINTENANCE FACILITY
251 HALLOCK AVENUE
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT**

April 2026

Prepared By:



National Railroad Passenger Corporation
Environment & Sustainability Group
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STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN AMTRAK SHORE LINE EAST MAINTENANCE OF WAY FACILITY

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REVISION HISTORY

SWPP PLAN REVISION HISTORY

Date of Revision	Plan Revisions
May 2011	Revised entire plan to reflect 2011 General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity.
October 2011	Revised plan to indicate that New Locomotive Fueling Area is operational.
July 2012	Revised plan following semiannual CSI.
November 2013	Revised plan following semiannual CSI. Revision included removal of temporary fueling area.
November 2015	Updated site address. Updated Table 2 to reflect new Facility Manager. Changed Appendix A to the permit that was modified on December 3, 2013. Revised Appendices E and F forms to discuss BMP Maintenance Actions.
September 2020	Updated text based on facility changes. Updated Tables 1-6 based on facility personnel changes, facility changes and spills. Updated Figures 2-4 based on facility updates. Revised Appendices A, D and E.

REVISION HISTORY

April 2022	Updated Non-Stormwater Discharge Certification Statement. Updated Section 1.1 based on reissuance of the General Permit. Made general updates to Sections 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3. Updated Sections 2.2.1, 2.2.3, 2.2.6 based on changes made at the facility. Added Sections 2.2.4 and 2.2.5 based on changes made at the facility and adding the Former MNR Shop to the Amtrak lease area. Updated Section 2.3.1 to discuss removal of Tank AST-12 and add a discussion for UST-2. Added Section 2.3.4 for new storage areas . Updated Section 2.4 based on additional drainage investigations at the facility. Added Sections 3.4.5, 3.4.6, 3.4.7, 3.4.8, 3.4.10, 3.4.11 based on changes made at the facility and adding the Former MNR Shop to the Amtrak lease area. Updated Section 4.2 to discuss train washing area. Updated Section 4.10 to remove discussion of the sand silo.
September 2024	Updated tables to reflect changes in the RAO, Pollution Prevention Team members, and list of spills. Updated Section 2.2.2 to reflect temporary change in locomotive fueling. Updated Figure 1 and 2 to include oil transfer piping for aboveground storage tanks.
March 2026	Revisions were made to comply with the November 1, 2025 General Permit. Added or updated Sections 4.13, 4.14, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, and 9.0 as well as Tables 1-6 and Appendix references. Updated Appendix C to include the Coastal Consistency Review Form. Added Appendices B, F, I, J, K, and L. Removed the Stormwater Monitoring Report from the Appendix.

MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

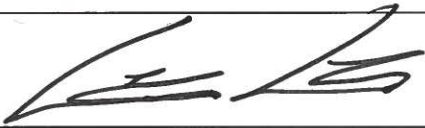
MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

I hereby certify that I am making this certification in connection with a registration under the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity, submitted to the Commissioner by National Railroad Passenger Corporation for an activity located at the New Haven Shoreline East Facility and that all terms and conditions of the general permit are being met for all discharges which have been created, initiated or maintained and such activity is eligible for authorization under such permit. I further certify that a system is in place to ensure that all terms and conditions of this general permit will continue to be met for all discharges authorized by this general permit at the site.

I certify that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information that provides the basis for this certification, including but not limited to all information described in Section 2.2.16.1 of such general permit, and I certify, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining such information, that the information upon which this certification is based is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I certify that I have made an affirmative determination in accordance with Section 2.2.16.2 of this general permit.

I understand that the registration filed in connection with such general permit is submitted in accordance with and shall comply with the requirements of Section 22a-430b of Regs. Conn. State Agencies. I also understand that knowingly making any false statement made in the submitted information and in this certification may be punishable as a criminal offense, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment, under section 53a-157b of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies and any other applicable law.

Responsible Amtrak Official

Certifier Name*:	Frank Carrieri	Certifier Title:	Superintendent
Certifier Signature:		Date:	4/2/26
Site/Facility Name and Address:	New Haven Shoreline East Facility 251 Hallock Avenue New Haven, CT	General Permit No.:	CTR050000

* See memorandum regarding delegation of authority on next page.

MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

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MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

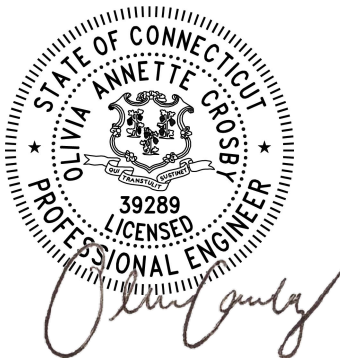
PLAN CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

PLAN CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

I certify that I have thoroughly and completely reviewed the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan prepared for the site or facility known as the New Haven Shoreline East Facility. I further certify, based on such review and site visit by myself or my agent, and on my professional judgment, that the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan meets the criteria set forth in the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity.

I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement made in the submitted information may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with section 22a-6 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, pursuant to section 53a-157b of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, and in accordance with any other applicable statute.

Certifier Name*:	Olivia Crosby, PE	Certifier Title:	Assistant VP, Civil Engineer (WSP USA, Inc.)
Certifier Signature:		Date:	April 1, 2026
Site/Facility Name and Address:	New Haven Shoreline East Facility 251 Hallock Avenue New Haven, CT	General Permit No.:	CTR050000



NON-STORMWATER CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

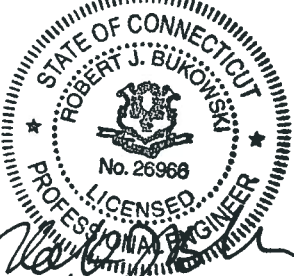
NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

I certify that in my professional judgment, the stormwater discharge from the site consists only of stormwater, or of stormwater combined with wastewater authorized by an effective permit issued under section 22a-430 or section 22a-430b of the Connecticut General Statutes, including the provisions of this general permit, or of stormwater combined with any of the following discharges provided they do not contribute to a violation of water quality standards:

- landscape irrigation or lawn watering;
- uncontaminated groundwater discharges such as pumped groundwater, foundation drains, water from crawl space pumps and footing drains;
- discharges of uncontaminated air conditioner or refrigeration condensate;
- water sprayed for dust control or at a truck load wet-down station;
- naturally occurring discharges such as rising groundwaters, uncontaminated groundwater infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(20)), springs, and flows from riparian habitats and wetlands.

This certification is based on testing and/or evaluation of the stormwater discharge from the site. I further certify that all potential sources of non-stormwater at the site, a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-stormwater discharges, the evaluation criteria or testing method used, the date of any testing and/or evaluation, and the on-site drainage points that were directly observed during the test have been described in detail in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan prepared for the site. I further certify that no interior building floor drains exist unless such floor drain connection has been approved and permitted by the commissioner or otherwise authorized by a local authority for discharge as domestic sewage to sanitary sewer. I am aware that there may be significant penalties for false statements in this certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowingly making false statements.

Robert J. Bukowski
State of Connecticut Professional Engineer

Seal 
Date: 11/27/13

Registration No. 26966

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) has prepared this Stormwater Pollution Prevention (SWPP) Plan for the Shore Line East (SLE) Maintenance Facility which is located at 251 Hallock Avenue in New Haven, Connecticut. The facility is owned by the Connecticut Department of Transportation (CT DOT) and operated by Amtrak under contract to the CT DOT. It is used for routine service, inspection, and maintenance of locomotives and coaches used in CT Rail Hartford Line commuter rail service between New Haven and Springfield, Massachusetts.

1.1 Plan Applicability and Objectives

The primary 2-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code for the SLE facility is 40 (Railroad Transportation). Industries classified under SIC 40 are required to meet U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP) stormwater regulations. These regulations are summarized below.

The Clean Water Act Amendments of 1987 authorized the USEPA to develop regulations to control stormwater discharges to surface water bodies under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting program. In 1995, the USEPA issued Multi-Sector General Permits to all states, including Connecticut, where the CT DEEP is the permitting authority under the NPDES program.

In Connecticut, an industrial facility that discharges stormwater to a surface water body via a “point source” (e.g., catch basin, drainpipe, or other drainage structure), which is directly related to the industrial activity, must seek authorization under the *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* (General Permit). The General Permit was first issued on October 1, 1992 and has been reissued several times. The current General Permit became effective on November 1, 2025 and expires on September 30, 2030. A copy of the permit is provided in **Appendix A**. This SWPP Plan was prepared in accordance with the current General Permit.

At the SLE facility, stormwater is collected in various drainage structures that are connected to the on-site storm sewer system. This system, in turn, is connected via underground piping to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), which discharges to Long Island Sound. As a result, the facility is eligible for coverage under the General Permit. Amtrak applied for and received coverage under the current General Permit in June 2011.

Facilities subject to the Connecticut General Permit are required to prepare a SWPP Plan, which must be certified by a Professional Engineer registered in the state of Connecticut or a Certified Hazardous Materials Manager (CHMM). The SWPP Plan has two major objectives:

1. To identify the potential sources of pollution that may affect the quality of industrial stormwater discharges from a facility; and
2. To describe and ensure implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce pollutants in industrial stormwater discharges.

SECTION 1

This SWPP Plan is organized in a format consistent with the Connecticut General Permit. In addition, various forms and checklists that are designed to document compliance with the Plan are contained in the Appendices.

If any of the following issues occur, this SWPP Plan must be amended:

- A significant change to the site that could impact stormwater pollution
- The actions outlined in the plan fail to protect against pollution
- A specific request by the Connecticut DEEP Commissioner
- A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) to which the permittee is subject has been established
- Significant sources or potential sources are identified as a result of any inspection or visual monitoring
- Monitoring benchmarks are exceeded as specified in the permit

If substantial changes are made to the Plan, it must be recertified by a Connecticut-registered Professional Engineer or a CHMM. A Plan revision history is included at the front of this document.

1.2 Plan Implementation

The primary responsibility for implementing this SWPP Plan is the Pollution Prevention Team (PPT). The PPT consists of supervisory employees and other designated workers representing all of the operating departments at the facility. The current members of the PPT for the Southampton Street facility are listed in **Table 1**, and a summary of the team member responsibilities is presented in **Table 2**.

1.3 Plan Availability

Considered a document available to the public under section 308(b) of the Clean Water Act, the SWPP Plan must be kept on-site and made available not only to facility workers but also to regulatory agency personnel and the general public upon request. A copy of the SWPP Plan for the SLE facility is maintained in the facility's environmental files, which are kept in the office of the Lead Environmental Specialist (LES) on the fourth floor of New Haven Union Station.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION AND CONTACT INFORMATION

A description of the site, including the physical layout and surrounding land use, facility operations, material storage, and drainage, is presented in the following sections.

2.1 Site Description

The SLE facility occupies approximately twelve acres of the greater New Haven Rail Yard, which is located off of Hallock Avenue in New Haven. As shown on **Figure 1**, the facility is located approximately ½ mile west of Long Island Sound and consists of one major shop building, several smaller buildings, a number of aboveground storage tanks (ASTs), paved access roads and parking areas, and several train storage tracks. These features and the overall SLE Operational Area are shown on **Figures 2, 3, and 4**.

Surrounding land use is primarily railroad related, with some residential neighborhoods and commercial properties located within ¼ mile of the site along Union Avenue and adjacent streets. New Haven Union Station lies a short distance to the north, while maintenance facilities and storage tracks for Metro-North Railroad (MNR) trains, directly abut the facility to the south, east, and west. This SWPP Plan does not address the facilities or operations of MNR.

2.2 Facility Operations

The SLE facility, which has been in use since 2000, is operated on a daily basis for routine service, inspection, and maintenance of trains used in CT Rail Hartford Line commuter rail service. A brief description of facility operations is presented in the sections below.

2.2.1 Locomotive and Coach Maintenance

Amtrak personnel service and inspect locomotives and coaches on a daily basis inside the Diesel Shop, which is a large steel and concrete building containing four train servicing tracks (Tracks 24 through 27). Service and inspection activities occur on Tracks 24 and 25 while maintenance activities occur on Tracks 26 and 27. Limited servicing takes place outdoors on Tracks 29 and 81 through 85. The Shop also contains offices, locker rooms, a Storehouse, a machine shop, and several bulk oil storage tanks. A former outdoor train washing structure consisting of a concrete containment area with an overhead metal canopy is connected to the north end of the Shop.

The primary maintenance activities conducted inside the Diesel Shop include adding lubrication oil and other engine fluids to locomotives, removing used oil and changing oil filters, replacing brake shoes, adding traction sand, and performing minor repairs. These activities are conducted while trains are staged inside the building. Locomotive and coach toilets are emptied at sanitary pump-out stations located outside the building at the east end of the former train washing canopy.

2.2.2 Locomotive Fueling

Locomotive fueling operations are normally conducted at the Locomotive Fueling Facility, which is located approximately 500 feet south of the Diesel Shop (see **Figure 2**). The Fueling Facility

SECTION 2

consists of two fueling tracks, one of which (Track 39) passes through a small building where all fueling is designed to be performed (Fueling Building).

Two bulk storage tanks that supply diesel fuel to the Fueling Building (AST-13 and AST-14) are located a short distance to the south in the Fuel Off-Loading Area (see **Figure 2**). This area also includes a tanker truck off-loading containment pad and canopy and a Pump House Building, which contains pumps used to transfer fuel from tanker trucks to the storage tanks and from the storage tanks to the Fueling Facility.

Due to a malfunction of the fire suppression system associated with the Fuel Off-Loading Area in September 2023, use of the Fueling Building has been temporarily suspended. Locomotives are currently being fueled using fuel trucks provided by a vendor.

2.2.3 Locomotive Sanding

The Locomotive Sanding Area is located just north of the Fueling Building as shown on **Figure 2**. This area consists of a bulk traction sand storage tank and apparatus to deliver sand to locomotives using compressed air. Sand is also added to SLE locomotives inside the Diesel Shop and via a mobile cart on Tracks 81 through 85.

2.2.4 Former MNR Critical System Replacement Shop

The former MNR Critical System Replacement (CSR) Shop directly abuts the west side of the Diesel Shop. In June 2022, CT DOT turned over the building to Amtrak to support CT Rail Hartford Line train maintenance. Amtrak is currently using the building for equipment locomotive and coach overhauls and storage.

2.2.5 Train Washing

Trains are washed on a weekly basis by an outside vendor using a portable pressure washer and vacuum truck. The washing is performed on Tracks 24 and 25 north of the Diesel Shop in an area with a large concrete containment pad located beneath an overhead canopy (see **Figure 2**). When the vendor has completed washing a train, the waste wash water is removed from the containment pad and transported offsite for proper disposal.

2.2.6 Train Storage

Fourteen tracks are used for SLE and Hartford Line train operations at the facility (see **Figures 2 and 3**). Tracks 24 through 27 provide access to and from the Diesel Shop. In addition, trains are typically staged on these tracks inside the Shop while being serviced or repaired. Tracks 21 through 23 are used to store shopped equipment while awaiting repair. Equipment is stored inside and to the south of the former CSR Shop. Tracks 26, 27, and 27A may be used for locomotive staging while awaiting yard moves. Tracks 29 and 38 provide the primary access for SLE and Hartford Line trains to and from New Haven Station. Typically, a protect trainset is staged on Track 29. Five other tracks (Tracks 81 through 85) are used for temporary train storage prior to assignment.

SECTION 2

A summary of the tracks used in SLE and Hartford Line service is presented below:

Track Number	Primary Use
21	Periodic train storage
22	Periodic train storage
23	Periodic train storage
24	Diesel shop access; train storage
25	Diesel shop access; train storage
26	Diesel shop access; train storage
27	Diesel shop access; train storage
27A	Locomotive Storage
29	Access to station; train storage
38	Access to station
39	Fueling / Sanding
73	Emergency Fueling
81	Train storage
82	Train storage
83	Train storage
84	Train storage
85	Train storage

2.3 Material Storage

To support SLE facility operations, various materials are stored in tanks, drums, and other containers at the facility. These materials include diesel fuel, various lubrication oils, used oil, and traction sand. In addition, dumpsters and roll-off containers are used to store various types of solid or regulated waste including trash, scrap metal, and oily solids. A summary of the materials stored outdoors or that have the potential to affect stormwater runoff due to handling or use is presented in **Table 1**. The locations of tanks and material storage areas are shown on **Figures 2, 3, and 4**. A more detailed description of material storage by location is provided below.

2.3.1 Storage Tanks

There are eight bulk petroleum storage tanks at the facility. Four of the tanks are located inside the Diesel Shop. These tanks are used to store various types of locomotive lubricating oil and used oil (AST- 7 through AST-10). In the Fuel Off-Loading Area, there are two bulk diesel fuel tanks (AST-13 and AST-14). In the Locomotive Fueling Area, there is one lubricating oil tank (AST-15) and a diesel fuel tank (AST-16) associated with an emergency generator.

The product stored in each of the tanks and their capacities are summarized below.

Tank Number	Tank Contents	Tank Capacity (gallons)
AST-7	Lubricating Oil (40 W)	5,000
AST-8	HEP Oil* (15W-40)	1,000

SECTION 2

AST-9	Used Oil	5,000
AST-10	HEP Oil* (15W-40)	1,000
AST-13	Diesel fuel	29,600
AST-14	Diesel fuel	29,600
AST-15	Lubricating oil	2,000
AST-16	Diesel fuel	300

* Head end power oil

A summary of the construction information for each of these tanks is provided in **Table 4**. Oil transfer piping diagrams are included in **Figure 2**.

In addition to the ASTs listed above, there are two underground storage tanks (UST) at the site. UST-1 is located outside the southeast corner of the Diesel Shop and is designed to receive oil that may leak from the tanks or transfer pumps located in the Tank Room. As such, it is considered to be an emergency spill / overflow containment tank and is exempt from UST regulations.

UST-2 is located between Tracks 24 and 25 beneath the concrete containment pad in the Train Wash Area north of the Diesel Shop. The tank is owned by the CT DOT and was originally designed to collect wash water from a train wash system, but the train washing system was removed in the early 2000s. The tank does not have any outlets and all inlets to the tank have been closed and sealed. The tank has been decommissioned and is awaiting official closure construction by the CT DOT.

MNR maintains a kerosene storage tank adjacent to Track 47 (see **Figure 3**), which is used to fuel a snow jet that is typically stored on that track. Although this location lies within Amtrak's operational area in the New Haven Rail Yard, Amtrak has no responsibility for inspecting or maintaining this storage tank.

2.3.2 Drums and Other Containers

Drums containing various virgin oils and engine fluids are delivered to the facility Storehouse loading dock which is located in the northeast portion of the Diesel Shop. For a list of these products, refer to **Table 1**. Following delivery, the drums are either kept in the Storehouse until needed for use or are transported directly to an in-use storage area inside the Shop.

Drums used to store oily wastes are maintained inside the Diesel Shop and the Pump House at the Fuel Off-Loading Area. The wastes stored in these drums include used oil, waste diesel fuel, oily absorbents, and used fuel filters. Drums used to collect diesel fuel for reuse are stored in the Fueling Building and the Pump House at the Fuel Off-Loading Area.

Used oil filters generated inside the Diesel Shop are stored in two 330-gallon used oil filter collection bins. These bins are mounted on wheels so they can be emptied by a waste vendor.

Flammable liquid storage cabinets are used at various locations inside the Diesel Shop and Storehouse to store flammable fuels, spray paint, lubricants, and cleaning products.

2.3.3 Material Control Storehouse

The Material Control Department stores a variety of materials in inventory in the Storehouse to support the train maintenance operations conducted at the facility. These materials may include spare parts, drums of oils, aerosol cans containing cleaning products, aerosol lubricants and cleaners, locomotive traction sand, and compressed gases (i.e., propane, oxygen, acetylene, and refrigerants).

2.3.4 Other Material Storage

Sand used by locomotives to provide adequate traction and braking is stored in a 736-cubic yard silo located in the Locomotive Sanding Area north of the Fueling Building (see **Figure 2**). The silo is filled with sand by a vendor.

Traction sand is also stored in 50-pound bags in the Storehouse. These bags are used to fill a hopper that delivers sand to locomotives in the Diesel Shop, or to fill a small tank on the back of a cart used to deliver sand to locomotives on Tracks 81-85.

2.3.5 Solid Waste Storage

Dumpsters located near the northeast corner of the Diesel Shop are used to store various types of solid waste generated by facility operations, including trash, cardboard, and scrap metal. These dumpsters and containers are emptied on a periodic basis by waste vendors and transported offsite for disposal.

2.3.6 Transformers

There are four oil-filled transformers in use in the area of the SLE facility. Three of the transformers are located near the southeast corner of the Diesel Shop and are the responsibility of Amtrak for inspection (see **Figure 3**). The other transformer is located near the Locomotive Fueling Facility and is the responsibility of MNR. All of the transformers, which are situated on concrete pads, contain mineral oil.

2.4 Drainage

The topography of the SLE facility is relatively flat. Regionally, stormwater runoff tends to flow south and east toward New Haven Harbor (Long Island Sound), the nearest surface water body. In most areas of the facility, stormwater either infiltrates directly into the ground or runs off as sheet flow and then infiltrates into the ground. However, some stormwater is collected by drainage structures in the vicinity of the Diesel Shop and the Locomotive Fueling Facility as described below.

Stormwater that collects on the roof of the Diesel Shop is directed through a series of drains and leaders to a single vertical pipe located between Tracks 26 and 27 at the south end of the building.

This pipe discharges to a 15-inch storm drain line that ties into the site-wide storm sewer system for the New Haven Rail Yard (see **Figure 3**). Minimal amounts of stormwater may enter the Diesel Shop's wastewater system along the north and south ends of the building during certain rain events. Sumps with drains located behind the Shop's overhead doors convey this stormwater by gravity into the concrete containment pits underlying Tracks 24 through 27. The stormwater, along with wastewater generated from facility operations that also collects in the concrete pits, drains by gravity to a drop table pit structure inside the building (see **Figure 4**). Pumps convey wastewater from the drop table pit to oil/water separator OWS-2, which discharges to piping connected to the municipal sanitary sewer system.

In the area of the Locomotive Fueling Facility, stormwater is collected on the roof of the Fueling Building, in the concrete oil collection pans located on Track 73, and in track drainage structures surrounding the Fueling Building (see **Figure 2**). This stormwater drains by gravity to a sand trap where solids settle out and then flows to oil/water separator OWS-3.

After being discharged from separator OWS-3, stormwater from the Locomotive Fueling Facility comingles with stormwater collected from track drainage structures west and south of the former CSR Shop and flows to a point where it leaves Amtrak's operational area (see **Figures 2 and 3**). A manhole located between Tracks 38 and 81 is identified as Outfall 001 under the General Permit. Beyond this point, the New Haven Rail Yard storm sewer system does not receive any stormwater runoff from the SLE facility and eventually connects to the New Haven MS4 on Church Street, which discharges into New Haven Harbor (Long Island Sound).

Stormwater collected from the roof leaders on the canopy in the Fuel Off-Loading Area and the adjacent Pump House discharges to a pump station located south of the Fuel Off-Loading Area (see **Figure 2**). Commingled with stormwater discharges from MNR's main train storage yard, the stormwater is then pumped to the on-site storm sewer system eventually connecting to the MS4 on Church Street. The manhole located near the southeast corner of the canopy is identified as Outfall 02 under the General Permit. However, since there are no industrial activities occurring on the roof of the Pump House or the canopy of the Fuel Off-Loading Area, the stormwater discharges from this area reflect only clean runoff and are not representative of stormwater discharges from the facility. Therefore, stormwater monitoring is only conducted at Outfall 001.

Stormwater that collects in drains located in the fuel tanker truck off-loading containment pad flows to oil/water separator OWS-1 (see **Figure 2**). After passing through the separator, stormwater flows into piping connected to the municipal sanitary sewer system.

2.5 Potential to Impact Endangered or Threatened Species

To receive coverage under the General Permit, industrial activity must not threaten the continued existence of any species listed pursuant to section 26-306 of the Connecticut General Statutes as endangered or threatened and must not result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat designated as essential to such species. As a result, a determination must be made regarding whether endangered or threatened species are adversely affected by stormwater discharges from a facility. Based on a request from Amtrak in 2011, the Connecticut DEEP reviewed the Natural Diversity Data Base (NDDDB) and determined that stormwater discharges from the SLE facility will not impact any known Federal or State endangered, threatened, or

special concern species that are present in the vicinity of the site. A copy of the NDDDB review is provided in **Appendix C**.

2.6 Pollution Prevention Team

The primary responsibility for implementing this SWPP Plan lies with the Pollution Prevention Team (PPT). The PPT consists of supervisory employees and other designated workers representing all of the operating departments at the facility as well as Amtrak's stormwater services consultant. The current members of the PPT for the SLE facility are listed in **Table 2**, and a summary of the team member responsibilities is presented in **Table 3**.

3.0 POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

To assess potential sources of stormwater pollutants at the SLE facility, the following information was evaluated as described in the sections below:

- Inventory of materials used at the facility that could be exposed to stormwater;
- History of spills at the facility;
- Presence of non-stormwater discharges.

3.1 Inventory of Exposed Materials

The materials listed below are either stored outdoors or could potentially be exposed to stormwater at the facility as a result of handling or use. A more detailed summary of the exposed materials is presented in **Table 1**.

- Diesel fuel stored in Tanks AST-13 and AST-14 in the Fuel Off-Loading Area.
- Oils stored in Tanks AST-7, AST-8, AST-9, and AST-10 inside the Diesel Shop Tank Room.
- Lubricating oil stored in Tank AST-15 in the Locomotive Fueling Area.
- Mineral oil contained in electrical transformers near the southeast corner of the Diesel Shop.
- Solid waste and oily solids stored in dumpsters and roll-off containers located near the northeast corner of the Diesel Shop.

3.2 History of Spills and Leaks

Some documented spills of oil or hazardous materials have occurred at the facility since 2019. A summary of these spill incidents and the cleanup actions that were taken is summarized in **Table 4**.

3.3 Certification of Non-Stormwater Discharges

A preliminary evaluation of the presence of non-stormwater discharges at the site was conducted by Wood on May 26, 2011, using utility drawings and was field verified in July 2011 (see below). The drawings indicate that all floor-drain like features inside the Diesel Shop, the Fueling Building (Locomotive Fueling Facility), and the fuel truck containment pad in the Fuel Off-Loading Area are connected to the on-site sanitary sewer system. The discharges associated with these buildings and structures are authorized through coverage under the *General Pretreatment Permit for Non-Significant Industrial User Discharges to Publicly Owned Treatment Works (Non-SIU GP)*,

effective December 1, 2025. In the Diesel Shop, wastewater that collects in the concrete maintenance pits underlying Tracks 24, 25, and 26 and in floor drains incorporated into Track 27 drains to the drop table pit inside the building. Pumps in the drop table pit convey the wastewater to an oil/water separator OWS-2 located outside the north end of the Shop (**Figure 3**).

The former CSR Shop does not have a wastewater collection system inside the building and is not connected to any oil/water separators or to the sanitary sewer system.

In the Fueling Building, wastewater that collects in the concrete maintenance pit underlying Track 39 flows to an oil/water separator designated as OWS-3 (**Figure 2**). Drainage of wastewater from the fuel truck containment pad in the Fuel Off-Loading Area is also conveyed to separator OWS-3.

In July 2011, shortly after the CT DOT finished construction of the Locomotive Fueling Facility and its associated storm and sanitary sewer system, a site visit was conducted by Amtrak and Wood personnel to assess whether any non-allowable stormwater discharges exist. A non-stormwater discharge was observed in a drain manhole structure near the Fueling Building. Amtrak requested as-built utility drawings from the CT DOT to assist with identifying potential sources for the discharge, but CT DOT indicated that these drawings are not available. During semiannual Comprehensive Site Inspections (CSIs) conducted in December 2012 and November 2013, Wood re-inspected the drainage structure for non-stormwater discharges and none were observed. Based on this information, it is assumed that the discharge observed in July 2011 was most likely groundwater infiltration.

In May 2022, a field inspection for non-stormwater discharges was conducted at the facility. However, due to the location of locomotives staged in the yard, not all drainage structures could be inspected. The remainder of the drainage structures will be inspected during an upcoming site inspection and the non-stormwater discharge certification will be updated at that time.

3.4 Potential Pollutant Sources

Based on the information evaluated above, Amtrak has identified several potential stormwater pollutant sources associated with industrial activities conducted at the SLE facility. These sources and the corresponding potential pollutants are summarized in **Table 5** and are described in detail below. However, in most areas of the facility, stormwater runoff infiltrates into the ground which reduces the potential for impact to surface water from these sources.

3.4.1 Locomotive Fueling

Locomotive fueling is performed on a daily basis inside the Fueling Building. Because the fueling involves handling large quantities of product, it represents the largest potential source of stormwater pollution at the facility.

3.4.2 Product Transfers

The transfer of hazardous materials and wastes at the facility could impact stormwater if appropriate spill prevention procedures are not implemented. This is particularly true of petroleum

product transfers, which are performed on a regular basis at the facility. In addition, spills or leaks could occur when vendors fill product storage tanks since the fill ports for these tanks are all located outdoors. This is also the case when vendors remove used oil from a tank or oily wastewater from oil/water separators.

3.4.3 Drum Storage and Handling

The storage and handling of hazardous materials and wastes in drums and smaller containers at the facility could result in a spill or release if the drums and containers are not stored under cover or on containment, their covers are not kept closed when not in use, or they are dropped or knocked over.

3.4.4 Equipment Storage

The storage of locomotives at the facility could be a potential source of stormwater pollution as a result of incidental drips and leaks of engine fluids. Although track absorbent pads are maintained along most tracks at the facility, the potential exists for stormwater impacts to occur.

As stated above, MNR routinely stores a snow jet on Track 47, which is used to remove snow from tracks in the winter season. Although this location lies within Amtrak's operational area in the New Haven Rail Yard, Amtrak has no responsibility for inspecting or maintaining the unit.

3.4.5 Locomotive Sanding and Brake Testing

Sand is added to all locomotives on an as-needed basis to ensure adequate traction and safe braking. This occurs at the Locomotive Sanding Area north of the Fueling Building, inside the Diesel Shop, and on Tracks 81-85. In addition, prior to leaving the rail yard, all locomotives must perform a brake test which causes sand to be released. A buildup of sand on track absorbent pads during sanding or brake testing could be washed into stormwater runoff.

3.4.6 Outdoor Train Servicing

Limited servicing of SLE and Hartford Line trains is performed outdoors on Tracks 81 through 85 in the Main Rail Yard. This includes coach cleaning, replacement of fluorescent lamps, replacement of brake shoes, and brake testing. It is possible for all of these activities to adversely impact the stormwater if good housekeeping practices are not followed.

3.4.7 Train Washing

Train washing is conducted by a vendor in the Train Wash Area on Tracks 24 and 25 north of the Diesel Shop. The washing is limited to the 125-foot x 50-foot x 10-inch concrete containment pad beneath the overhead canopy shown on **Figure 3**. All waste wash water generated in this area is contained within the concrete containment pad and is removed by the vendor after washing. It is possible for equipment washing to adversely impact stormwater if proper procedures to prevent overspray are not followed.

3.4.8 Work Vehicle Storage

Work vehicles used by the Mechanical Department are commonly parked outdoors in the parking lot along the east side of the Diesel Shop or on the concrete containment pad located outside the Tank Room. If these vehicles are parked for long periods of time, it is possible for engine fluids, fuel, or oil to leak onto the pavement and infiltrate into the ground.

3.4.9 Transformer Use

There are four electrical transformers in use at the facility, three of which are located near the southeast corner of the Diesel Shop. Although unlikely, impacts to stormwater could occur because of a transformer leak, rupture, or explosion. Although the transformers are located within Amtrak's operational area, MNR is responsible for maintaining them.

3.4.10 Railroad Material Storage

The CT DOT and MNR are currently storing a variety of railroad materials on the ground along the access road east of the Fuel Offloading Building. These materials, which include wooden crossties and a variety of metal hardware, are related to a track construction project taking place at another location in the New Haven Rail Yard. It is possible for some of these materials to adversely impact stormwater if they are stored directly on the ground. Although the materials are located within Amtrak's operational area, the CT DOT and MNR are responsible for inspecting and maintaining them.

3.4.11 Construction Activities

There are currently no construction projects underway within the Amtrak operational area. However, any future construction activities would be evaluated for sediment erosion potential. In addition, should future construction projects result in more than one acre of land disturbance, Amtrak would evaluate the potential for sediment erosion and review the applicability of the Connecticut General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities. Any future project, regardless of size, would comply with the 2002 Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control during construction and the 2004 Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual for the design and implementation of post-construction stormwater management measures.

3.4.12 Solid Waste Storage

Dumpsters and roll-off containers are used to temporarily store trash, cardboard, scrap metal, and oily solids generated at the facility. Because these containers are located outdoors, they represent a potential source of stormwater pollution if they are not kept covered.

3.5 Impaired Waters

Stormwater collected at the SLE facility ultimately discharges to New Haven Harbor (Long Island Sound) through the City of New Haven MS4. The inner estuary of New Haven Harbor from Sandy Point to the Interstate 95 crossing is identified as CT-C1_013-SB by the CT DEEP and

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is designated as impaired on the state's 2024 Impaired Waterbodies list. This waterbody does not meet Water Quality Standards for the following designated uses:

- Habitat for Marine Fish, Other Aquatic life and Wildlife;
- Recreation;
- Commercial Shellfish Harvesting.

Pollutants causing the impairment were identified as:

- Nutrients/Biological Eutrophication;
- Oil and Grease;
- Dissolved oxygen;
- Polychlorinated biphenyls;
- Enterococcus

In addition to the impairments listed above, the inner estuary of New Haven Harbor is subject to the statewide bacteria TMDL effective September 2012.

As described in Section 6.3, impaired waters monitoring is not required for the SLE facility as the stormwater is discharged into the City of New Haven MS4 prior to entering New Haven Harbor.

4.0 STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES

Based on the assessment of the potential pollutant sources described in Section 3.4, stormwater control measures have been identified to prevent, eliminate, or reduce pollutant impacts on stormwater discharges at the SLE facility. These control measures are described below.

4.1 Good Housekeeping and Spill Prevention

The potential for stormwater impacts at the SLE facility can be greatly reduced by practicing good housekeeping and spill prevention. Maintaining clean and orderly work and material storage areas minimizes the possibility of accidental spills caused by the improper storage or handling of hazardous materials and wastes, the poor condition of storage containers, or the accumulation of trash and other waste materials. In addition, the routine use of spill containment materials and equipment, including absorbent pads, spill buckets, and containment pallets, can contain incidental leaks and spills of hazardous materials and wastes and prevent spilled materials from entering drainage structures.

Specific good housekeeping and spill prevention procedures have been developed for critical operations at the facility. These procedures are described in the following sections.

4.1.1 Locomotive Fueling/Product Transfers

To prevent spills from impacting stormwater during product transfers, all such transfers will take place inside a building to the extent practical. When that is not possible, spill pads and/or spill buckets will be placed beneath equipment fill pipes to capture any drips or leaks that may occur. In addition, if a vendor fills or empties a storage tank or cleans out one of the oil/water separators, facility personnel will provide oversight to ensure that no spills occur. Fully stocked spill kits are kept in the vicinity of each product transfer area.

4.1.2 Drum Storage and Handling

To prevent adverse impacts to stormwater runoff in material storage areas, all drums and other containers of liquid products will be stored, where possible, on containment pallets, undercover, or inside a structure. Containment structures must be capable of holding at least the volume of the largest drum or container. In addition, all covers and bung holes will be kept closed when a drum or container is not in use. Any spills resulting from product transfers or from leaking containers will be addressed immediately by using absorbent materials and, if appropriate, by transferring fluids to new containers. In addition, the contents of all containers will be clearly labeled.

4.1.3 Equipment Storage

Oil absorbent track pads have been installed on portions of the storage tracks where trains are stored to capture incidental drips and leaks of oil and engine fluids as well as traction sand generated from brake testing. On these tracks, trains will be stored such that locomotives are staged over the track absorbent pads to the extent possible to prevent impacts to stormwater.

4.1.4 Transformer Use

Four transformers are located at the facility. These transformers are all situated on concrete pads and have spill kits located in close proximity for use in the event of a spill. To minimize stormwater impacts, the transformers will be inspected routinely for evidence of leaks (see Section 5.1). If any transformer leaks are observed, Amtrak will notify MNR which is responsible for making repairs.

4.1.5 Solid Waste Storage

To prevent impacts to stormwater, all trash compactors and open-top dumpsters and roll-off containers will be kept covered to the extent practical.

4.2 Vehicle or Equipment Washing

Washing of trains is conducted by a vendor in the Train Wash Area located at the north end of the Diesel Shop (see **Figure 2**). Tracks 24 and 25 pass through this structure. The washing is limited to the 125-foot x 50-foot x 10-inch concrete containment pad beneath the overhead canopy. All waste wash water generated in this location is contained in the containment pad and is removed and properly disposed of by the vendor after washing. Washing vehicles, locomotives, or coaches at any other location is prohibited at the SLE facility.

4.3 Floor Drains

The Storehouse portion of the Diesel Shop was constructed with floor drains. However, these drains were sealed with concrete prior to the startup of operations in 2000. There are three additional floor drains in the building, which are located in the Tank Room. These floor drains are connected to a 10,000-gallon UST which is located outside the southeast corner of the Diesel Shop and are designed to capture any oil that leaks that may occur from the tanks and transfer pumps inside the Tank Room.

The concrete pits located beneath Tracks 24, 25, 26, and 27 inside the Diesel Shop and Track 39 inside the Fueling Building all are equipped with drains to collect incidental drips and leaks of locomotive engine fluids, water from melting snow and ice on trains in the winter, and occasional floor washing. As stated in Section 3.3, all of these drains eventually discharge wastewater to the sanitary sewer via oil/water separators. Those discharges are authorized through coverage under the *Non-SIU GP*.

4.4 Roof Areas

The Diesel Shop, Fueling Building, and Pump House are equipped with roof drains and leaders that collect and convey stormwater to the on-site storm sewer system. No significant sources of stormwater contamination are believed to exist on any of the roofs.

4.5 Exposure Minimization

To minimize exposure to stormwater, the hazardous materials stored, handled, and used at the facility will be kept indoors, under cover, and/or on containment pallets (if appropriate). In addition, locomotive fueling, servicing, and maintenance activities will be conducted inside the Fueling Building and Diesel Shop to the extent possible to limit the potential for stormwater impacts.

4.6 Sediment and Erosion Control

Because most of the SLE facility is covered with buildings, pavement, or ballast-covered railroad tracks, sediment and erosion controls are not currently warranted at the site. However, construction activities that expose soil could adversely affect stormwater quality by contributing suspended sediment. As part of the site inspection program described in Section 5.1, areas of exposed soil will be identified to ensure that erosion does not occur. If appropriate, corrective measures will be implemented to prevent erosion. These measures could include the placement of rip-rap to protect areas of exposed soil.

4.7 Management of Runoff

In most areas of the facility, stormwater either infiltrates directly into the ground or runs off as sheet flow and then infiltrates into the ground. However, stormwater from building roof areas discharges directly into the on-site storm sewer system. Also, stormwater runoff that collects in track oil collection pans on Track 73 in the Locomotive Fueling Area is conveyed to an oil/water separator prior to discharging into the storm sewer system. In addition, track absorbent pads have been installed on tracks where locomotives are generally parked. This practice minimizes the potential for contaminated stormwater to infiltrate into the subsurface.

4.8 Preventative Maintenance

To prevent the breakdown or failure of secondary containment structures and pollution prevention equipment at the SLE facility and to ensure long-term operation, a stormwater preventative maintenance program has been developed for the facility. This program includes the following elements:

- Periodically check the condition of the track absorbent pads on Tracks 24-27, 29, and 81-85. Replace torn or oil-saturated pads and remove accumulated sand as necessary.
- Periodically inspect the track oil collection pans on Track 73 to ensure that they drain freely. Remove debris and sand that accumulates as necessary.
- Periodically inspect oil/water separators for evidence of facility impacts. Skim off oil that collects in the inlet chamber of these separators as necessary.
- Monitor the fluid levels in all drum storage spill containment sumps. Remove fluids and clean out the sumps as needed to ensure that there is adequate containment capacity.
- Check the functionality of tank leak detection and overfill protection alarm systems associated with the ASTs and USTs at the facility on a monthly basis and inspect these systems on an annual basis. Clean, calibrate, and/or replace alarm sensors as needed.

- Check the supply of absorbents in all spill kits on a regular basis. Re-stock the spill kits as needed.

4.9 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

The facility is required to maintain and implement a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan, which describes procedures for spill prevention and response. A summary of these procedures is provided below.

Upon discovery of a spill or release of oil or a hazardous material, a facility worker should take all feasible and safe steps to eliminate the source of the spill if possible or to contain or divert the spilled material to prevent it from entering a drainage structure. Such steps include deploying spill absorbent pads or booms. The worker must then contact his/her supervisor *as soon as possible*. The supervisor will determine what material was spilled, the approximate quantity, and whether a drainage structure has been or could be impacted. The supervisor will then notify the Chief Train Dispatcher at the Centralized Electrification and Traffic Control (CETC) office in Boston.

After CETC receives a spill notification, CETC personnel will notify the LES for the facility or the Senior Project Manager – Environmental Compliance (PMEC). The LES or Senior PMEC will evaluate all available information regarding the spill and contact the CT DEEP and other regulatory agencies as required. If warranted, the LES or Senior PMEC will notify a spill response contractor and provide oversight during cleanup activities.

In accordance with Amtrak policy, information regarding the spill and subsequent cleanup must be entered into the Amtrak Environmental Public Health Information System (AEPHIS) database.

4.10 Non-Stormwater Discharges

As described in Section 3.3, all floor-drain features in buildings are connected to the on-site sanitary sewer system and all wastewater discharges to this system are authorized through coverage under the *Non-SIU GP*. There are no known unauthorized non-stormwater discharges at the site, as discussed in Section 3.3. Facility personnel will continue to monitor stormwater discharges and perform non-stormwater discharge evaluations on a periodic basis to ensure that only stormwater discharges or allowable non-stormwater discharges are present in the storm sewer system.

4.11 Deicing Material Storage

There is no bulk storage of deicing materials stored outside at the facility. The Diesel Shop does have storage for 2-ton and 50-pound bags of traction sand, and 10-pound bags of calcium chloride. These materials are stored indoors until needed for use.

Windshield washer fluid/deicer is only added to locomotives in the Diesel Shop where there is adequate containment. As a result, this process does not represent a potential source of stormwater pollution at the site.

4.12 Discharges to Impaired Waters

Stormwater runoff from the facility discharges into the New Haven MS4, which ultimately discharges in New Haven Harbor. Amtrak is not required to implement additional controls mandated by the City of New Haven, which operates the storm sewer system, or the CT DEEP to address the impairments or the TMDL.

4.13 Employee Training

As the employees primarily responsible for implementing the SWPP Plan, the facility PPT must receive comprehensive annual training regarding the components and goals of the Plan. In addition, other personnel who could have a potential to impact stormwater will also be trained. The training will address each section of the Plan, with particular emphasis given to good housekeeping and spill prevention measures, facility inspections, and spill response procedures. Additional training will be provided on an as-needed basis if new pollution control equipment becomes available, if necessitated by personnel changes, or whenever the SWPP Plan is significantly revised or amended. The topics that will be covered during the training include the following:

- Environmental laws and regulations;
- Pollution prevention concepts;
- Goals of the SWPP Plan;
- Contents of the SWPP Plan;
- Pollution prevention systems that will be utilized at the facility to minimize stormwater discharges, and how they are maintained;
- Best Management Practices that will be used to minimize contamination of stormwater;
- When and how to conduct inspections and take corrective actions; and
- Facility spill/release emergency response procedures.

In addition, all employees who routinely handle or manage petroleum products at the facility will receive annual training regarding spill prevention and response procedures, as described in the facility's (SPCC) Plan.

Training will be documented using appropriate Amtrak training roster forms and entered into Amtrak's electronic training database (ELMP). Copies of the training records will be maintained in the facility's environmental files (see Section 9.0).

4.14 Resiliency Measures

The General Permit requires that facilities consider implementing enhanced stormwater control measures such as structural improvements and/or resilient pollution prevention measures to minimize impacts from major storm events on stormwater discharges.

The facility has the potential to be impacted by major storm events including hurricanes, storm surge, extreme/heavy precipitation, and flood events. These events have the potential to inundate outdoor storage areas and equipment with water and expose materials and equipment to extreme

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wind conditions. Based on past experiences with major storm events, Amtrak has determined that all existing non-structural and structural controls implemented at the facility are sufficient to minimize impacts to runoff from the facility during both normal operating conditions and major storm events. Based on this, additional prevention measures or structural controls are not required to manage major storm events.

5.0 INSPECTIONS

The General Permit requires routine site inspections and semi-annual inspections to ensure that the stormwater control measures described in Section 4.0 are being implemented and are effective. Responsibilities for performing the inspections are outlined in Table 3. These inspections are described below.

5.1 Routine Inspections

Routine facility inspections will be conducted on a monthly basis. The majority of the inspections will be conducted by Amtrak personnel with some of the inspections conducted by an outside contractor familiar with stormwater management programs as described below.

The purpose of the monthly inspections is to identify conditions at the site that could adversely impact stormwater runoff and to ensure that management practices and control measures documented in Section 4.0 are being implemented correctly and effectively. Each inspection will include an examination of all material storage and handling areas as well as operational areas that have the potential to impact stormwater. In addition, all tanks, drums, and other material storage containers will be inspected for evidence of spills, leaks, or deterioration. Secondary containment areas will also be checked for cracks or failures. In addition, the stormwater outfalls will be examined to determine whether they have been impacted by contaminants.

All inspection findings and any necessary corrective actions will be documented using the site-specific checklist contained in **Appendix D**. Any deficiencies in the implementation of the SWPP Plan that are identified will be corrected as soon as practical, in accordance with the General Permit requirements. All inspection and corrective action records will be maintained in the facility's environmental files (see Section 9.0).

5.2 Semi-Annual Inspections

In addition to performing routine facility inspections (see Section 5.1), the General Permit requires qualified personnel to conduct a Comprehensive Site Inspection (CSI) on a semi-annual basis to evaluate the overall effectiveness of the SWPP Plan. The CSI must include a visual inspection of the facility and a review of the SWPP Plan, routine inspection reports, visual monitoring reports, analytical results, and other pertinent documentation (e.g., spill reports).

The visual inspection will address all material storage and handling areas as well as operational areas that have the potential to impact stormwater. As a supplement to the visual inspection, a meeting will be held with key members of the PPT to review and evaluate the SWPP Plan. The Plan will be reviewed and evaluated for its effectiveness and whether improvements and/or modifications are warranted in accordance with the checklist provided in **Appendix E**, which outlines the items to be inspected.

The results of the semiannual CSI will be documented in a report. As required, the report will include a summary of the scope of the CSI, identify the personnel taking part in the inspection and evaluation (at least one of which will be a member of the PPT), describe the inspection

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observations, and provide recommendations for improving or updating the SWPP Plan if appropriate. In addition, the report will be signed by the permittee. All CSI reports will be kept on file at the facility as described in Section 9.0. Any changes to this Plan in response to the CSI will be made as soon as practicable.

6.0 MONITORING AND REPORTING

In accordance with the General Permit, both a visual assessment and analytical testing of stormwater samples collected at the SLE facility will be performed to assess the effectiveness of stormwater controls. The analytical testing schedule is outlined in Table 6, and the complete monitoring requirements are described below. Stormwater samples will be collected from Outfall 001. As described in Section 2.4, Outfall 002 receives stormwater discharges from two small roof areas, where no industrial activities occur. As such, discharges from Outfall 002 are not considered to be representative of stormwater runoff from the facility. The monitoring requirements are described below.

6.1 Visual Monitoring

The General Permit requires a visual assessment of stormwater discharge from the facility to be conducted on a quarterly basis. This assessment will be made once in each quarterly period, unless there is insufficient rainfall or snowfall to produce a runoff event. In that case, a substitute sample will be collected during the next qualifying rain event. The quarterly periods specified by the permit begin on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1. To obtain a sample that is representative of stormwater runoff at the facility, the sample will be collected at Outfall 001. An outside contractor familiar with stormwater management programs will perform the visual examinations.

When possible, each examination will be made of a stormwater sample collected within the first 30 minutes after stormwater runoff has begun. The examiner will document observations of the following physical characteristics of the sample: color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution. Any other noteworthy observations will also be noted. The form that will be used for the visual examination is provided in **Appendix G**. All visual examination records will be maintained in the facility's environmental files (see Section 9.0).

If it is not possible to collect a sample during the examination period due to adverse weather conditions, the reason must be documented on the examination form. Adverse weather conditions that may prohibit the collection of samples include conditions that create dangerous situations for sampling personnel, such as high winds, localized flooding, hurricanes, and lightning storms. Extended drought or frozen conditions may also prohibit the collection of a sample during the examination period.

6.2 Benchmark and Additional Monitoring

The General Permit requires stormwater samples for benchmark and additional monitoring to be collected for laboratory analysis at the SLE facility twice a year according to the following schedule: between January 1 and June 30 and between July 1 and December 31. Additional monitoring is only required during the first and second years of permit coverage. The samples will be collected at Outfall 001 in accordance with the sampling methodology provided in **Appendix H**.

After collection, the samples must be submitted to a Connecticut-certified laboratory for analysis. The required analytical parameters and CT DEEP Monitoring Thresholds are listed in Table 6. Thresholds for benchmark monitoring are not effluent limits; therefore, a benchmark exceedance is not a permit violation. However, corrective actions would be required as described in Section 4.6 of the General Permit if the average value of four consecutive semiannual sample detections for a parameter exceeds the benchmark threshold for that parameter or a measured value is mathematically certain to exceed the four-event average. Additional monitoring parameters are report-only and do not have thresholds for comparison.

If the average of four consecutive measurements for a benchmark monitoring parameter does not exceed its threshold, monitoring for that parameter can be discontinued for a maximum of two years. An exemption for sample pH cannot be earned until exemptions for all other parameters are met. If the laboratory data for a given benchmark parameter is less than the method detection limit, a value of half the detection limit should be used when calculating the average.

6.3 Impaired Waters Monitoring

Under the General Permit, all facilities discharging stormwater into impaired waters must monitor once per year at each outfall. However, according to the CT DEEP, this requirement does not apply to facilities that discharge into a MS4 including the SLE facility.

6.4 Aquatic Toxicity Testing

In addition to benchmark and additional monitoring, the General Permit requires that sampling and analysis be conducted for aquatic toxicity. Monitoring for aquatic toxicity is required once in the permit term, during the year following the date of permit authorization, and must be included in a regularly scheduled semi-annual sampling event. As site stormwater discharges are freshwater, testing will be conducted for 48 hours utilizing *Daphnia pulex* (less than 24 hours old). Results must be reported as the percent effluent concentration that is lethal to 50% of the test organisms (LC50) in the 48-hour time period, or as the highest effluent concentration in which survival is not statistically significantly different from the control. Aquatic toxicity testing is report-only.

The results of the aquatic toxicity testing shall be evaluated using the EPA's Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) to determine if toxicity has occurred. If the results of the test indicate toxicity, stormwater control measures must be evaluated to ensure compliance with the state's water quality standards.

6.5 Annual Report

As required by the General Permit, an Annual Report must be submitted to CT DEEP electronically at DEEP.Stormwater.Industrial@ct.gov by April 15th for each year of permit coverage containing information generated from the past calendar year. A copy of the annual report template is included in **Appendix F** of this Plan. The annual report must include the following information for the previous year:

- A summary of the monitoring data

- A summary of the routine and comprehensive facility inspections
- A summary of the visual assessment documentation
- A summary of corrective actions and any exceedance documentation
- Either a statement that the permittee is in compliance with the General Permit, or a description of any incidence of noncompliance, including actions still ongoing.
- A signed certification statement

6.6 Sample Data Reporting

Following receipt of the laboratory results, Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) must be prepared for submittal to the CT DEEP via the EPA's electronic NetDMR system and signed and submitted by an authorized Amtrak official. The DMRs must be submitted within 30 days of the end of the monitoring period. The DMR submission deadlines are outlined below:

- Quarterly Data: April 30 (Q1), July 30 (Q2), October 30 (Q3), and January 30 (Q4)
- Semiannual Data: July 30 for 1st semi-annual event, January 30 for 2nd semiannual event.
- Annual Data: January 30

All DMRs will be maintained in the facility's environmental files (see Section 9.0).

If the concentration in the discharge of any of the sampled parameters has exceeded or will exceed 100 micrograms per liter, an initial notification must be filed within 72-hours and a follow-up report must be submitted within 30 days using the CT DEEP online Noncompliance Follow-Up Report Form. If the exceedance occurs at discharge point 001, which connects to the MS4, the reports must be submitted to the City of New Haven.

7.0 CORRECTIVE ACTION MEASURES

When actions triggering corrective actions occur, or Amtrak is notified by CT DEEP or the City of New Haven (MS4 Operator) that conditions requiring corrective actions have occurred, corrective actions must be taken so that permit conditions are met and pollutant discharges are minimized. The conditions in Table 7 trigger a sequence of Corrective Action Measures (CAMs). CAMs and/or follow-up monitoring must be documented using the Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request Form in **Appendix I**. The completed forms and all associated documentation will be maintained in **Appendix I** as well.

7.1 Corrective Actions Levels

CAMs prescribe a series of sequential and increasingly robust responses when a corrective action triggering condition occurs (**Table 7**). Each level must abide by the schedule outlined in Section 7.2.

7.1.1 Corrective Action Measure: Level 1

In the event of a condition triggering corrective actions, Level 1 CAMs are required. The Level 1 CAMs required are detailed below:

a) Review the SWPPP

The SWPPP and the selection, design, installation, and implementation of stormwater control measures must be reviewed to ensure the effectiveness of existing measures and determine if modifications are necessary to meet the permit conditions.

b) Implement Additional Measures

After reviewing their SWPPP and stormwater control measures, additional measures must be implemented to address the initial corrective action triggering condition. If it is determined that nothing further needs to be done, the rationale as to why it is expected that the existing control measures and best management practices are sufficient to meet permit requirements must be documented in the SWPPP.

c) Deadlines

If any modifications or additional control measures are necessary in response to CAM Level 1, those modifications or control measures must be implemented within 14 days of being made aware of the condition. If it is infeasible to implement a measure within 14 days, up to sixty (60) days may be taken to implement such a measure. It must be documented why it was infeasible to implement such a measure in 14 days. CT DEEP may also grant an extension beyond sixty (60) days, based on an appropriate demonstration (see **Appendix I**).

d) Reporting

For corrective action triggering conditions that require or recommend follow-up sampling, an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) are given after implementing CAM Level 1 to collect the follow-up sample.

Results must be submitted by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt. Corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring must be documented using the form in **Appendix I**, with documentation also maintained in **Appendix I**.

7.1.2 Corrective Action Measure: Level 2

If, after the steps taken for CAM Level 1, subsequent inspections and/or follow-up monitoring data indicate that the triggering condition persists, CAM Level 2 is initiated.

a) Review the SWPPP

The SWPPP must be reviewed again and additional pollution prevention/good housekeeping Subsequent Control Measures (SCMs) must be implemented.

b) Subsequent Control Measures

Control measures must consider good engineering practices, beyond what was done in the initial response, that would reasonably be expected to control the release of pollutants and abide by both the numeric and non-numeric effluent limitations guidelines. Refer to the sector-specific fact sheets for recommended controls found at: <https://www.epa.gov/npdes/industrial-stormwaterfact-sheet-series>.

c) Deadlines

Additional pollution prevention/good housekeeping SCMs must be implemented within 14 days of receipt of laboratory and/or inspection results that indicate a corrective action triggering event has occurred for a second time. It must be documented how the measures taken at CAM Level 2 will achieve compliance. If it is infeasible to implement a measure within 14 days, up to sixty (60) days may be taken to implement such a measure. However, it must be documented why it was infeasible to implement such a measure in 14 days. CT DEEP may also grant an extension beyond sixty (60) days, based on an appropriate demonstration (see **Appendix I**).

d) Reporting

For corrective action triggering conditions that require or recommend follow-up sampling, an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) are given after implementing CAM Level 2 to collect the follow-up sample.

Results must be submitted by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt. Corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring must be documented using the form in **Appendix I**, with documentation also maintained in **Appendix I**.

7.1.3 Corrective Action Measure: Level 3

If, after the steps taken in CAM Level 2, subsequent inspections and/or follow-up monitoring data indicate that the same corrective action trigger has occurred for a third time, CAM Level 3 is initiated.

a) Install Structural Controls

The control measures, treatment technologies, or treatment train utilized at CAM Level 3 should be appropriate for the pollutants that triggered the corrective action and should be more rigorous than the pollution prevention/good housekeeping-type stormwater control measures implemented under CAM Levels 1 and 2.

CAM Level 3 requires the installation of structural source controls (e.g., permanent cover, berms, and secondary containment), and/or treatment controls (e.g., sand filters, hydrodynamic separators, oil-water separators, retention ponds, and infiltration structures, where applicable). Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of a stormwater drainage system and structural intervention requires certification by a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of Connecticut and should align with recommendations provided in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

b) Selection and Implementation

Controls with pollutant removal efficiencies that are sufficient to prevent or minimize pollution of stormwater must be selected for installation. Such stormwater control measures must be installed for the discharge point(s) in question and for any discharge point represented by this point, unless those discharge points are individually monitored and it is demonstrated that Level 3 requirements are not required at those discharge points.

c) CAM Level 3 Deadlines

The schedule for installing the appropriate structural source and/or stormwater treatment control measures must be identified within 14 days and such measures must be installed within ninety (90) days. If installation of structural controls is not feasible within ninety (90) days, up to one hundred and twenty (120) days may be taken to install such measures, however it must be documented in the SWPPP why it is infeasible to install the measure within ninety (90) days. CT DEEP may also grant an extension beyond one hundred and twenty (120) days, based on an appropriate demonstration (see **Appendix I**).

d) CAM Level 3 Reporting

For corrective action triggering conditions that require or recommend follow-up sampling, an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) are given after implementing CAM Level 3 to collect the follow-up sample. Results must be submitted by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt.

Corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring must be documented using the form in **Appendix I**, with documentation also maintained in **Appendix I**.

7.1.4 Waivers

Following a condition triggering corrective action, a waiver from continued corrective actions or monitoring may be requested according to Section 4.6.2.4 of the General Permit. Regardless of whether the facility qualifies for an exemption, SCMs, SWPPP, and other on-site activities must still be reviewed to determine if actions or modifications are necessary or appropriate.

7.2 Corrective Action Schedule

When corrective actions are triggered, corrective actions must be taken according to the schedule outlined in the sections below. This three-step schedule applies at every level of a CAM. These time intervals are not grace periods but are schedules considered reasonable by the General Permit for documenting the findings and for making repairs and improvements.

7.2.1 Immediate Action (Within 1-2 Days)

If a CAM is triggered, all reasonable steps necessary to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants must be immediately taken until a permanent solution is installed and made operational, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not discharge in a storm event (e.g., through sweeping, vacuuming), or planning (i.e., scheduling) for a new BMP to be installed at a later date. Corrective action must be taken on the same day a condition requiring corrective action is found. However, if a problem is identified at a time in the workday when it is too late to initiate corrective action, the initiation of corrective action must begin no later than the following workday.

7.2.2 Subsequent Actions (Within 14-60 Days)

If additional actions are necessary beyond those implemented as immediate measures, corrective actions must be completed (e.g., install a new or modified control measure or complete the repair) before the next storm event, if possible, and within fourteen (14) calendar days from the time of discovery of the corrective action condition.

If it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within fourteen (14) calendar days, it must be documented why it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within the 14-day timeframe. A schedule for completing the work must also be identified. The work must be done as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe but no longer than sixty (60) days after discovery. Documentation must be maintained in **Appendix I**.

7.2.3 Extension (Greater than 60 Days)

If the completion of corrective action will exceed the 60-day timeframe, the minimum additional time necessary to complete the corrective action may be taken. The SWPPP must be updated with the rationale for an extension, and a completion date, which must also be included in the corrective action documentation. Where corrective actions result in changes to any of the controls or procedures documented in the SWPPP, the SWPPP must be modified accordingly within fourteen (14) calendar days of completing corrective action work.

If a Level 3 CAM is triggered and a structural control measure is needed, up to one-hundred and twenty (120) days may be taken to install such measures. If installation exceeds one-hundred and twenty (120) days, an extension must be obtained from CT DEEP (see Appendix G of the General Permit for instructions).

7.2.4 Follow-Up Sampling

For those corrective action triggering conditions that require or recommend follow-up sampling, a follow-up sample must be collected within thirty (30) calendar days (or during the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing CAM Level 1, 2, or 3. Once sampling results are received, the results must be reported by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days.

8.0 COASTAL CONSISTENCY REVIEW AND NATURAL DIVERSITY DATA BASE REVIEWS

The site is located within the Coastal Boundary for Connecticut, which requires Coastal Consistency Review, and, as part of that review, a Natural Diversity Data Base (NDDB) Environmental Review is required for registration for coverage under the General Permit. A copy of the Coastal Consistency Review Form and NDDB application submitted as part of the General Permit Registration is included in **Appendix C**.

9.0 RECORDKEEPING

In accordance with the General Permit, various records must be kept on file to document permit compliance. These records include monthly facility inspection checklists, quarterly stormwater visual examination checklists, and semi-annual CSI reports. By keeping and reviewing these records, early detection of potential stormwater impacts can be identified, root causes of spills can be determined, and the effectiveness of stormwater controls can be evaluated. The records are maintained in the facility's environmental files, which are located in the LES's office on the fourth floor of New Haven Station. In accordance with Amtrak policy, all environmental records will be maintained indefinitely.

TABLES

TABLE 1
INVENTORY OF EXPOSED MATERIALS
Shore Line East Maintenance Facility, New Haven, CT

Material	Container Designation	Container Capacity ^a	Typical Number of Containers ^b	Total Quantity ^b	Location
Aboveground Tank Storage					
Lubrication Oil (40 weight)	AST-7	5,000	1	5,000	Tank Room in Diesel Shop
HEP Oil (15W-40)	AST-8	1,000	1	1,000	Tank Room in Diesel Shop
Used Oil	AST-9	5,000	1	5,000	Tank Room in Diesel Shop
HEP Oil (15W-40)	AST-10	1,000	1	1,000	Tank Room in Diesel Shop
Diesel Fuel	AST-13	29,600	1	29,600	Fuel Off-Loading Area
Diesel Fuel	AST-14	29,600	1	29,600	Fuel Off-Loading Area
Lubricating Oil	AST-15	2,000	1	2,000	Locomotive Fueling Area
Diesel Fuel	AST-16	300	1	3,000	Emergency Generator Building
Underground Tank Storage					
Used Oil	UST-1 ^c	10,000	1	10,000	Outside southeast corner of Diesel Shop
Waste Wash Water	UST-2 ^d	800	1	800	Train Wash Area, between Tracks 24 and 25
Drum Storage					
Lubricating Oil (40 weight)	-----	55	10	550	Drum storage areas inside Diesel Shop
HEP Gear Box Oil	-----	55	4	220	Drum storage areas inside Diesel Shop
Mineral Oil	-----	55	2	110	Drum storage areas inside Diesel Shop
Antifreeze	-----	55	4	220	Drum storage areas inside Diesel Shop
Used Oil	-----	55	4	220	Drum storage areas inside Diesel Shop
Diesel Fuel for Reuse	-----	55	1	55	Fueling Building

TABLE 1
INVENTORY OF EXPOSED MATERIALS
 Shore Line East Maintenance Facility, New Haven, CT

Material	Container Designation	Container Capacity^a	Typical Number of Containers^b	Total Quantity^b	Location
Diesel Fuel for Reuse	-----	55	1	55	Pump House (Fuel Off-Loading Area)

TABLE 1
INVENTORY OF EXPOSED MATERIALS
 Shore Line East Maintenance Facility, New Haven, CT

Material	Container Designation	Container Capacity ^a	Typical Number of Containers ^b	Total Quantity ^b	Location
Used Oil/Fuel Filter Storage					
Used Oil Filters	-----	330	1	330	Collection Bin inside Diesel Shop
Used Diesel Fuel Filters	-----	55	3	165	Drums inside Pump House (Fuel Off-Loading Area)
Elevator Oil Reservoir					
Hydraulic Oil	-----	40	1	40	Elevator room inside Diesel Shop
Transformers					
Mineral Oil	1	412	1	412	Outside southeast corner of Diesel Shop
Mineral Oil	2	262	1	262	Outside southeast corner of Diesel Shop
Mineral Oil	3	200	1	200	Outside southeast corner of Diesel Shop
Miscellaneous					
Trash	-----	30 yards	1	30 yards	East side of parking lot
Cardboard	-----	3 yards	1	3 yards	East side of parking lot
Scrap Metal	-----	15 yards	1	15 yards	East side of parking lot
Used Oily solids	-----	20 yards	1	20 yards	East side of parking lot

^a Gallons unless otherwise specified.

^b The number of containers and/or total quantity are subject to change depending upon use.

^c Tank is not a registered UST; used as emergency containment tank. Tank is out of service.

^d Tank is out of service and does not receive flow.

Notes: Tanks AST-1 through AST-6 and AST-11 and AST-12 were previously decommissioned and removed from the site.

TABLE 2
POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM MEMBERS
 Shore Line East Maintenance Facility, New Haven, CT

Name	Title	Cellphone Number
Paul Carver	Superintendent	(504) 234-5742
Frank Carrieri	General Foreman	(475) 434-0376
Matthew McGuinness	B&B Department Supervisor	(646) 634-4016
Daniel Boczar	Supervisor, Material Control	(203) 773-6175
Brianna Sacchetti	Lead Environmental Specialist	(617) 594-0995
Rob Graham	Senior Project Manager - Environmental Compliance	(617) 429-0745
WPS	Stormwater Consultant	----

TABLE 3
POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
Shore Line East Maintenance Facility, New Haven, CT

Name	Title	Plan Implementation	Best Management Practices							Spill Notification & Response	Record Keeping & Reporting
			Good Housekeeping	Spill Prevention	Preventative Maintenance	Site Inspections (Outside Contractor)	Site Compliance Evaluations	Storm Water Monitoring (Outside Contractor)	Training		
Paul Carver	Superintendent	✓					✓		✓	✓	✓
Frank Carrieri	General Foreman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Matthew McGuinness	B&B Department Supervisor	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	
Daniel Boczar	Supervisor, Material Control	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	
Brianna Sacchetti	Lead Environmental Specialist	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rob Graham	Senior Project Manager - Environmental Compliance	✓								✓	✓
WSP	Stormwater Consultant	✓				✓	✓	✓			

TABLE 4
SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL SPILLS SINCE 2019
Shore Line East Maintenance Facility, New Haven, CT

Date of Spill	Material Spilled	Quantity Spilled (gallons)	Cause of Spill	Actions Taken to Clean Spill
5/12/19	Used oil and water	4	Engine #6699 was being stored on the east end of track 26. The engine remained in that location for several days during a heavy rain storm. The collection of rainwater caused the ecology tank to overflow. The oil flowed from the concrete pad onto the ballast east of the pad.	Moran representative responded and put pads down until they could provide a cleanup team. They were unavailable so Clean Harbors responded. They cleaned the concrete platform and shoveled out the affected ballast.
7/23/20	Used oil	10	A used oil spill of approximately 7-10 gallons was observed next to a manhole at the east end of the SLE shop. Originally thought to have been an overflow from the manhole, the spilled oil traveled into the manhole from the surface asphalt. The spill flowed onto the surrounding asphalt and ballast.	Loose absorbent was deployed, and the affected ballast was removed. All materials were collected and stored in a 55-gallon drum. Moran responded to the spill and determined that it occurred on the surface and was not caused by a clogged pipe. Manholes were vacuumed out and oil was hauled offsite.
8/13/20	Used oil	13	At approximately 3:20 PM, a spill of used oil was discovered at the SLE facility. The spill occurred at the east end of the Diesel Shop adjacent to separator OWS-2. The spill impacted an area underneath and surrounding the scrap metal dumpster. It appears that around 10 - 15 gallons of used oil was dumped into the scrap metal dumpster and leaked out of the bottom of the dumpster. The spill was released onto hard packed soil with a thin ballast cover. No waterways or storm drains were affected.	ACV Enviro responded the following day (8/14/2020) to remove the affected ballast and soil. The scrap metal hauler removed the dumpster to clean it. ACV removed the ballast with shovels and produced (4) 55-gallon drums.

TABLE 4
SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL SPILLS SINCE 2019
Shore Line East Maintenance Facility, New Haven, CT

Date of Spill	Material Spilled	Quantity Spilled (gallons)	Cause of Spill	Actions Taken to Clean Spill
5/12/2021	Diesel Fuel	15	At approximately 2:15 PM, MNR discovered Engine 833 leaking diesel fuel. The engine was idling approximately 50 feet west of the MNR wheel mill building waiting for the wheel mill. A MNR employee contacted the SLE facility and the SLE foreman responded. Approximately 15 gallons of diesel fuel was observed on the ground. Moran Environmental was onsite working with MNR and assisted with stopping the leak. Another 30 gallons were captured in a drum before the engine stopped leaking. The engine stopped leaking after it was shut down. Based on further research, it was determined that Engine 833 had just left the SLE shop after a PM and a bleeder valve associated with the fuel filters was left partially open.	Moran Environmental was on-site and responded to the leak with buckets and drums to capture the fuel. Moran was able to collect an additional 30 gallons to the 15 gallons on the ground. Moran had a vac truck on-site and removed the diesel fuel on the ground. The diesel and spill debris were then pumped into drums and left at the SLE shop. Moran had to leave so ACV was called in to remove the contaminated ballast. ACV worked with pickaxes and a vac truck to remove the additional contaminated ballast. The contaminated ballast was shipped offsite with ACV for disposal.
9/16/23	Diesel Fuel	100	Fuel vendor failed to completely close the dispensing valve on a fuel truck while it was used to fuel locomotives in the Rail Yard, resulting in fuel being released to the ground at several locations near Track 81.	Moran Environmental was called to respond and removed impacted ballast and soil using a vacuum truck. The contaminated ballast and soil were transported offsite for disposal.

TABLE 5
POTENTIAL STORM WATER POLLUTANTS ASSOCIATED WITH FACILITY ACTIVITIES
 Shore Line East Maintenance Facility, New Haven, CT

Facility Activity	Location	Potential Pollutant
Bulk Petroleum Storage and Transfers	Tanks in Diesel Shop Tank Room	Lubricating oil; used oil
	Tanks in Fuel Off-Loading Area	Diesel fuel
	Tank adjacent to Fueling Building	Lubricating oil
Locomotive Fueling	Fueling Building	Diesel fuel
Drum/Container Storage and Handling	Storehouse	Lubricating oil; antifreeze
	Diesel Shop	Lubricating oil; antifreeze; used oil; oily solids
	Fueling Building	Used diesel fuel; solids containing used diesel fuel
	Pump House (Fuel Off-Loading Area)	Used diesel fuel; drained diesel fuel filters
Equipment Storage	Locomotives on Tracks 21 - 27, 29, and 81-85	Diesel fuel; lubricating oil; engine fluids
	Metro-North snow jet on Track 47*	Kerosene; diesel fuel
Transformer Use	Outside southeast corner of Diesel Shop	Mineral oil
Solid Waste Storage	Trash dumpsters	Leachate; organic waste; solid debris (litter)
	Waste cardboard dumpster	Solid debris (litter)
	Scrap metal dumpster	Metals
	Oily solids roll-off container	Solid debris containing used lubricating oil and diesel fuel

* This equipment is located within Amtrak's operational area; however, Metro-North Railroad is responsible for spills, leaks, and maintenance.

TABLE 6
SUMMARY OF STORMWATER MONITORING
PARAMETERS AND THRESHOLDS
New Haven Shoreline East Facility, New Haven, CT

Monitoring Type	Frequency	Duration	Parameter	Monitoring Threshold
Benchmark	Semiannually	Until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met	COD	75 mg/L
			Oil & Grease	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0-9.0
			TSS	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc	0.160 mg/L
Additional	Semiannually	1st and 2nd year of permit term (2026 & 2027)	PAHs	N/A
Aquatic Toxicity	Once in the permit term (during a semiannual event)	Only the first year after receiving Notice of Coverage (2026)	LC50 for Daphnia pulex	N/A

TABLE 7
SUMMARY OF TRIGGERING CONDITIONS
REQUIRING CORRECTIVE ACTION MEASURES

New Haven Shoreline East Facility, New Haven, CT

Triggering Conditions	Description	Permit Violation?
Four (4) Event Average Exceeds the Benchmark Threshold (or Mathematical Equivalent) ¹	A discharge exceeds an applicable benchmark threshold after four (4) consecutive semiannual measurements	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Unauthorized release or discharge	Spill, leak, release, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by the General Permit or another permit	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Inconsistency with an Applicable Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and Wasteload Allocation (WLA)	A discharge is inconsistent with the assumptions and requirements of an Applicable Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and its Wasteload Allocation (WLA)	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Control Measure Not Stringent Enough to Meet Water Quality Standards	A required control measure is not stringent enough for a stormwater discharge to be controlled as necessary, such that the receiving water will meet applicable water quality standards	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Control Measure Never Designed, Installed, Implemented, or Maintained	A required control measure was never designed, installed, implemented, or maintained	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Change in Design, Operation, or Maintenance at a Facility	Construction or a change in the design, operation, or maintenance at a facility that significantly changes the nature or increases the quantity of pollutants discharged	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Visual Assessment Shows Evidence of Pollution	Color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, or foam observed in discharge water	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Other Corrective Actions as Required by the Commissioner	The Commissioner may utilize enforcement discretion to require additional corrective actions in response to permit violations	Upon the Commissioner's determination

FIGURES



SITE LOCATION MAP

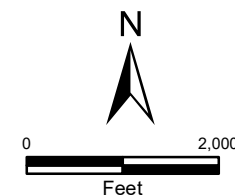
Amtrak Shore Line
East Maintenance Facility

54 Hallock Avenue
New Haven, CT 06519

Location of Site



FIGURE 1



WSP USA, Inc.
100 Apollo Dr., Suite 302
Chelmsford, MA 01824

(978) 692-9090

Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society

LEGEND

- DRY WELL
- SANITARY MANHOLE
- DRAIN MANHOLE
- CATCH BASIN
- SANITARY SEWER
- STORM DRAIN
- FZ 100-YEAR BASE FLOOD ELEVATION
- TRACK ABSORBENT PAD
- SPILL KIT
- SAA-6 SATELLITE ACCUMULATION AREA

0' 15' 30' 45'

1" = 30'

WHEN PLOTTED ON 24" x 36" SHEET

NOTE:

1. BASE INFORMATION DERIVED FROM A PLAN ENTITLED "NEW HAVEN RAIL YARD FUELING FACILITY—OVERALL UTILITY PLAN" DATED 6-7-07 BY STV INCORPORATED. FOR STATE OF CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

wsp

WSP USA ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE, INC.
100 APOLLO DRIVE
CHELMSFORD, MASSACHUSETTS 01824
TELEPHONE: (978) 692-9090
FAX: (978) 692-8633
WEB: WWW.WSP.COM

REVISION	DATE	ISSUE / REVISION DESCRIPTION	ISSUED	APPROVED
6	03/02/2026	UPDATED FOR SPCCPSWPPP	HPB	OAC
5	09/12/2024	UPDATED FOR SPCCPSWPPP	HPB	MM
4	06/09/2024	UPDATED FOR SPCCPSWPPP	HPB	APV
3	03/02/2023	UPDATED BASED ON NONSTORMWATER FIELD INSPECTION	OAC	APV
2	05/02/2022	UPDATED PER CLIENT COMMENTS	OAC	JSS
1	09/11/2020	UPDATED PER CLIENT COMMENTS	OAP	JSS
0	03/03/2020	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	OAP	JSS

SHORE LINE EAST MAINTENANCE FACILITY

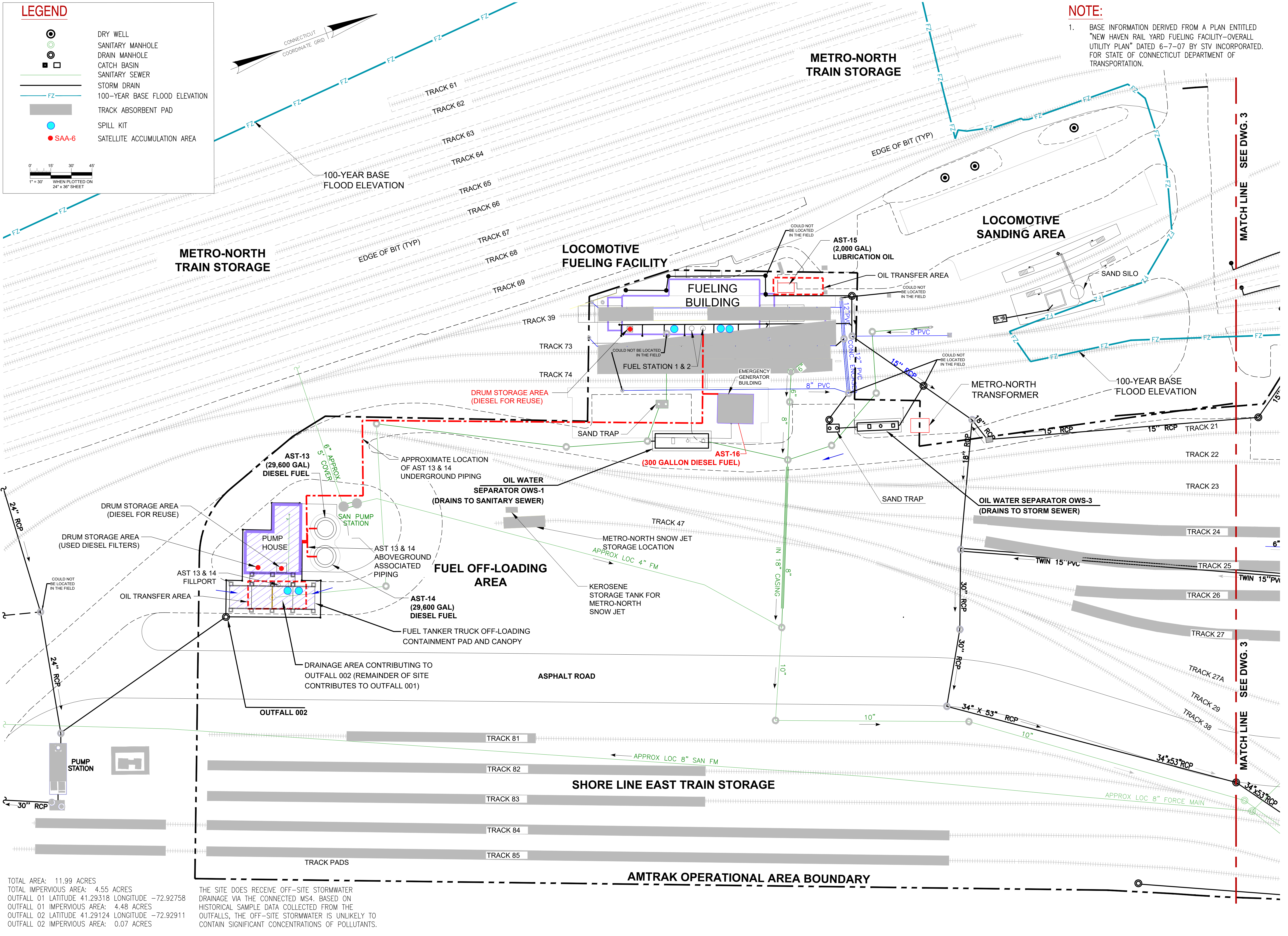
SITE PLAN - LOCOMOTIVE FUELING BUILDING

AMTRAK

CLIENT: SEAL:

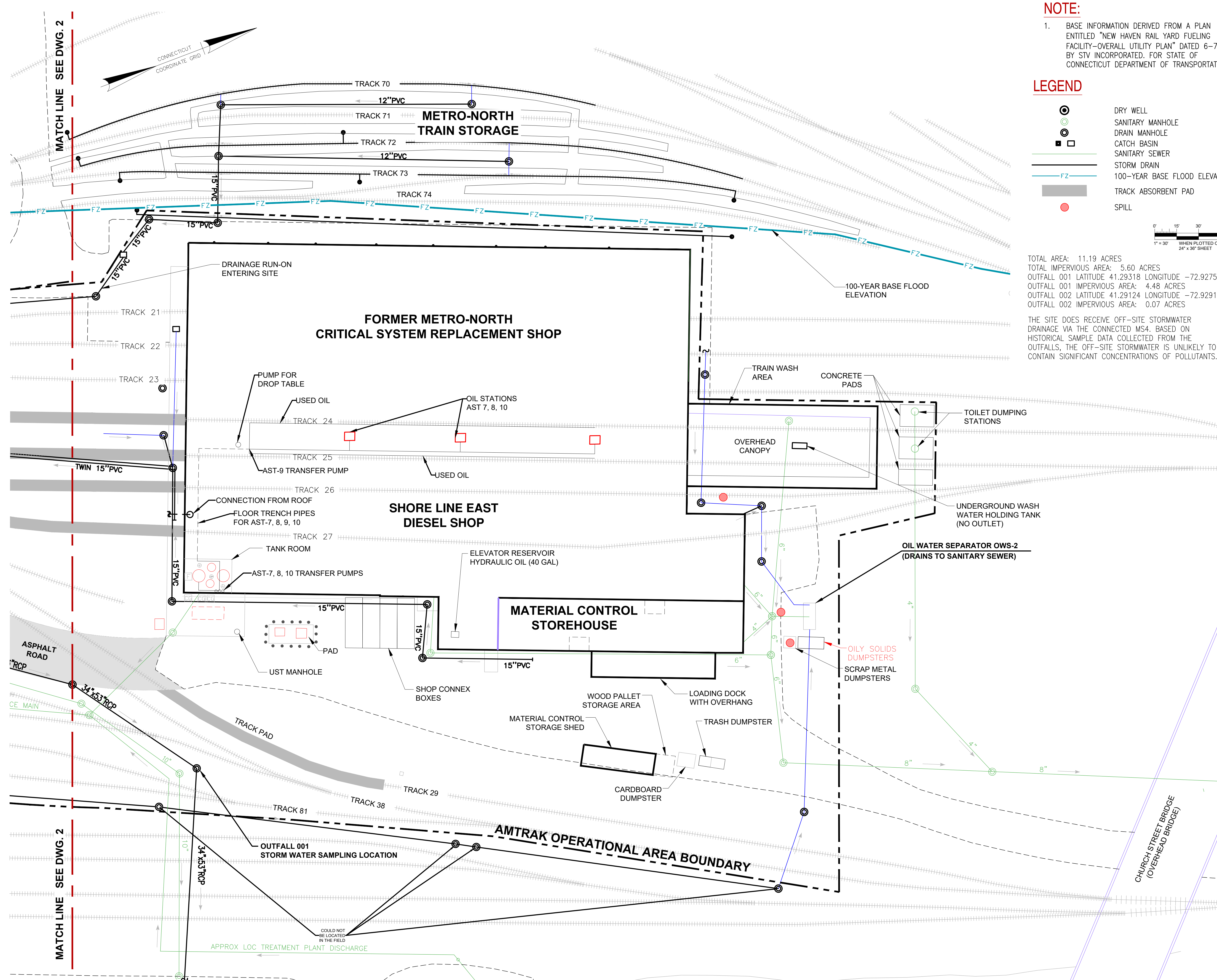
DESIGNED BY: OAC
CHECKED BY: JSS
PROJECT NUMBER: 277710870
DRAWING NUMBER: 3
SHEET NUMBER: 3 OF 4

DRAWN BY: DED
SCALE: 1" = 30'



TOTAL AREA: 11.99 ACRES
TOTAL IMPERVIOUS AREA: 4.55 ACRES
OUTFALL 01 LATITUDE 41.29318 LONGITUDE -72.92758
OUTFALL 01 IMPERVIOUS AREA: 4.48 ACRES
OUTFALL 02 LATITUDE 41.29124 LONGITUDE -72.92911
OUTFALL 02 IMPERVIOUS AREA: 0.07 ACRES

THE SITE DOES RECEIVE OFF-SITE STORMWATER DRAINAGE VIA THE CONNECTED MS4. BASED ON HISTORICAL SAMPLE DATA COLLECTED FROM THE OUTFALLS, THE OFF-SITE STORMWATER IS UNLIKELY TO CONTAIN SIGNIFICANT CONCENTRATIONS OF POLLUTANTS.



NOTE:

1. BASE INFORMATION DERIVED FROM A PLAN ENTITLED "NEW HAVEN RAIL YARD FUELING FACILITY-OVERALL UTILITY PLAN" DATED 6-7-07 BY STV INCORPORATED. FOR STATE OF CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

LEGEND

- DRY WELL
- SANITARY MANHOLE
- DRAIN MANHOLE
- CATCH BASIN
- SANITARY SEWER
- STORM DRAIN
- 100-YEAR BASE FLOOD ELEVATION
- TRACK ABSORBENT PAD
- SPILL

0' 15' 30' 45'
1" = 30' WHEN PLOTTED ON 24" x 36" SHEET

TOTAL AREA: 11.19 ACRES
TOTAL IMPERVIOUS AREA: 5.60 ACRES
OUTFALL 001 LATITUDE 41.29318 LONGITUDE -72.92758
OUTFALL 001 IMPERVIOUS AREA: 4.48 ACRES
OUTFALL 002 LATITUDE 41.29124 LONGITUDE -72.92911
OUTFALL 002 IMPERVIOUS AREA: 0.07 ACRES

THE SITE DOES RECEIVE OFF-SITE STORMWATER DRAINAGE VIA THE CONNECTED MS4. BASED ON HISTORICAL SAMPLE DATA COLLECTED FROM THE OUTFALLS, THE OFF-SITE STORMWATER IS UNLIKELY TO CONTAIN SIGNIFICANT CONCENTRATIONS OF POLLUTANTS.

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PROJECT		CLIENT		SEAL	
SHORE LINE EAST MAINTENANCE FACILITY		AMTRAK			
SITE PLAN - DIESEL SHOP AND STOREHOUSE					
DATE	REVISION	ISSUE / REVISION DESCRIPTION			
03/02/2026	6	UPDATED FOR SPCCP/SWPPP			
09/12/2024	5	UPDATED FOR SPCCP/SWPPP			
06/09/2024	4	UPDATED FOR SPCCP/SWPPP			
03/02/2023	3	UPDATED BASED ON NONSTORMWATER FIELD INSPECTION			
05/02/2022	2	UPDATED PER CLIENT COMMENTS			
09/11/2020	1	UPDATED PER CLIENT COMMENTS			
03/03/2020	0	ISSUED FOR REVIEW			

DESIGNED BY: OAC

CHECKED BY: JS

PROJECT NUMBER: 277710870

DRAWING NUMBER: 4

SHEET NUMBER: 4 OF 4

DESIGNED BY: DED

CHECKED BY: SCALE: 1" = 30'

PROJECT NUMBER: 277710870

DRAWING NUMBER: 4

SHEET NUMBER: 4 OF 4

**GENERAL PERMIT FOR THE DISCHARGE OF STORMWATER
ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**



National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities

Permit No.: CTR050000

This National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities (“Industrial Stormwater General Permit”) is issued in accordance with Section 22a-430 of Chapter 446k, Conn. Gen. Stat., and Regs. Conn. State Agencies. adopted thereunder, as amended, and Section 402(b) of the Clean Water Act (“CWA”), as amended, 33 USC 1251, et. seq., and pursuant to an approval dated September 26, 1973, by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency for the State of Connecticut to administer a NPDES permit program. Persons shall comply with all conditions of this permit, including Sections 22a-430-3 and 22a-430-4 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies., which have been adopted pursuant to Section 22a-430 and are hereby incorporated into this permit.

This permit is structured as follows:

Parts 1-7: General requirements that apply to all facilities;

Part 8: Industry sector-specific requirements; and

Appendices A through L: Additional permit conditions that apply to all operators covered under this permit.

This permit becomes effective on November 1, 2025. This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire on September 30, 2030.

This permit is issued on October 1, 2025.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Emma Cimino".

Emma Cimino
Deputy Commissioner

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National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities

Section 1 Authority

This general permit is issued under the authority of Section 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

Section 2 Authorization Under This General Permit

2.1 Eligible Activities

This general permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater from or associated with industrial activities as defined in this general permit to waters of the State provided the requirements of this Section are satisfied and the activity is conducted in accordance with this permit.

2.1.1 Allowable Non-stormwater Discharges

The following non-stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities, as defined in this general permit, are authorized under this permit for all eligible sectors, provided that all discharges comply with all permit terms and conditions:

- a. discharges from emergency/unplanned fire-fighting activities.
- b. landscape irrigation or lawn watering.
- c. uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers/chillers, and other compressors, and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids.
- d. uncontaminated ground water or spring water.
- e. uncontaminated ground water from foundation or footing drains.
- f. water sprayed for dust control, in accordance with the conditions of this general permit.
- g. for Sector A only, discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray-down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage.
- h. All other non-stormwater discharges except those specifically listed in this general permit are not authorized by this permit. Such discharges to surface water must be authorized under a different permit issued by the Commissioner pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

2.2 Requirements of Authorization

This general permit authorizes the discharges listed in Section 2.1 of this general permit, and stormwater that is discharged from a point source which is directly related to manufacturing, processing, or material storage areas at an industrial activity, including but not limited to:

- stormwater discharged from ground surfaces immediately adjacent to manufacturing areas.
- processing or material storage area.
- immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste materials, 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.

2.2.1 Limitations of Coverage

Prohibited discharges under this general permit are as follows:

- a. discharges of water, substance, or material into the waters of the state other than eligible discharges specified in this general permit.
- b. eligible discharges to publicly or privately owned storm sewers or conveyances without written consent from the system owner.
- c. discharges of polychlorinated biphenyl (“PCB”) compounds.
- d. discharges of mercury.

2.2.2 Complete Registration

A completed registration pursuant to Section 3 of this general permit shall be filed with the Commissioner.

2.2.3 Coastal Management and Permitting

Such activity is consistent with all applicable goals and policies in Section 22a-92 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. and must not cause adverse impacts to coastal resources as defined in Section 22a-93(15) of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

2.2.4 Endangered and Threatened Species

Such activity does not threaten the continued existence of any species listed as endangered or threatened pursuant to Section 26-306 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., and will not result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat designated as essential to such species.

2.2.5 Aquifer Protection Areas

Such activity, if it is located within an aquifer protection area as mapped under Section 22a-354b of the Conn. Gen. Stat., must comply with regulations adopted pursuant to Section 22a-354i of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

2.2.6 Conservation and Preservation Restrictions

Such activity, if located within a conservation or preservation restriction area, complies with Section 47-42d of the Conn. Gen. Stat., by providing the following documentation to the Commissioner: proof of written notice to the holder of such restriction of the proposed activity’s registration pursuant to this general permit or a letter from the holder of such restriction verifying that the proposed activity is in compliance with the terms of the restriction.

2.2.7 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

Such activity must be consistent with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271-1287) for those river components and tributaries which have been designated as Wild and Scenic by the United States Congress. Further, such activity must not have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river designation was established.

2.2.8 Discharge to Publicly Owned Treatment Works.

The stormwater is *not* discharged to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (“POTW”).

2.2.9 Discharge to Ground Water

The stormwater is not discharged entirely to ground water.

2.2.10 Discharges Subject to Federal Categorical Effluent Limitations Guidelines

For discharges subject to categorical Effluent Limitations Guidelines (“ELGs”) under 40 CFR, Subchapter N, only those discharges identified in this general permit are authorized by this general permit.

2.2.11 Discharges to Tidal Wetlands

For a stormwater discharge(s) initiated, created, or originated after October 1, 1997, discharging within 500 feet of a tidal wetland, which is not a fresh-tidal wetland, the volume of stormwater run-off generated by one inch of rainfall is retained, unless the Commissioner approves an alternate stormwater management system in accordance with the conditions of Section 4.1.1 of this general permit. For such a stormwater discharge(s) initiated, created, or originated after the date of issuance of this permit, the Water Quality Volume is retained, unless the Commissioner approves an alternate stormwater management system in accordance with the conditions of Section 4.1.1 of this general permit.

2.2.12 Antidegradation

Such activity is consistent with the Antidegradation Standards of Section 22a-426-8 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

2.2.13 New or Increased Discharges to High Quality Waters

On or before thirty (30) days prior to the commencement of a new or increased discharge to High Quality Waters from its industrial activity, the permittee must document compliance with the Connecticut Anti-Degradation Implementation Policy in the Water Quality Standards, as amended. At a minimum, the permittee shall identify in its Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), the control measures it will implement to prevent the discharge of the Water Quality Volume to a surface water body.

2.2.14 New or Increased Discharges to Impaired Waters

There shall be no new or increased discharges from the permittee to impaired waters listed in categories 4b or 5 of the most recent Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report of waters listed pursuant to Clean Water Act Section 303(d) and 305(b) unless the permittee demonstrates that there is provides to the Commissioner the following documentation demonstrating that the discharge is not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the Water Quality Standard(s) that caused the impairment:

- For discharges of pollutants which cause or contribute to the impairment of a water body segment without an established Total Maximum Daily Load (“TMDL”), the permittee must provide data and other technical information to the Commissioner sufficient to demonstrate that the discharge of the pollutant identified as an indicator of the impairment will meet in-stream water quality standards and criteria at the point of discharge to the waterbody.
- For discharges to waterbody segments impaired for Aquatic Life Uses, discharges shall not contain concentrations of any pollutants with a Water Quality Criteria (“WQC”) identified in Table 3 of Section 22a-426-9 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies. in concentrations greater than the more restrictive of the chronic aquatic life criteria or applicable human health criteria.
- For discharges to waters with an established TMDL, the Commissioner must determine if there are sufficient allocations in the TMDL to allow the discharge. The Commissioner may authorize the discharge with additional permit conditions or compliance.

2.2.14.1 Affirmative Determination

An affirmative determination that the discharge will not contribute to the existing impairment may be required from the Commissioner, in which case the permittee must maintain such determination onsite with the SWPPP. In such a case, if the permittee does not receive such affirmative determination pursuant to this subsection, or if an impairment exists for which an indicator or surrogate pollutant has not been designated but for which stormwater discharges are a potential cause, the industrial activity will not be authorized by this general permit.

2.2.15 Other State and Local Authorization(s)

Such activity obtains all other state and/or local authorization(s) required for such a discharge.

2.2.16 Certification Requirements for Registration

As part of the registration for this general permit, the registrant and any other individual or individuals principally responsible for preparing the registration submits to the Commissioner a written certification which, at a minimum, complies with the following requirements:

2.2.16.1 Document Review

The registrant and any other individual or individuals responsible for preparing the registration and signing the certification has completely and thoroughly reviewed, at a minimum, this general permit, and the following regarding the activities to be authorized under such general permit:

- all registration information.
- the SWPPP.
- any plans and specifications and any Department approvals regarding the SWPPP.

2.2.16.2 Affirmative Determination

The registrant and any other individual or individuals responsible for preparing the registration and signing the certification pursuant to this general permit has, based on the review described in Section 2.2.16.1 of this general permit, made an affirmative determination to:

- comply with the terms and conditions of this general permit.
- maintain compliance with all plans and documents prepared pursuant to this general permit including, but not limited to, the SWPPP.
- properly implement and maintain the elements of the SWPPP.
- properly operate and maintain all stormwater management measures and systems in compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit to protect the waters of the state from pollution.

2.3 Registration

Pursuant to the registration requirements in Section 3 of this general permit, a completed registration for discharge with respect to the industrial activity shall be filed with the Commissioner unless exempted by the “No-Exposure Certification” in Section 2.4 of this general permit.

2.4 No Exposure Certification

Pursuant to Section 3 of this general permit, the operator of a site identified below shall submit to the Commissioner a completed No Exposure Certification form if the facility meets the criteria for no exposure to stormwater. A condition of no exposure shall be deemed to exist when all industrial materials and industrial activities at the facility are completely sheltered by a storm-resistant structure so as to prevent exposure to precipitation, snowmelt, or stormwater run-off.

The following industrial activities are eligible, unless otherwise stated: industries classified as SIC 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, 4221 -25, (provided the activity is not otherwise included within categories (2) through (9), (11) or (12)).

2.5 Geographic Area

This general permit applies throughout the State of Connecticut.

2.6 Effective Date and Expiration of this General Permit

This general permit is issued October 1, 2025, effective November 1, 2025, and expires September 30, 2030. The general permit may be administratively continued in effect until the Department has reissued the permit in accordance with the Regs. Conn. State Agencies. If the permit is administratively continued, permittees are required to comply with all permit terms and conditions, including the monitoring requirements and submittal of reports at their original frequency, during the continuance of the permit.

2.7 Effective Date of Authorization

2.7.1 Authorization to Discharge for New Sites

The effective date for authorization to discharge under this general permit for a new site, that has never been authorized to discharge stormwater by the NPDES Industrial Stormwater General Permit, will be provided in the Commissioner's Notice of Coverage letter. The Commissioner will review and approve, reject, or deny registrations in writing.

2.7.2 Authorization to Discharge for Existing Permittees

Facilities with existing permit coverage authorized under the NPDES General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities, issued October 1, 2021, shall have continued authorization to discharge under the terms and conditions of this general permit upon the effective date of this general permit provided a complete registration and required information (i.e. SWPPP) for this general permit is submitted to the Commissioner on or before 180 days of the permit issuance date – April 1, 2026. If the owner or operator does not submit a timely, appropriate, complete, and accurate registration requesting authorization to discharge under the reissued general permit or a timely request for authorization under an individual or alternative general permit, authorization under this permit will terminate on the due date for the registration under the reissued general permit unless otherwise specified in the reissued general permit. The Commissioner will review and approve or reject registrations in writing.

2.8 Transition to and from an Individual Permit

No person shall operate or conduct an activity authorized by both an individual permit and this general permit. The requirements for transitioning authorization are as follows:

2.8.1 Transition from an Individual Permit to Authorization Under This General Permit

If an activity meets the requirements of authorization of this general permit and such operation or activity is presently authorized by an individual permit, the permittee may seek a modification to the permit to exclude such operation or activity from the individual permit or if the operation or activity is the sole operation or activity authorized by such permit, the permittee shall surrender its permit in writing to the Commissioner. In either event, such permittee's individual permit shall continue to apply and remain in effect until authorization of such operation or activity under this general permit takes effect.

2.8.2 Transition from Authorization Under This General Permit to an Individual Permit

If an activity or operation is authorized under this general permit and the Commissioner subsequently issues an individual permit for the same activity, then on the date any such individual permit is issued by the Commissioner, the authorization issued under this general permit shall automatically expire.

2.9 Revocation of an Individual Permit

If a discharge resulting from an industrial activity is eligible for authorization under this general permit and such activity is presently authorized by an individual permit, the existing individual permit may be revoked by the Commissioner upon a written request by the permittee. If the Commissioner revokes such individual permit in writing, such revocation shall take effect on the effective date of authorization of such activity under this general permit.

2.10 Issuance of an Individual Permit

If the Commissioner issues an individual permit under Section 22a-430 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., permitting an activity authorized by this general permit, authorization of that activity under this general permit shall cease upon the issuance date of the individual permit.

Section 3 Registration Requirements

3.1 Registration Procedures

3.1.1 Who Must File a Registration

Any person or municipality that initiates, creates, originates, or maintains a discharge authorized by this general permit, and has not filed a No Exposure Certification form, shall file an electronic registration which meets the registration requirements of this Section of the general permit. Such registration shall be submitted along with the non-refundable applicable fee and the updated SWPPP.

3.1.2 New or Existing Sites Without Existing Discharge Authorization

Any other discharge, on or before 90 days prior to the date the industrial activity is initiated for that facility, must submit a registration for this general permit.

If the facility or activity for which a registration is submitted under this permit is owned by one person or municipality but is leased or, in some other way, the legal responsibility of another person or municipality (the operator), the operator is responsible for submitting the registration required by this general permit. The registrant is responsible for compliance with all conditions of this general permit.

3.1.3 Sites with Existing Discharge Authorization & a New Owner or Operator

- This general permit is not transferable.
- The existing permittee must submit a Notice of Termination form to the Commissioner on a prescribed form on or before thirty (30) days of the change of ownership from the site authorized for discharge under this general permit. Notices of Termination shall be e-mailed to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov.
- Failure to submit the Notice of Termination may result in enforcement action.
- The new owner or operator must submit a new registration to the Commissioner on or before thirty (30) days following the date of transfer.

3.1.4 Sites with Existing Discharge Authorization

Sites with existing authorization to discharge under the NPDES General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities, issued October 1, 2021, must submit a complete registration under this general permit 180 days after the issuance of this general permit – April 1, 2026.

3.2 Scope of Registration

A registrant shall submit one (1) application for all discharges at a single site for which the permittee seeks authorization under this general permit. Discharges taking place at more than one (1) site may not be consolidated onto one (1) form.

3.3 Contents of Registration

3.3.1 Registration Fee

A registration fee shall be submitted with each registration form. The applicable fees are described in the subsections below.

3.3.1.1 A \$625 registration fee shall be submitted for the following registrants:

- Companies that employ fewer than fifty (50) employees statewide (excluding seasonal employees employed no more than 120 days in a year) or have gross annual sales of less than five (5) million dollars; and
- Federal, State, and Municipal-operated industrial activities.
- Municipal-operated industrial activities pay half the stated fee in accordance with Section 22a-6.

3.3.1.2 A \$1250 registration fee shall be submitted for the following registrants:

- Companies that employ more than fifty (50) employees statewide (excluding seasonal employees employed no more than 120 days in a year) and have gross annual sales of greater than five (5) million dollars.

3.3.1.3 Payment Form

The registration fee shall be paid through the CT DEEP's ezFile portal located at:

<https://filings.deep.ct.gov/DEEPPortal/>

3.3.1.4 The registration fee shall be paid to the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection.

3.3.1.5 Registration shall not be deemed complete, and no activity shall be authorized by this general permit unless the registration fee has been paid in full.

3.3.2 Registrant Information

An electronic application shall be filed on forms prescribed and provided by the Commissioner. The application shall include but not be limited to the following:

3.3.2.1 Permittee Information

- a. Legal name, e-mail address, mailing address, and telephone number of the registrant. If the registrant is an entity transacting business in Connecticut, provide the exact name as registered with the Connecticut Secretary of the State.
- b. Legal name, e-mail address, mailing address, and telephone number of the site contact of the property on which the industrial activity takes place or is to take place.
- c. Legal name, e-mail address, mailing address, and telephone number of any consultant(s) or engineer(s) retained by the registrant to prepare the registration or to design or construct the subject activity.

3.3.2.2 Site Information

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- a. Location (physical) address of the site for which the registration is submitted.
- b. Primary four (4) -digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes for the industrial activity at the site.
- c. Primary two to six (2-6) digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes for the industrial activity at the site.
- d. A brief description of the stormwater discharge(s) including:
 - Number and type of conveyances (e.g., pipe, swale, detention basin outlet), outfalls, or channelized flows that run off the site.
 - The name, if applicable, of the separate storm sewer system to which the stormwater conveyance, outfall and/or run-off discharges, and whether the site discharges within 500 feet of a tidal wetland.
 - Name of receiving surface water(s), watershed(s), or waterbody(s) (including waterbody assessment ID which can be identified at: <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress>) to which the permittee discharges and indication of whether or not a receiving stream is listed as an impaired water, with or without a TMDL, and including identification of the impairment in the most recent State of Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report or identification of the receiving stream as a high quality water by the Commissioner as defined in the Connecticut Water Quality Standards.

3.3.3 The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

All permittees must submit an electronic copy of their Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan in PDF format to the Commissioner. The electronic SMP shall be in PDF format or a similar no-cost, publicly available format in common use. The SWPPP must be consistent with the following provisions of state statutes and regulations, as appropriate:

- a. For sites within the Coastal Boundary, the permittee must address all applicable goals and policies in Section 22a-92 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. and must not cause adverse impacts to coastal resources as defined in Section 22a-93(15) of the Conn. Gen. Stat.
- b. The permittee's SWPPP will not threaten the continued existence of any species listed pursuant to Section 26-306 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. as endangered or threatened and will not result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat designated as essential to such species.
- c. The implementation of the permittee's SWPPP for any part of the site located within an aquifer protection area as mapped under Section 22a-354b of the Conn. Gen. Stat. will comply with regulations adopted pursuant to Section 22a-354i of the Conn. Gen. Stat. For any activity regulated pursuant to Sections 8(c) and 9(b) of the Aquifer Protection Regulations (Section 22a-354i(1)-(10) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies), the SWPPP must assure that stormwater run-off generated by the permittee is managed in a manner so as to prevent pollution of ground water.
- d. The permittee's SWPPP has been evaluated for potential impact(s) to historic properties.
- e. The SWPPP appropriately addresses new or increased discharges to high quality waters.
- f. The SWPPP appropriately addresses new or increased discharges to impaired waters, as specified in Section 2.2.14.
- g. If the registrant claims that certain elements of their SWPPP constitute a trade secret or are otherwise exempt from the disclosure requirements of the state Freedom of Information Act (Section 1-210 et seq of the Conn. Gen. Stat., also called FOIA) as specified in that Act, they shall follow the procedures provided in the electronic registration instructions for this general permit regarding information subject to FOIA requirements. The process of complying with the FOIA

requirements does not exempt the registrant from the registration requirements in Section 3 and the SWPPP preparation and submittal deadlines in Section 4.3.3 of this general permit.

- h. The SWPPP must include the certification of the registrant and of the individual or individuals responsible for preparing the registration, in accordance with Section 2.2.16 (see Appendix B).
- i. The SWPPP must include the certification, pursuant to the requirements and conditions of Section 7.3.2.7.4.3.2.9a by a qualified professional in industrial stormwater management as defined in Section 6 licensed in the State of Connecticut (see Appendix D).
- j. The SWPPP must include any other certifications required in Section 4.3.2.9.

3.3.4 NetDMR Subscriber Agreement

A completed Connecticut DEEP signed NetDMR Subscriber Agreement.

3.4 Additional Forms

Include any additional forms and information that may be required regarding compliance and/or consistency with the Coastal Management Act, Endangered and Threatened Species, Impaired Waters or Waterbodies subject to a TMDL or Phosphorus Strategy, and Aquifer Protection Areas.

3.5 Certification Requirements for Permittee and Preparer

The permittee and any other individual or individuals responsible for preparing the registration submits to the Commissioner a written certification which, at a minimum, complies with the following requirements:

3.5.1.1 Review

The permittee and any other individual or individuals responsible for preparing the registration and signing the certification has completely and thoroughly reviewed, at a minimum, this general permit and the following regarding the activities to be covered under such general permit:

- all registration information provided in accordance with this general permit.
- the site, based on a visual site inspection.
- compliance records.
- all stormwater conveyance and treatment systems and monitoring equipment, including any plans and specifications, operating records, and any Department approvals regarding such stormwater conveyance and treatment systems and monitoring equipment.

3.5.1.2 Affirmative Determination

The permittee and any other individual or individuals responsible for preparing the registration and signing the certification has, based on the review described in this general permit, made an affirmative determination to each of the following:

- comply with the terms and conditions of this general permit.
- maintain compliance with all plans and documents prepared pursuant to this general permit.
- properly operate and maintain all stormwater conveyance and treatment systems and monitoring equipment in compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit to protect the waters of the state from pollution.

3.5.1.3 Certification Statement

Such registrant and any other individual or individuals responsible for preparing the registration certifies to the following statement (available in Appendix B):

“I hereby certify that I am making this certification in connection with a registration under the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity, submitted to

the Commissioner by [INSERT NAME OF REGISTRANT] for an activity located at [ADDRESS OF THE REGISTERED ACTIVITY] and that all terms and conditions of the general permit are being met for all discharges which have been created, initiated or maintained and such activity is eligible for authorization under such permit. I further certify that a system is in place to ensure that all terms and conditions of this general permit will continue to be met for all discharges authorized by this general permit at the site. I certify that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information that provides the basis for this certification, including but not limited to all information described in Section 2.2.16.1 of such general permit, and I certify, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining such information, that the information upon which this certification is based is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I certify that I have made an affirmative determination in accordance with Section 2.2.16.2 of this general permit. I understand that the registration filed in connection with such general permit is submitted in accordance with and shall comply with the requirements of Section 22a-430b of Conn. Gen. Stat. I also understand that knowingly making any false statement in the submitted information and in this certification may be punishable as a criminal offense, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment, under Section 53a-157b of the Conn. Gen. Stat., and any other applicable law.”

3.6 Additional Information

The Commissioner may require a registrant to submit additional information which the Commissioner deems necessary to evaluate the consistency of the subject activity with the requirements for authorization under this general permit.

3.7 Additional Notification

For activities authorized under this permit that are discharged through a municipal separate storm sewer system, a copy of the registration shall also be submitted to the owner and operator of that system at the same time the registration is submitted to the Commissioner.

3.8 Where to File a Registration or No Exposure Certification

Registrants must submit their registrations electronically utilizing the state supported registration tool ezFile:

<https://filings.deep.ct.gov/DEEPPortal/>

The Department is in the process of developing a new online application tool that maybe utilized during the permit term. Information will be provided on the Departments website.

3.9 Modifying Permit Coverage

3.9.1.1 The permittee must submit a Notice of Change (“NOC”) request on a form prescribed by the Commissioner if any of the following criteria are met:

- a change in contact information.
- the addition or removal of a discharge point (e.g. DSN).

3.9.1.2 If any of the following conditions occur, the permittee must submit a Notice of Termination and submit a new application for review and approval:

- any expansion, alteration, or modification of the industrial activity.
- a change in the nature of the industrial activity generating the discharge (e.g., a change in the SIC code or NAICS code).

- the introduction of a new source of stormwater pollution subject to sector-specific monitoring requirements (e.g., the use of creosote in Sector A, the use of blasting in Sector J, the use of de-icing fluid in Sector S).
- the relocation of the discharge to a different receiving waterbody.
- the relocation of a discharge that changes or increases the pollutant load in the discharge.
- the addition of a discharge subject to ELGs (Section 4.5.3 and Table 5).

3.9.1.3 Approval of the Notice of Change

An affirmative determination from the Commissioner must be obtained prior to initiating the change to the industrial activity on the site. The permittee is required to update the SWPPP.

3.9.1.4 Rejection of the Notice of Change

The Commissioner may reject the request and require a new registration to be submitted.

3.9.2 Termination of Discharge

The permittee must submit a Notice of Termination (“NOT”) within thirty (30) days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:

- A new owner or operator has received authorization to discharge under this permit.
- The permittee of the facility has submitted and been approved for a “No Exposure Certification” (NEC).
- The permittee has modified the site such that all stormwater is retained on-site and there are no discharges of stormwater to surface waters of the state either directly or indirectly through an MS4.
- The permittee has ceased operations at the facility, there will no longer be discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity from the facility, no materials associated with the industrial activity remain exposed to stormwater, and all sediment and erosion controls have been implemented as necessary (see Section 4.2.9).
- The facility falls under Sector J (Non-metallic Mineral Mining) and has met the applicable termination requirements per state and local regulations.
- The permittee has obtained coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be authorized by a NPDES permit (unless DEEP revokes coverage for the permittee’s facility).

The authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at midnight of the day that the permittee is notified that their complete NOT has been processed. Until the permittee terminates permit coverage, all permit terms and conditions remain in effect.

Notices of Termination shall be e-mailed to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov. Failure to submit the Notice of Termination may result in an enforcement action.

3.10 Certification of No Exposure Form

Such No Exposure Certification shall be electronically filed on forms prescribed and provided by the Commissioner.

3.10.1 No Exposure Certification Fee

- A fee of \$312.50 shall be submitted with the certification form.
 - The fee shall be paid to the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection.
 - The Certification shall not be deemed complete unless the Certification has been paid in full.

- The registration fee is non-refundable.

3.11 Action by Commissioner

3.11.1 Approval with Permit Conditions

The Commissioner may approve a registration with or without reasonable permit conditions. If the Commissioner approves a registration with or without conditions, the permittee shall be bound by such conditions as if they are part of this general permit.

3.11.2 Rejection or Denial

The Commissioner may reject or deny, without prejudice, a registration if it is determined that it does not satisfy the registration requirements in Section 3 of this general permit, or if more than seven (7) days have elapsed since the Commissioner requested the permittee submit additional information to determine eligibility for permit coverage for authorization to discharge under this general permit. Any registration refiled after such a rejection shall be accompanied by the fee specified in this general permit.

3.11.3 Require Individual Permit

The Commissioner may require that a permittee obtain an individual permit for any discharge authorized by this permit in accordance with Section 22a-430b(c) of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

3.11.4 Activity Inconsistent with Authorization Requirements

The Commissioner may reject or deny a registration if he or she finds that the subject activity is inconsistent with the “Requirements for Authorization” in Section 2.2 of this general permit, or for any other reason provided by law.

3.11.5 Notice to Registrant

Denial or rejection of a registration under this subsection shall constitute notice to the registrant that the subject activity may not lawfully be conducted or maintained without the issuance of an individual permit in accordance with Section 22a-430 of Regs. Conn. State Agencies.

3.11.6 Notice in Writing

Rejection or denial of a registration shall be provided to the registrant in writing and state the reasons for such rejection or disapproval.

3.12 Availability of Registration and Stormwater Pollution Control Plan

3.12.1 Registration Availability

The registration shall be made available for public review and comment by both the Permittee and, if available, the Commissioner.

3.12.1.1 Availability by the Permittee

The Permittee shall make available the registration electronically on the Permittee’s official website for public review.

A completed registration shall be provided to the following persons immediately upon request:

- If the stormwater discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system, the municipal operator of the system.
- If the stormwater discharge is located within a public drinking water supply watershed or aquifer protection area, the water company or entity responsible for that water supply.

3.12.1.2 Availability by the Commissioner

- If available, the Commissioner shall post on the DEEP website a list of registrations submitted.
- If available, on or before thirty (30) days from the date such registration is accessible to the public through posting by the Commissioner, members of the public may review and comment on a registration.
- Comments shall be sent via email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov with the subject line **“Industrial Stormwater General Permit Public Comment [INSERT NAME OF APPLICANT].”**

3.12.2 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Availability

The SWPPP shall be made available for public review and comment by both the Permittee and the Commissioner.

If the registrant claims that certain elements of their SWPPP constitute a trade secret or are otherwise exempt from the disclosure requirements of the state Freedom of Information Act (Section 1-210 et seq of the Conn. Gen. Stat., also called FOIA) as specified in that Act, they shall follow the procedures provided in the registration instructions for this general permit regarding information subject to FOIA requirements. The process of complying with the FOIA requirements does not exempt the applicant from submittal deadlines in Sections 3.1 and 4.3.3 of this general permit. A justification for redaction must be uploaded with the SWPPP in such cases and it must be approved by the Commissioner.

3.12.2.1 Availability by the Permittee

The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan shall be provided to the following persons immediately upon request:

- If the stormwater discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system, the municipal operator of the system.
- If the stormwater discharge is located within a public drinking water supply watershed or aquifer protection area, the water company or entity responsible for that water supply.

3.12.2.2 Availability by the Commissioner

- If available, on or before thirty (30) days of receipt of a registration and SWPPP, the Commissioner shall post the SWPPP on the DEEP website.
- If available, on or before thirty (30) days from the date of posting of the list by the Commissioner, members of the public may submit written comments to the Commissioner.
- Comments shall be sent via email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov with the subject line **“Industrial Stormwater General Permit Public Comment [INSERT NAME OF APPLICANT].”**

Section 4 Conditions of This General Permit

The permittee shall at all times continue to meet the requirements for authorization set forth in Section 2 of this general permit. In addition, a permittee shall ensure that authorized activities are conducted in accordance with the following conditions:

4.1 Conditions Applicable to Certain Discharges

4.1.1 Proximity to Tidal Wetlands

Any person who or municipality which initiates, creates, or originates a discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity after the issuance date of this permit, which discharge is located less than 500 feet from a tidal wetland which is not a fresh-tidal wetland, shall discharge such stormwater through a system designed to retain the volume of stormwater run-off generated by the Water Quality Volume. If there are site constraints that would prevent retention of this volume on-site (e.g., soil contamination, elevated ground water, potential ground water drinking supply area, etc.), documentation must be submitted, for the Commissioner's review and written approval, which explains the site limitations and offers an alternative retention volume and/or additional stormwater treatment. For sites unable to comply with this Section, the Commissioner, at the Commissioner's sole discretion, may require the submission of an individual permit application in lieu of authorization under this general permit.

4.1.2 Structures and Dredging in Coastal and Tidal Areas

Any person who or municipality which discharges stormwater below the high tide line into coastal, tidal, or navigable waters for which a permit is required under the Structures and Dredging Act in accordance with Section 22a-361(a) of the Conn. Gen. Stat. or into tidal wetlands for which a permit is required under the Tidal Wetlands Act in accordance with Section 22a-32 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., shall obtain such permit(s) from the Commissioner.

4.1.3 Quality of Discharge

There shall be no distinctly visible material, floating scum, oil, or other matter contained in the stormwater discharge. Excluded from this are naturally occurring substances, such as leaves and twigs, provided no person has placed such substances in or near the discharge.

4.1.4 Toxicity to Aquatic and Marine Life/Risk to Human Health

The discharge shall not result in pollution due to acute or chronic toxicity to aquatic and marine life, impair the biological integrity of aquatic or marine ecosystems, or result in an unacceptable risk to human health.

4.1.5 Water Quality Standards

The discharge shall not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the applicable Water Quality Standards in the receiving water.

4.1.6 High Quality Waters

Any new discharge to high quality waters (as defined in the Water Quality Standards) shall be discharged in accordance with the Connecticut Anti-Degradation Implementation Policy in the Water Quality Standards.

4.2 Stormwater Control Measures

Stormwater control measures (“SCMs”) (i.e., control measures (“CMs”)) help to minimize, as defined in this permit, the discharge of pollutants from the permitted facility and include best management practices (“BMPs”), which are schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of the waters of the state. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site run-off, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. The permittee must select, design, install, and implement control measures that address the following selection and design considerations:

- a. Preventing stormwater from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective and less costly than trying to remove pollutants from stormwater.
- b. Using control measures in combination may be more effective than using control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in a stormwater discharge.
- c. Assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to designing effective control measures.
- d. Minimizing impervious areas at a facility and infiltrating run-off onsite (using approaches such as bioretention systems, green roofs, and pervious pavement) can reduce run-off and improve ground water recharge and stream base flows in local streams, although care must be taken to avoid ground water contamination (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C).
- e. Attenuating flow using open vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows.
- f. Conserving and/or restoring riparian buffers will help protect streams from stormwater run-off and improve water quality.
- g. Using treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

The selection, design, installation, and implementation of these control measures must be in accordance with best engineering practices, manufacturer’s specifications, and the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, as amended. The permittee may deviate from such manufacturer’s specifications where they provide justification for such deviation and include documentation of the rationale in the part of the SWPPP that describes control measures, consistent with Section 4.3.2.5. If the permittee finds that the control measures are not achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges to meet applicable water quality standards or any of the other standards in this permit, they must modify these control measures per the corrective action requirements in Section 4.6.

4.2.2 Good Housekeeping

The permittee must keep clean all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants. The permittee must perform good housekeeping measures in order to minimize pollutant discharges from all areas that are exposed to rainfall and are potential sources of pollutants. Good housekeeping must address the following areas:

4.2.2.1 Cleanliness

- a. Sweep or vacuum at regular intervals or, alternatively, wash down the area and collect and/or treat, and properly dispose of the washwater.
- b. This permit does not authorize the discharge of washwaters containing any additive or chemical (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide) to the ground, storm sewer system, or any surface waters of the State.

4.2.2.2 Materials Storage and Handling

- a. Store materials in appropriate containers. Liquid materials require secondary containment and cover as described in Section 4.2.4.

- b. Minimize the potential for waste, garbage, and floatable debris to be discharged by keeping exposed areas free of such materials, or by intercepting them before they are discharged.

4.2.2.3 Dumpster Maintenance and Control

- a. This permit does not authorize the discharge any liquid (including stormwater) which collects in dumpsters, “roll-offs,” and similar large waste containers to the ground, storm sewer system, or any surface waters of the state.
- b. Ensure that all dumpsters, trash compactors, and “roll-off” containers used to store waste or recyclable materials are in sound, watertight condition and have covers and drain plugs intact, are in roofed areas or in secondary containment areas that will prevent exposure to rainfall.
- c. All covers on dumpsters not under a roof must be closed when dumpsters are not being loaded or unloaded.
- d. Dumpsters, “roll-offs,” and similar large waste containers utilized for the dewatering of catch basin grit and aggregate or utilized for soil settling activities must be leak proof, have cover, and be placed on impervious surface.

4.2.2.4 Loading docks

- a. Loading docks (excluding those that allow a vehicle to enter the building) must be protected with a permanent roof or other structure that protects the loading dock from direct rainfall.
- b. Stormwater collection and drainage facilities adjacent to the loading dock must be designed and maintained in a way that prevents any materials spilled or released at the loading dock from discharging to the storm sewer system.
- c. Drains located directly beneath the loading dock must be routinely inspected for the accumulation of sludge, sediment, grit, tailings, trash, and any other debris. Drains must be cleaned out when the depth of debris reaches half of depth of the drain.

4.2.2.5 Floor Drains

- a. Eliminate or otherwise seal floor drains which are connected to a storm sewer system or if the connection is unknown.
- b. If a floor drain connects to the sanitary sewer system, the permittee must provide that the discharge to the sanitary sewer system is in accordance with applicable state and local guidelines.

4.2.2.6 Roof Area Pollution

- a. Identify roof areas that may be subject to drippage, dust or particulates from exhausts or vents or other sources of pollution. The permittee must inspect such areas to determine if any potential sources of stormwater pollution are present. If so, the permittee must minimize such sources or potential sources of pollution.

4.2.2.7 Plastic Materials Requirements

- a. Facilities that handle pre-production plastic must implement control measures 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.

4.2.3 Minimize Exposure

Using the “Potential Pollutant Sources” (Section 4.3.2.4) as a guide, the permittee must minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt in order to minimize pollutant discharges. Depending on feasibility, the permittee may implement some combination of the following measures:

- a. Locate industrial materials and activities inside.
- b. Protect industrial materials with storm resistant coverings.
- c. Perform industrial activities under a permanent roof.
- d. Use grading, berms, or curbing to prevent run-off of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas.
- e. Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that potential leaks and spills are contained, or able to be contained or diverted before discharge.
- f. Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants.
- g. Store leaky vehicles and equipment indoors or, if stored outdoors, use drip pans and absorbents.
- h. Use spill/overflow protection equipment.
- i. Perform all vehicle and/or equipment cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent run-off as well as run-on, and that capture any overspray.
- j. 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.

Where the permittee believes it is not feasible to protect industrial materials or activities from rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt, the permittee must document in the SWPPP the area(s) in question, reasons for infeasibility of cover, and alternative measures taken to prevent pollution load to stormwater and mitigation of stormwater discharge to ground water or surface water.

4.2.4 Liquid and Wastewater Containment

To prevent unauthorized discharges of liquid chemicals or wastewater from commingling with or polluting a facility's stormwater discharges, or otherwise causing pollution to the waters of the state, the permittee must comply with the following requirements, as applicable:

4.2.4.1 Stationary Storage or Storage Areas

For the purposes of this subsection only, "storage area" means an exterior area, which is or has the potential to be exposed to stormwater, that contains one or more tanks or containers utilized for the storage of liquid chemicals or for the collection, storage, or treatment of wastewater. Any stationary above-ground tank, container, or storage area used for the storage of liquid chemicals (as identified in Potential Pollutant Sources (Section 4.3.2.4) or for the collection, storage, or treatment of wastewater must, at a minimum, comply with one of the following criteria:

- a. The above-ground tank or container is double-walled.
- b. The storage areas, tanks, or containers are enclosed by an impermeable secondary containment area which will hold at least 110% of the volume of the largest tank or container, or 10% of the total volume of all tanks and containers in the area, whichever is larger, without overflow from such secondary containment area.

4.2.4.2 Mobile or Portable Storage

Any mobile or portable above-ground tank or container used for the collection or storage of wastewater must be double-walled. If it is not economically or practically feasible for such a tank to be double walled, the permittee must meet the following conditions:

- a. The mobile or portable above-ground tank or container (and related appurtenances like piping, fittings, valves, gauges, alarms, switches, etc.) are designed, operated, and maintained in a manner to prevent releases of wastewater resulting from factors including, but not limited to, physical or chemical damage, tampering or vandalism, freezing and thawing.

- b. Any trailer affixed to a mobile or portable above-ground tank, or container (and related appurtenances) must be a registered motor vehicle that is designed, operated, and maintained to be capable of on-road transport of wastewater at all times.

4.2.4.3 Containment exemption for certain stationary above-ground storage tanks, containers, and areas:

Containment exemption for certain stationary above-ground storage tanks, containers, and areas 1)
The secondary containment requirements above do not apply to stationary above-ground storage and treatment tanks and containers, and storage areas if such tanks, containers, and storage areas are associated with a discharge(s) authorized by a permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

4.2.4.4 Roofing for Secondary Containment Areas

The impermeable secondary containment area as required for Stationary Liquid Storage (Section 4.2.4) must be roofed in a manner which minimizes stormwater entry to the containment area, except for a containment area which stores tanks or containers of 100-gallon capacity or more, in which case a roof is not required.

Stormwater that may accumulate in a containment area may be discharged only after the permittee conducts testing to confirm that it contains none of the relevant pollutants stored in the containment area (e.g., anti-freeze, copper (from pressure washwater), nutrients, etc.). For petroleum storage containment areas, visual inspection for a sheen fulfills this requirement. If testing is not conducted or if it indicates the presence of a relevant pollutant, this containment water must be treated and/or disposed of according to state and federal regulations and is not authorized to be discharged under this general permit.

4.2.5 Dust Control Measures

Dust suppression measures must be employed for activities causing airborne particles. The following are appropriate control measures:

4.2.5.1 Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials

The permittee must minimize generation of dust and off-site vehicle tracking of raw, final, or waste industrial materials in order to minimize pollutants discharged via stormwater.

4.2.5.2 Dust Suppression Water

Dust suppression water may be used to control dust must be minimized to prevent run-off to surface waters of the state. Water sprayed to control dust must not contain a visible oil sheen, chemical discoloration, or foaming, or cause such a visible oil sheen, chemical discoloration, or foaming in any surface waters of the state.

This permit does not authorize the discharge of water sprayed to control dust containing any additive such as spray-on chemical soil treatments (palliatives) (e.g., anionic asphalt emulsion, latex emulsion, resin-water emulsions, and calcium chloride) to the ground, storm sewer system, or any surface waters of the state.

4.2.5.3 Baghouses

The permittee must inspect and maintain baghouses at least quarterly to prevent the escape of dust from the system and immediately remove accumulated dust at the base of the exterior baghouse and surrounding environment.

4.2.6 Vehicles and Equipment

4.2.6.1 Vehicle and Equipment Storage

The permittee must minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance. The following are possible control measures:

- a. Use drip pans under vehicles/equipment.
- b. Store vehicles and equipment indoors.
- c. Install berms or dikes.
- d. Use absorbents.
- e. Install roof or coverage over storage areas.
- f. Clean pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease (with proper washwater disposal).

4.2.6.2 Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Areas

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from fueling areas by implementing the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive):

- a. Cover the fueling area (where feasible).
- b. Use spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment.
- c. Minimize stormwater run-on/run-off to the fueling area.
- d. Use dry cleanup methods.
- e. Provide spill kits and catch basin covers nearby.
- f. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.

4.2.6.3 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning

This general permit does not authorize the discharge of vehicle washwater to the ground, storm sewer system, or any surface waters of the state.

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning by implementing the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive):

- a. Perform all cleaning operations indoors, where feasible.
- b. Cover the cleaning operation.
- c. Ensure that all washwater drains to a proper collection system such as a sanitary sewer system (in accordance with applicable state and local guidelines).

4.2.6.4 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance by implementing the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive):

- a. Perform maintenance activities indoors, where feasible.
- b. Use drip pans.
- c. Keep an organized inventory of materials used in the shop.
- d. Drain all parts of fluid prior to disposal.
- e. Prohibit wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to storm sewer systems.
- f. Use dry cleanup methods.
- g. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.
- h. Minimize run-on/run-off of stormwater to and from maintenance areas.

4.2.7 Solid De-icing Material Storage

The following Section refers to storage piles of de-icing materials including pure salt, salt alternatives, or either of these mixed with other materials used for de-icing or other commercial or industrial purposes.

4.2.7.1 All Solid De-Icing Material Storage

- a. In areas with a ground water classification of GA or GAA (see Section 6), an impervious liner must be utilized under all de-icing material pile(s) to prevent infiltration to ground water.

<https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-Classification-Maps>

- b. No new road salt or de-icing materials storage facilities must be located if the site meets any of the following conditions:
 - The site is within a 100-year floodplain as defined in Section 6 and mapped for each municipality under 44 CFR 59 et seq.
 - The site is within 250 feet of a well utilized for potable drinking water supply.
 - The site is within a Level A aquifer protection area as defined by mapping pursuant to Section 22a-354c of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

4.2.7.2 Facilities with less than 30,000 tons of Solid De-Icing Materials

- a. Storage piles with less than 30,000 tons of solid de-icing materials and in place for more than 180 consecutive days must be enclosed or covered by a rigid or flexible roof or other structural means. Such a structure must not allow for the migration or release of material outside of the structure through its sidewalls.
- b. Storage piles with less than 30,000 tons of solid de-icing materials and in place for less than 180 days per year may use a well-maintained and secured waterproof cover which may be used to prevent exposure to precipitation (except for exposure necessary to add or remove materials from the pile).

4.2.7.3 Facilities with greater than 30,000 tons of solid de-icing materials

Bulk solid de-icing material storage facilities with the capacity to store, at any one time, 30,000 tons or more of solid de-icing materials, are exempt from the requirement of this general permit to cover the solid de-icing material pile (“stockpile”) by structural means (including a rigid or flexible roof) provided that all of the permit terms and conditions in Sector AE are implemented, documented, and reported, if necessary.

4.2.7.4 Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around areas where de-icing materials are stored or stockpiled, or where stormwater has commingled with de-icing materials (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater from coming into contact with de-icing material stockpiles.

a. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep uncontaminated stormwater run-on from commingling with de-icing materials. Stormwater conveyance around the site’s perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

b. Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage systems meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

4.2.8 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

The permittee 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. The following are required measures:

- a. Clearly identify within the SWPPP areas where potential spills can occur and their accompanying drainage points.
- b. Plainly label containers (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents,” “Fertilizers and Pesticides,” etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage in areas that could contribute pollutants to stormwater run-off to encourage proper handling.
- c. Develop and implement training (pursuant to Section 4.2.13) on procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, reporting, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases to facilitate rapid response.
- d. Implement procedures for material storage and handling, including the use of secondary containment (pursuant to Section 4.2.4) and barriers between material storage and traffic areas, or a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas.
- e. Provide spill kits and other necessary equipment near areas where spills may occur in order to implement a cleanup as quickly as possible.
- f. Notify appropriate facility personnel when a leak, spill, or other release occurs.
- g. For any spill, leak, release, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this permit or another permit, the operator must report it orally as soon as there is knowledge of the event by contacting:
- h. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

**The CT DEEP Emergency Response and Spill Prevention at
860-424-3338 or Toll Free at 1-866-DEP-SPIL (1-866-337-7745)**

<https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Emergency-Response-and-Spill-Prevention/Emergency-Response-and-Spill-Prevention>

4.2.9 Sediment and Erosion Control

The permittee must identify areas that have a potential for soil erosion due to topography, activities, or other factors, and must implement measures to limit erosion and stabilize such areas in order to minimize pollutant discharges. The permittee must also place flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points. Structural and non-structural control measures must be utilized to minimize the discharge of sediment. All construction activities on site must be conducted in accordance with the Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control and the “Future Construction” Section (Section 4.3.2.11) of this general permit.

4.2.10 Preventative Maintenance

The permittee must implement a preventative maintenance program for all control measures that are used to achieve compliance with this permit. The permittee must also ensure that industrial equipment and systems are in effective operating condition to minimize pollutant discharges. This includes the following:

- a. Inspect and maintain stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning stormwater treatment devices, catch basins) that could fail and result in contamination of stormwater.

- b. Perform visual inspection, maintenance, and/or testing of on-site equipment and systems to identify conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.
- c. Maintain non-structural control measures (e.g., keep spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained).
- d. Clean catch basins when the depth of debris reaches half of the sump depth and keeping the debris surface at least six inches below the lowest outlet pipe.

If the permittee finds that the control measures need routine maintenance, they must conduct the necessary maintenance immediately to minimize pollutant discharges. These measures must be included in the Routine Inspections conducted under Section 4.4 of this general permit. If the permittee maintains an existing preventative maintenance program that addresses the requirements of this control measure, they may use that program to meet this requirement. The existence of such a program and the location of its maintenance records must be referenced in the SWPPP (See Section 4.3, below).

If a stormwater control measure is failing, the permittee must immediately take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize the discharge of pollutants during subsequent storm events. The permittee must follow the steps and timeline established in Section 4.6 Corrective Actions when:

- e. Repairs/replacement of stormwater controls are needed.
- f. A cleanup is needed until the final repair or replacement of the stormwater control is implemented.
- g. Completion of stormwater control repairs/replacement will exceed fourteen (14) calendar days from the time of discovery.
- h. A control measure was never installed.
- i. A control measure was installed incorrectly.
- j. A control measure is not in accordance with the general control measures in Section 4.2 and/or sector-specific control measures in Section 6.
- k. A control measure is not being properly operated or maintained.

4.2.11 Management of Stormwater

4.2.11.1 Stormwater Run-off

The permittee must utilize the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, as amended, to investigate the need for stormwater management or treatment practices that can be used to divert, infiltrate (only when it does not contaminate ground water), reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce stormwater run-off in a manner that minimizes pollutants in stormwater discharges from the site. Appropriate stormwater management or treatment measures may include but are not limited to:

- a. Vegetated swales or buffer strips.
- b. Reuse of collected stormwater (such as for process water, cooling water or as an irrigation source).
- c. Treatment technologies (e.g., swirl concentrators, sand filters, etc.).
- d. Snow management activities.
- e. Bioretention systems.
- f. Green roofs.
- g. Pervious pavement.
- h. Wet detention/retention basins.

4.2.11.2 Stormwater Run-on

Where feasible, the permittee must divert uncontaminated run-on to avoid areas that may contribute pollutants by means of the following:

- a. Interceptor controls (e.g., ditches or swales).
- b. Diversion controls (e.g., curbs or berms).
- c. Conveyance systems (e.g., channels, gutters, or open-top box culverts).

Additional information can be found in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, as amended, as defined in Section 6 of this permit, and the resources available on the DEEP Stormwater website.

4.2.11.3 Ground water Protection for Infiltration

When implementing infiltration practices, the permittee is prohibited to cause or contribute to ground water pollution in accordance with Aquifer Protection Areas (APAs), Appendix C.

4.2.11.4 Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage system meets the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, as amended.

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, as amended, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3).

4.2.12 Infiltration and Ground Water Quality Protection

Infiltration may be proposed when and where the permittee can demonstrate that it is appropriate and feasible for site-specific conditions, as an alternative or adjunct to structural source controls and/or treatment controls required (e.g., sand filters, hydrodynamic separators, oil-water separators, retention ponds, and infiltration structures). Infiltration used in the treatment of stormwater must not cause pollution to ground water and, if located within an aquifer protection area, must comply with the Aquifer Protection Area (APA) Regulations (see Appendix C).

A soil evaluation is required for all proposed stormwater infiltration systems to confirm critical soil characteristics, limiting design factors, and subsurface conditions at the location of the proposed system including soil types, depth to the seasonal high ground water table, depth to bedrock, soil infiltration rates (or hydraulic conductivity), lateral and horizontal mounding of the of the impacted area, and potential break out to surface water. This information is used to determine if stormwater infiltration is appropriate for use at the site and to support the design of the infiltration system.

4.2.12.1 Awareness of Flood Hazards

DEEP recommends that all permittees identify areas of their sites prone to frequent flooding or which are located within a floodplain or a flood hazard area. Awareness of these areas can be beneficial in evaluating risk factors and can be used to advise responsible site management and safety practices, such as selecting appropriate staging areas or informing employees of safety hazards associated with flooding.

4.2.13 Employee Training

The permittee must ensure that 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), or whose activities may affect stormwater quality, including all members of the pollution prevention team, receive training within ninety (90) days of employment and at least once a year thereafter. The permittee must ensure that all such personnel are familiar with the components and goals of these control measures and the SWPPP. The

permittee must also ensure the following personnel understand the requirements of this permit and their specific responsibilities with respect to those requirements:

- a. Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of controls (including pollution prevention measures).
- b. Personnel responsible for the storage and handling of chemicals and materials that could become contaminants in stormwater discharges.
- c. Personnel who are responsible for conducting and documenting inspections and monitoring as required in Sections 4.4 and 4.5, respectively.
- d. Personnel who are responsible for taking and documenting corrective actions.
- e. If related to the scope of their job duties, personnel must be trained in at least the following (e.g., only personnel responsible for conducting inspections need to understand how to conduct inspections):
 - An overview of what is in the SWPPP.
 - Spill response procedures, emergency equipment location, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices.
 - The location of all controls on the site required by this permit, and how they are to be maintained.
 - The proper procedures to follow with respect to the control measures on site.
 - When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions.
 - The facility's emergency procedures.

Training must be conducted or supervised by a member of the SWPP Team or other qualified person and a written record must be maintained in the SWPPP, including the date(s), employee name, employee responsibility and training agenda.

4.2.14 Inactive Site Controls

The permittee must prepare the site for seasonal closures, planned shutdowns, furloughs, and other circumstances under which the site becomes an inactive or unstaffed facility, as defined in Section 6 of this general permit. The permittee must implement control measures such as the following (list not exclusive):

- a. Seasonally store vehicles, equipment, and materials.
- b. Protect vehicles and materials with storm-resistant coverings.
- c. Ensure the structural integrity of all above-ground tanks, pipelines, pumps, and related equipment that may be exposed to stormwater.
- d. Ensure the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary) of any materials stored outside.
- e. Ensure the integrity and effectiveness of secondary containment.
- f. Ensure the integrity and effectiveness of any structural control measures.
- g. Include staffing for or management of structural control measures that require continual operation and/or maintenance.
- h. Document stormwater control measures taken to accommodate inactive or unstaffed facilities in the SWPPP Section 7.3.2.4.4.3.2.5g.

4.2.15 Sector-Specific Control Measures

Section 6 contains additional sector specific control measures for industrial activities to be implemented in addition to the control measures required in this Section.

4.2.16 Post Site Notice

4.2.16.1 New Permittees

Within 60 days of the Commissioner's approval to discharge, the Permittee shall post a sign of permit coverage at a safe, publicly accessible location in close proximity to the industrial site, that, at a minimum, meets the requirements in Section 4.2.15.3

4.2.16.2 Existing Permittees

Within 180 days of the issuance date of this permit, existing permittees, shall post a sign of permit coverage at a safe, publicly accessible location in close proximity to the industrial site that, at a minimum, meets the requirements in Section 4.2.15.3

4.2.16.3 The notice must be at least two (2) feet by three (3) feet in dimension, weatherproof, and in English and Spanish, located so it is visible and legible from the public road. The notice shall include:

- a. the name of the Permittee.
- b. the site address.
- c. a contact name, either the permittee or its designee.
- d. contact email and phone number, either the permittee or its designee.
- e. the Permittee-hosted website address where the Registration & SWPPP is available.
- f. the following statement: "If you observe stormwater pollution from this site, please contact the CT DEEP at Report Water Pollution at: www.ct.gov/deep/stormwater".

Signs shall be posted at each entrance to a site (i.e.. if a site has multiple entrances each entrance must have its own sign). The sign must be maintained on-site until a Notice of Termination is approved.

4.3 The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (the SWPPP)

All permittees must prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for their facility prior to submitting a registration pursuant to Section 3 of this general permit.

4.3.1 General Requirements

4.3.1.1 Certification

The permittee must prepare the SWPPP in accordance with good engineering practices and to industry standards. The SWPPP may be developed by either a person on the permittee's staff or a third party the permittee hires, but the SWPPP must be certified by a Qualified Professional as defined in Section 6 in accordance with the "SWPPP Certification" described in Section 7.3.2.7.4.3.2.9a and found in Appendix D. If the Commissioner concludes that the SWPPP is not in compliance with Section 7.3.2.7.4.3.2.9a of this permit, the Commissioner may require the SWPPP to be reviewed, amended as necessary, and certified by a Professional Engineer, or for Sector J, by a Professional Geologist, with the education and experience necessary to prepare an adequate SWPPP.

A "Qualified Professional," as defined in Section 6 (Definitions), is a person who is:

- a. Knowledgeable in the principles and practices of industrial stormwater controls and pollution prevention.
- b. Possesses the education and ability to assess conditions at the industrial facility that could impact stormwater quality.
- c. Possess the education and ability to assess the effectiveness of stormwater controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of the permit.
- d. Certified to practice in the state of Connecticut.

4.3.1.2 Revision

If the permittee prepared a SWPPP for coverage under a previous version of this permit, the permittee must review and revise the SWPPP to implement all provisions of this permit prior to submitting their registration. The revisions must address, at a minimum, "Required Contents of the SWPPP" (Section 4.3.2), "Control Measures" (Section 4.2), "Monitoring" (Section 4.5), and "Sector-specific Requirements" (Section 6) of this general permit. Any revised SWPPP must be re-certified by a Qualified Professional as defined in Section 6 in accordance with the Section 4.3.2.9.4.3.2.9a.

Any discharges not expressly authorized in this permit cannot become authorized or shielded from liability under CWA Section 402(k) by disclosure to EPA or DEEP after issuance of this permit via any means.

4.3.1.3 Record-keeping

The SWPPP is a living document and is intended to be a record of the implementation (including inspection, maintenance, monitoring, and corrective action) of the permit requirements. Therefore, facilities must keep their SWPPP up-to-date throughout their permit coverage and update the SWPPP with information including, but not limited to, revisions and improvements to their stormwater management program, corrective actions following spills, benchmark exceedances or effluent limit violations, as well as new information and experiences with major storm events as they occur.

4.3.1.4 Availability

The SWPPP must be retained on site at the facility that generates the stormwater discharge along with a copy of this general permit. The SWPPP must be available for review during inspections by the Commissioner or as otherwise requested by the Commissioner.

4.3.1.5 Compliance

The permittee must maintain compliance with the SWPPP at all times. The SWPPP must be representative of current site conditions and must address, at a minimum, all the elements in Section 4.3.2, below. If an element is not applicable to the facility, the SWPPP must identify it and provide an explanation as to why the element does not apply.

When site conditions deviate from the requirements of the SWPPP or are detected through inspections, monitoring or other means, or the Commissioner or the operator of the MS4 through which the permittee discharges informs the permittee that site conditions have deviated from the SWPPP, the permittee must take corrective actions so that permit conditions are met and pollutant discharges are minimized (see Section 4.6).

The permittee must perform all actions required by the SWPPP in accordance with the schedule set forth in “Deadlines for Plan Preparation and Compliance” (Section 4.3.3) of this general permit, including implementation of the Control Measures in Section 4.2, inspections in Section 4.4, monitoring requirements in Section 4.5 and any sector-specific requirements in Section 6. The SWPPP must include records and documentation of compliance with these elements and must be kept on-site at all times along with a copy of this general permit.

4.3.2 Content Requirements

- a. **Pollution Prevention Team** – Identify the individuals responsible for developing, implementing, and maintaining the SWPPP, including their specific roles and responsibilities.
- b. **Site Description** – Provide a general description of the facility, activities, significant materials, drainage patterns, and receiving waters.
- c. **Inventory of Potential Pollutant Sources** – List and describe activities, areas, or materials at the site that may contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges.
- d. **Stormwater Control Measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs)** – Describe the structural and non-structural controls implemented to minimize or prevent pollutant discharges.
- e. **Inspection and Assessment Procedures** – Outline the frequency, methods, and responsible personnel for conducting site inspections and visual assessments.
- f. **Monitoring and Sampling Program** – Detail the parameters to be monitored, sampling locations, methods, schedules, and reporting requirements.
- g. **Resilience and Adaptive Measures** – Describe measures to increase site resilience to extreme weather events and long-term climate impacts.
- h. **Certifications and Recordkeeping** – Document required certifications and maintain records to demonstrate compliance with permit conditions.
- i. **Supporting Documentation** – Include maps, schematics, calculations, training records, and any other materials necessary to support the SWPPP.
- j. **Signature and Plan Authorization** – Ensure the SWPPP is signed and certified in accordance with permit requirements.
- k. Where the SWPPP refers to procedures in other facility documents, such as a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan or an Environmental Management System (EMS), copies of the relevant portions of those documents must be kept with the SWPPP.

4.3.2.2 Pollution Prevention Team

The permittee must identify a specific individual or individuals for the site who must serve as members of the pollution prevention team (or “team”). The individuals on the pollution prevention team must be identified in the SWPPP and must be comprised of “*Qualified Person(s)*” or “*Qualified Personnel*,” as defined in Section 6.

The pollution prevention team must be responsible for implementing the SWPPP and assisting in the implementation, maintenance, and development of revisions to the SWPPP as well as maintaining control measures and taking corrective actions where required. At least one team member must be present at the facility or on call during all operational shifts. The SWPPP must clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team must address all aspects of the SWPPP. Each member of the pollution prevention team must have ready access to either an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit and the SWPPP.

4.3.2.3 Site Description

The SWPPP must include the following:

a. Facility Description

Provide a description of the nature of the industrial activities at the facility. Include the size of the property and amount of impervious surface in square feet or acres, including parking areas, driveways, roads, walkways, other paved areas, and roofs.

b. General Location Map

Provide a general location map (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map) with enough detail to identify the location of the facility and all receiving waters to which stormwater discharges.

c. Site Map

The SWPPP must describe the industrial activities, materials employed, and physical features of the facility that may contribute significant amounts of pollutants in stormwater discharges. To improve readability of the map, some detailed information may be kept as an attachment to the site map and pictures may be included, as deemed appropriate. A detailed site description and site map assists operators in identifying issues and setting priorities for the selection, design, and implementation of measures taken to meet effluent limits, and in identifying potential changes in materials, materials management practices, or site features. The site map is also vital for executing proper inspections. All required elements of the site map are listed in Table 1, on next two pages.

d. Water Quality Classification

Permittees must use the Water Quality Classification Maps relevant to the Connecticut Water Quality Standards to determine the class assigned to each surface water and ground water resource to which they discharge:

<https://ctdeep.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=71d4cd5834514c279ff7b7009d17b47f>

Table 1. Site Map	
General Information	An arrow indicating direction of due North
	Surveyed or approximate property lines
	Total site acreage
Drainage Area (Run-off and Run-on)	The overall site size and amount of drainage area
	Areas with the potential for erosion that may impact surface waters or wetlands or may have off-site impacts
	Locations where any drainage run-on enters the site and an indication if it contains significant quantities of pollutants
	Directions of stormwater flow in drainage area (use arrows)
Buildings, Structures, Permanent Cover, and Impervious Areas	Location of existing buildings
	Location of existing structures
	Location of permanent cover
	Location and general outlines of paved or impervious area
	Direction of stormwater flow over impervious area (i.e., sheet flow, use arrows)
Locations of all structural stormwater control measures (SCMs)	Bioretention cells, green roofs, pervious pavement
	Berms or curbing to prevent discharges
	Drywells or swales
	Swirl separators, oil-water separators, sand filters
	Other structural SCMs
	Direction of stormwater flow in and around each control measure (use arrows)
Locations of all stormwater conveyances	Catch basins, ditches, pipes
	Other stormwater conveyances
	Direction of stormwater flow in each conveyance (use arrows)
Locations and Names of all Stormwater Discharge Points (a.k.a., Outfalls)	Location of discharges to surface water
	Location of discharges to ground water through an infiltration system
	Locations of discharges to a municipal storm sewer system (MS4)
	Location of discharges to wetlands, riparian areas, or another natural habitat
	Unique identification code for each discharge point (e.g., 001, 002)
	Longitude and latitude for each discharge point
	Approximate outline of the areas draining to each discharge point
	Point at which samples are collected for stormwater monitoring (Section 4.5)
	Indication if any discharge points considered “substantially identical discharge points” in accordance with Section 4.3.2.7 as well as their associated discharges
	Direction of stormwater flow into and out of each discharge point (use arrows)
Natural Habitat	Location and approximate extent of any adjacent wetlands
	Location and approximate extent of any adjacent riparian area
	Any areas designated as potential habitat for endangered or threatened species
	Direction of stormwater flow in and around natural habitat (use arrows)
Locations and names of all receiving waters	Wetlands, streams, brooks, creeks, lakes, ponds, etc.
	Identify any receiving waters which are impaired and any applicable TMDLs
	Identify any receiving waters which are off the map, in what direction they lie, and approximate distance from the site

Table 1. Site Map (Continued from Previous)

Vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance, cleaning, and storage areas	List of potential pollutant sources from vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance, cleaning, storage
	General outlines and approximate size of fueling stations
	General outlines and approximate size of maintenance areas
	General outlines and approximate size of cleaning/washing areas
	General outlines and approximate size of storage areas
	Location where significant spills or leaks have occurred (e.g., oil or fuel)
	Structural control measures such as concrete pads, oil-water separators, or drainage to sanitary sewer system as applicable
	Direction of stormwater flow in and around these areas (use arrows)
De-icing material storage areas	List of potential pollutants from de-icing material storage areas including pure salt, salt alternatives or either of these mixed with other materials
	General outlines and approximate size of de-icing material storage areas
	Location where significant spills or leaks have occurred
	Structural control measures (permanent cover, temporary cover, concrete pads, concrete apron, secondary containment) as applicable
	Direction of stormwater flow in and around these areas (use arrows)
Industrial materials storage areas	List of potential pollutant sources from commercial or industrial materials storage areas
	General outlines and approximate size of commercial or industrial materials storage areas
	Location where significant spills or leaks have occurred
	Structural control measures (roofs, secondary containment) as applicable
	Direction of stormwater flow in and around these areas (use arrows)
Materials handling activities areas	List of potential pollutant sources from materials handling for raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products used or created by the facility
	General outlines and approximate size of materials processing areas
	General outlines and approximate size of materials transfer areas
	General outlines and approximate size of treatment, storage, or disposal areas (e.g., dumpsters) for waste products
	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
	Location where significant spills or leaks have occurred
	Direction of stormwater flow in and around these areas (use arrows)
Other areas where industrial activity has taken place	Any other areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater as identified under Section 4.3.2.4, the general outlines and approximate size of those areas, location of significant spills, and direction of stormwater flow (use arrows)

4.3.2.4 Inventory of Potential Pollutant Sources

Permittees must identify in the SWPPP potential sources of pollutants that could result in contaminated stormwater discharges. Sources of pollution include industrial activities, spills or leaks, unauthorized non-stormwater discharges, and de-icing materials storage.

a. Potential Pollutant Sources from Industrial Activities

Operators must identify in the SWPPP a list of the industrial activities exposed to stormwater including, but not limited to, the following:

- i. Vehicle and Equipment Fueling, Maintenance, Cleaning, and Storage:
 - sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment.
 - material handling equipment or activities.
 - industrial machinery.
 - cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations.
- ii. Solid De-Icing Material Storage:
 - List of solid de-icing material ingredients
- iii. Industrial Materials Storage Areas:
 - raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products used or created by the facility.
 - refuse sites.
 - sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal.
- iv. Materials Handling Activities
 - immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or byproducts used or created by the facility.
 - industrial production and processing areas.
 - shipping and receiving areas.
- v. Any Other Industrial Activity

List any other industrial activity which has taken place in the past and from which significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater including the following (list not exclusive):

 - stormwater discharges from industrial plant yards.
 - sites used for the application or disposal of process wastewaters.
 - manufacturing buildings.
 - structures located in areas of industrial activity, which themselves may be potential sources of pollutants (e.g., aluminum or copper are leached from the structures as a result of acid rain).
- vi. List of Potential Pollutants (or Pollutant Constituents from Industrial Activities)

Permittees must identify in the SWPPP a list of the potential pollutant(s) or pollutant constituents (e.g., crankcase oil, zinc, sulfuric acid, cleaning solvents) associated with each activity identified in Section 4.3.2.4 that could be exposed to rainfall or snowmelt and could be discharged from the facility. The potential pollutant list must include all significant

materials that have been handled, treated, stored, or disposed, and that have been exposed to stormwater in the three years prior to the date the permittee prepares or amends their SWPPP.

vii. Method and Location of On-Site Storage or Disposal

The SWPPP must document the method and location for storage or disposal of any raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products used or created by the facility. This includes, but is not limited to, on-site storage or disposal of any waste material, or byproducts used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process wastewaters; sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; etc. The permittee should list in this Section any other waste permits issued by the Commissioner pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

b. Spills and Leaks

Permittees must identify in the SWPPP a list of spills and leaks of five (5) gallons or more of petroleum products, or of toxic or hazardous substances which could affect stormwater, as listed in Section 22a-430-4 (Appendix B Tables II, III and V, and Appendix D) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, and 40 CFR 116.4, that occurred at the facility after the date of three years prior to the date of certification of the SWPPP. The permittee must also document where potential spills and leaks could occur that could contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, and the corresponding outfall(s) that would be affected by such spills and leaks.

This permit does not relieve the permittee of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, and 40 CFR 302 relating to spills or other releases of oils or hazardous substances.

c. Unauthorized Non-stormwater Discharges Evaluation

The permittee must document that they have evaluated for the presence of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges (see Section 2.1.1 for the list of authorized non-stormwater discharges under this permit). Documentation of the evaluation must include:

- the date of the evaluation.
- a description of the evaluation criteria used.
- a list of the discharge points or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation.
- if there are any unauthorized non-stormwater discharges (see Section 2.1.1) for the list of authorized non-stormwater discharges under this permit) the permittee must immediately take action(s), such as implementing control measures, to eliminate those discharges or seek a different permit issued by the Commissioner (pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.) and document that the permittee obtained the permit (for example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to the sanitary sewer, or a NPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge).
- an explanation of everything the permittee did to immediately address the unauthorized discharge per Section 4.6 Corrective Actions.

The permittee must also include a non-stormwater discharge certification, signed by a Qualified Professional, as described in Section 4.3.2.9.4.3.2.9b. The certification can be found in Appendix E.

d. De-icing Material Storage

The permittee must document the location of any storage piles containing de-icing materials (including pure salt, salt alternatives or either of these mixed with other materials) used for de-icing or other commercial or industrial purposes.

4.3.2.5 Stormwater Control Measures and Best Management Practices

The permittee must document the location and type of control measures installed and implemented at the site in accordance with “Control Measures” (Section 4.2) as well as any additional control measures that may be required in “Sector-specific Requirements” (Section 6). The permittee should discuss the appropriateness and priorities of control measures in the SWPPP and how they address identified potential sources of pollutants at the site as well as the ways the selected control measures help to comply with applicable benchmark thresholds, numeric effluent limitations guidelines-based limits, water-quality based effluent limits, and protection of surrounding natural habitat (as relevant). For stormwater control measures, the SWPPP must contain the information in this subsection (at a minimum).

a. Non-structural control measures

Non-structural control measures described in the SWPPP may include the following (list not exclusive): materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with stormwater run-off; employee training, and all the elements of good housekeeping.

b. Structural control measures

Structural control measures described in the SWPPP may include the following (list not exclusive): grading, berms, curbing, baghouses, secondary containment, catch basins, as well as a description of any treatment the stormwater receives.

c. Evaluation for Non-stormwater Discharges

The permittee must describe the evaluation to determine that the stormwater discharge(s) from the site consist only of stormwater, or of stormwater combined with wastewater authorized by an effective permit issued under Section 22a-430 or Section 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat., including the provisions of this general permit, or of stormwater combined with any of the authorized non-stormwater discharges provided they do not contribute to a violation of water quality standards.

d. Sector Specific Requirements

The permittee must incorporate any sector-specific control measures pursuant to Section 6 in their SWPPP.

e. Stormwater Control Measure Details

For each type of control measure, the SWPPP must describe, at a minimum, the following items:

- person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for maintaining or implementing the control measure.
- schedules for maintaining or implementing the control measure.
- specific items necessary to implement or maintain a control measure (e.g., dumpster pickup, catch basin cleaning, education programs).

f. Stormwater Control Measures Schedules and Procedures

The permittee must document the following schedules and procedures in their SWPPP.

i. Good Housekeeping (In addition to Section 4.2.2)

A schedule or convention used for determining when pickup and disposal of waste materials occur. Also provide a schedule for routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks, and containers.

ii. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (In addition to Section 4.2.8)

Procedures for preventing and responding to spills and leaks, including notification procedures. For preventing spills, include in the SWPPP the stormwater control measures

for material handling and storage, and the procedures for preventing spills that can contaminate stormwater. Also specify cleanup equipment, procedures, and spill logs, as appropriate, in the event of spills. The permittee may reference the existence of other plans for Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) developed for the facility under Section 311 of the CWA or BMP programs otherwise required by a NPDES permit for the facility, provided a copy of that other plan is maintained onsite and made available for review consistent with Section 4.3.4.

iii. Sediment and Erosion Controls (In addition to Section 4.2.9)

This permit does not authorize the discharge of waters containing polymers and/or other chemical treatments to the ground, storm sewer system, or any surface waters of the state. The SWPPP must describe any alternatives to polymers and/or other chemical treatments for erosion and sediment control in the SWPPP. Alternatives to chemical treatment can be determined through the selection, design, installation, and implementation of structural control measures in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

iv. Maintenance (In addition to Section 4.2.10)

Preventative maintenance procedures, including regular inspections, testing, maintenance, and repair of all stormwater control measures to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases, and any back-up practices in place should a storm event resulting in a stormwater discharge occur while a control measure is off-line. The SWPPP must include the schedule or frequency for maintaining all control measures used to comply with the effluent limits in Section 6.

v. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

The elements of the employee training plan must include (at a minimum) all the requirements set forth in Section 4.2.13, and the following:

- the content of the training.
- the frequency/schedule of training for 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.
- a log of the dates on which specific employees received training.

g. Stormwater Control Measures for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

The permittee must prepare the site for seasonal closures, planned shutdowns, furloughs and other circumstances under which the site becomes inactive, as described Section 4.2.14. Control measures may include seasonal storage of vehicles, equipment, and materials; protecting vehicles, equipment, and materials with storm-resistant coverings; shutdown and maintenance of earth-moving equipment; and stabilization of mine areas or mine preparation areas. In addition, inactive site controls must include staffing for, or management of, structural control measures that require continual operation and/or maintenance. The permittee must include in their SWPPP a certification statement (Appendix F) as well as information to support this claim as required by Section 4.2.14 and 4.3.2.9.

h. Stormwater Control Measures Documentation

The SWPPP must contain the following types of documentation related to stormwater control measures:

- corrective actions for SCMs that could not meet water quality standards (Section 4.6.3.5, control measures that were never designed, installed, implemented, or maintained (Section 4.6.3.6).

- maintenance and repairs of SCMs, including the date(s) of regular maintenance, date(s) of discovery of areas in need of repair/replacement, and for repairs, date(s) that the control measure(s) returned to full function, and the justification for any extended maintenance/repair schedules (see Section 4.6.1 and Appendix G).
- any changes or updates to SCMs as required in Section 4.6.
- for an inactive or unstaffed facility, the permittee must include in their SWPPP a certification statement (Appendix F) as well as information to support this claim as required by Section 4.2.14 and 4.3.2.9.4.3.2.9c.
- any additional documentation related to SCMs such as certifications of best engineering practices for structural control measures (see Section 4.3.2.9).

4.3.2.6 Site Inspections, Visual Assessments, and Procedures

For inspections and visual assessments of stormwater quality, the SWPPP must contain the following information, at a minimum:

a. List all areas of inspection in the SWPPP including, but not limited to, the following: (refer to Site Map Section 4.3)

- Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater.
- Areas identified in the SWPPP that are potential pollutant sources.
- Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past 3 years.
- Discharge points.
- Control measures.
- Any sector-specific inspections pursuant to Section 6.

b. Inspection Details:

For each type of inspection, the SWPPP must describe, at a minimum, the following details:

- person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for the inspection.
- schedules for conducting inspections.
- specific items to be covered by the inspection.

c. Inspection Schedules and Procedures

The permittee must document in their SWPPP procedures for performing the types of inspections specified by this permit, which must include:

- Monthly routine facility inspections (Section 4.4.1).
- Quarterly visual assessment of stormwater discharges (Section 4.4.2).
- Semiannual comprehensive facility inspections (Section 4.4.3).

d. Inspections for Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

If a permittee is invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed facilities relating to routine facility inspections and quarterly visual assessments, the permittee must include in their SWPPP a certification statement (Appendix F) as well as information to support this claim as required by Section 4.2.14, Section 4.3.2.9.4.3.2.9c, and Section 4.4.

e. Inspection Documentation

This Section of the SWPPP must contain all inspection reports, including the monthly routine facility inspection reports, quarterly visual assessments, and semi-annual comprehensive site inspections as required in Section 4.4.

4.3.2.7 Monitoring and Sampling Program

A description of the monitoring program and sampling data for stormwater discharges at the site, in accordance with the “Monitoring” Section (Section 4.5) of this general permit. Existing permitted facilities must summarize all stormwater discharge sampling data collected at the facility during the previous permit term. The summary must include a narrative description (and may include data tables/figures) that adequately summarizes the collected sampling data to support identification of potential pollution sources at their facility. New dischargers and new sources must provide a summary of any available stormwater data they may have.

a. Discharge Points

i. All Discharge Points

The permittee must document the following in their SWPPP for each discharge point:

- location of each discharge point.
- sequential number and description.
- Discharge points must be sequentially numbered (001, 002, 003...010, etc.) and given a descriptor (e.g., Wet Deck Area) in the SWPPP (e.g., 001 Wet Deck Area, 002 Logging Area). The same sequential number and descriptor for all discharge points will be required during the electronic registration process (both sampled discharge points and substantially identical discharge points).
- description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each discharge point.
- description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each discharge point.
- description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each discharge point that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants via stormwater discharges.
- an estimate of the run-off coefficient of the drainage areas.

ii. Substantially Identical Discharge Points

The permittee must document the following in their SWPPP if they plan to use the substantially identical discharge point (SIDP) exception for their quarterly visual assessment requirements in Section 4.4.2 or their benchmark monitoring, additional monitoring, aquatic toxicity testing, and impaired waters monitoring in Section 4.5.1, Section 4.5.2, Section 4.5.4, and Section 4.5.5, respectively. For each SIDP, the permittee must describe which discharge points they represent and an explanation of why the discharge points are expected to be substantially identical.

The allowance for monitoring only one of the SIDP is NOT applicable to any discharge points subject to numeric effluent limitations guidelines.

iii. Changes or Additions to Discharge Points

Permittees must notify the Commissioner of changes to the number or location of discharge points, either of which may require monitoring to be re-started and/or the SWPPP to be revised in accordance with Section 4.3.

b. List of all Monitoring Program Requirements

The Permittee must maintain a list of all required monitoring for their facility. This permit has six types of required monitoring:

- Benchmark monitoring (Section 4.5.1).
- Additional monitoring (Section 4.5.2).
- Effluent limits monitoring (Section 4.5.3).
- Aquatic toxicity (Section 4.5.4).
- Impaired waters monitoring (Section 4.5.5).
- Other monitoring as required by the Commissioner (Section 4.5.6).

Monitoring requirements for each sector are listed in tables in Section 6. The permittee may copy the table in their sector-specific monitoring requirements (pursuant to Section 6), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

c. Monitoring Program Details

For each type of stormwater discharge monitoring, the permittee must document in their SWPPP the following details:

- person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for the monitoring.
- locations where samples are collected, including any determination regarding substantially identical discharge points.
- The name, if applicable, of the separate storm sewer system to which the stormwater conveyance, outfall, and/or run-off discharges, and whether or not the site discharges within 500 feet of a tidal wetland.
- Name of receiving surface water(s), watershed(s) or waterbody(s) (including waterbody ID number which can be identified at <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-Classification-Maps> of which the permittee discharges and indication of whether or not a receiving stream is listed as an impaired water, with or without a TMDL, and including identification of the impairment in the most recent State of Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report or identification of the receiving stream as a high quality water by the Commissioner as defined in the Connecticut Water Quality Standards.
- parameters for sampling and the frequency of sampling for each parameter.
- schedules for monitoring at the facility.
- any numeric control values (benchmark thresholds, effluent limitations guidelines, TMDL-related requirements, or other requirements) applicable to stormwater discharges from each discharge point (benchmark thresholds and any applicable effluent limits are summarized in Sector-Specific Monitoring Tables in Section 6).
- procedures (e.g., logistics, laboratory to be used) for gathering stormwater monitoring data, as specified in Section 4.5.

d. Monitoring Program Schedules and Procedures

Monitoring schedules for each sector are listed in tables in Section 6. Monitoring procedures are listed in Section 4.5.8. The permittee may copy the monitoring table which lists the monitoring schedule and procedures (pursuant to Section 6) adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements as needed. Any exemptions earned pursuant to Section 4.5, must be clearly indicated, and a list of required parameters must be adjusted accordingly.

e. Monitoring Exceptions for Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

If a permittee is invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed facilities for indicator monitoring, benchmark monitoring or impaired waters monitoring, the permittee must include in their SWPPP a certification statement (Appendix F) as well as information to support this claim as required by Section 4.2.14, Section 4.3.2.9.4.3.2.9c, and Section 4.5.

f. Monitoring Program Documentation

i. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

This Section of the SWPPP must contain the last five (5) years of the discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) for each discharge point monitored. If DMRs are stored electronically, the SWPPP must indicate this location in the SWPPP and make them available upon request.

ii. Monitoring Records

For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this general permit, the discharger must maintain records of the following information:

- the place, date, and time of sampling and the time the discharge started.
- the person(s) collecting samples.
- the dates and times the analyses were initiated.
- the person(s) or laboratory that performed the analyses.
- the analytical techniques or methods used.
- the results of all analyses.

iii. Deviations from Monitoring Schedule

This Section of the SWPPP must describe any deviations from the schedule for visual assessments (Section 4.4.2) and/or outfall monitoring (Section 4.5), and the reason for the deviations (e.g., adverse weather or it was infeasible to collect samples within the first thirty (30) minutes of a qualifying storm event).

iv. Corrective Actions

This Section of the SWPPP must describe any corrective action documentation required per Section 4.6. Examples include, but are not limited to, the following:

- documentation of any benchmark exceedances and the type of response to the exceedance employed, including the corrective action taken.
- documentation (including an affirmative determination from the Commissioner) that benchmark monitoring can be discontinued because the exceedance was due to run-on.
- a documentation (including an affirmative determination from the Commissioner) that no further pollutant reductions were technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.
- If a permittee is invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed facilities for indicator monitoring, benchmark monitoring or impaired waters monitoring, the permittee must include in their SWPPP a certification statement (Appendix F) as well as information to support this claim as required by Section 4.2.14, Section 4.3.2.9.4.3.2.9c, and Section 4.5.

4.3.2.8 Resilience Measures

Implementing structural improvements, enhanced/resilient pollution prevention measures, and other mitigation measures can help to minimize impacts from stormwater discharges from major storm events such as hurricanes, storm surge, extreme/heavy precipitation, and flood events. If such SCMs

are already in place due to existing requirements mandated by other state, local or federal agencies, the permittee should document in their SWPPP a brief description of the controls and a reference to the existing requirement(s). If the facility may be exposed to or has previously experienced such major storm events, additional SCMs that may be considered include, but are not limited to:

- a. Reinforce materials storage structures to withstand flooding and additional exertion of force.
- b. Prevent floating of semi-stationary structures by elevating to the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) level or securing with non-corrosive device.
- c. When a delivery of exposed materials is expected, and a storm is anticipated within 72 hours (3 days), delay delivery until after the storm or store materials as appropriate (refer to emergency procedures).
- d. Temporarily store materials and waste above the BFE level.
- e. Temporarily reduce or eliminate outdoor storage.
- f. Temporarily relocate any mobile vehicles and equipment to higher ground.
- g. Develop scenario-based emergency procedures for major storms that are complementary to regular stormwater pollution prevention planning and identify emergency contacts for staff and contractors.
- h. Conduct staff training for implementing the permittee's emergency procedures at regular intervals.
- i. This subsection requires that the permittee must consider Section 4.2 when selecting and designing control measures to minimize pollutant discharges via stormwater. This subsection does not require nor prescribe specific SCMs to be implemented; however, the permittee must document in their SWPPP the considerations made to select and design control measures at their facility to minimize pollutants discharged via stormwater.

4.3.2.9 Signature and Plan Authorization in the SWPPP

The SWPPP must contain the following certifications as applicable:

a. Certification that the SWPPP Meets Permit Criteria (Appendix D)

For all permittees, the SWPPP must include certification that the SWPPP meets the criteria set forth in the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity, effective TBD. This certification must be signed and dated by a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of Connecticut or a Certified Hazardous Materials Manager. The language of the certification must not be altered, and the certification as well as supporting documentation, must be included in the SWPPP. If significant changes are made to the site or to the SWPPP in accordance with Section 4.3, the SWPPP must be re-certified in accordance with this Section.

b. Certification of Non-stormwater Discharges (Appendix E)

For all permittees, the SWPPP must include certification that the stormwater discharge(s) from the site consist only of stormwater, or of stormwater combined with wastewater authorized by an effective permit issued under Section 22a-430 or Section 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat., including the provisions of this general permit, or of stormwater combined with any of the authorized non-stormwater discharges provided they do not contribute to a violation of water quality standards. This certification must be signed and dated by a qualified professional as described in Section 4.3.1.1 and Section 6 (Definitions). The language of the certification must not be altered, and the certification as well as supporting documentation, must be included in the SWPPP.

Supporting documentation must include any details about potential sources of non-stormwater at the site, a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-

stormwater discharges, the evaluation criteria or testing method used, the date of any testing and/or evaluation, and the on-site drainage points that were directly observed during the test (in addition to Section 4.3.2.4.4.3.2.4c).

If significant changes are made to the site or to the SWPPP, the SWPPP must be re-certified.

c. Certification of an Inactive or Unstaffed Facility (Appendix F)

For permittees who wish to invoke monitoring or inspection exemptions for inactive or unstaffed sites, the permittee must email _ to request an affirmative determination from the Commissioner that the facility meets requirements for such exemptions.

The permittee must also include a certification statement pursuant to Section 4.3.2.9.c indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater as well as supporting documentation. Supporting documents must address the requirements to conduct routine facility inspections (Section 4.4) and monitoring (Section 4.5), respectively. This certification must be signed and dated by a qualified professional as described in Section 4.3.1.1 and Section 6 (Definitions). The language of the certification must not be altered, and the certification as well as supporting documentation and affirmative determination from the Commissioner, must be included in the SWPPP.

If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or the facility becomes active and/or staffed, exceptions no longer apply, and the permittee must immediately resume the requirements of the general permit (e.g., inspections, monitoring, etc.) and submit a notification to the Commissioner by emailing DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov

d. Certification of an Engineered Stormwater Discharge System

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP.

e. Any Additional Certifications

Any additional certifications and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP. Official certification statements must be written in accordance with this permit.

f. Additional Permits

The permittee should identify in their SWPPP any additional permits for discharges generated on site not authorized by this permit. Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

Where stormwater is commingled with discharges authorized by another permit, the permittee must identify the location for such commingled discharge in the SWPPP. If the Permittee is able to certify that a particular Discharge composed of commingled Stormwater and non-Stormwater, which non-Stormwater is authorized under a separate permit, and such permit subjects the non-Stormwater portion to Effluent Limitations prior to any commingling, the Permittee must retain such certification with their SWPPP. This certification must identify the non-stormwater discharges, the applicable permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-stormwater discharge by the permit(s), and the points at which the limitations are applied.

g. The SWPPP must be signed as follows:

- for a corporation, by a responsible corporate officer or a duly authorized representative thereof, as those terms are defined in Section 22a-430-3(b)(2) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

- for a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency, by either a principal executive officer or a ranking elected official, as those terms are defined in Section 22a-430-3(b)(2) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.
- for a partnership or a sole proprietorship, by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

4.3.2.10 Supporting Documentation

The permittee is also required to keep in the SWPPP the following documentation:

- a copy of the registration submitted to DEEP along with any correspondence exchanged between the permittee and DEEP specific to coverage under this permit.
- a copy of the Authorization Letter the permittee receives from DEEP assigning a permit number (this letter will be sent by email after the NOI is approved).
- a copy of this permit (an electronic copy easily available to SWPPP personnel is also acceptable).
- documentation regarding Coastal Consistency Review (if applicable during registration).
- documentation regarding Natural Diversity Data Base (if applicable during registration).
- documentation regarding Conservation or Preservation Restriction Information (if applicable during registration).
- any other documentation regarding corrective action as required in Section 4.6.
- any other documentation as required in sector-specific requirements Section 6.
- Signatory Requirements.

4.3.2.11 Future Construction

Any construction activity that disturbs greater than one acre must be conducted in accordance with the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities (as amended). All construction activities, regardless of size, shall comply with the 2002 Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control during construction and the 2004 Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual for the design and implementation of postconstruction stormwater management measures. In addition, the permittee shall avoid, wherever possible, the use of copper or galvanized roofing or building materials for any new building construction where these materials will be exposed to stormwater.

4.3.3 Deadlines for Plan Preparation and Compliance

For any stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity initiated after the effective date of this general permit, the SWPPP must be prepared and submitted along with the registration pursuant to Section 3.3 at least sixty (60) days prior to commencing the industrial activity. The permittee must perform all actions required by the SWPPP upon obtaining permit coverage and must maintain compliance with the SWPPP thereafter.

4.3.4 SWPPP Availability

The permittee must retain a complete copy of their current SWPPP required by this permit at the facility in any accessible and legible format. A complete SWPPP includes any documents incorporated by reference and all documentation supporting permit eligibility pursuant to Section 2 of this permit, as well as the signed and dated certification page.

The SWPPP must be immediately available to facility employees, the Commissioner, the EPA, and the operator of an MS4 into which the permittee discharges at the time of an on-site inspection.

4.3.5 Keeping the SWPPP Current

The permittee must amend the SWPPP whenever:

- a. there is a change at the site which has an effect on the potential to cause pollution of the surface waters of the state.
- b. the actions required by the SWPPP fail to ensure or adequately protect against pollution of the surface waters of the state.
- c. the Commissioner requests modification of the SWPPP.
- d. the permittee is notified that they are subject to requirements because the receiving water to which the industrial activity discharges has been designated as impaired under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and as identified in the most recent State of Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report.
- e. the permittee is notified that a TMDL to which the permittee is subject has been established for the stormwater receiving water.
- f. necessary to address any significant sources or potential sources of pollution identified as a result of any inspection or visual monitoring.
- g. required as a result of monitoring benchmarks or effluent limitations in “Monitoring” (Section 4.5).
- h. required corrective actions are being implemented (Section 4.6) and Appendix G).

The SWPPP must be amended, and all actions required by the SWPPP must be completed, within one hundred twenty (120) days (or within another interval as may be specified in this general permit or as may be approved in writing by the Commissioner) of the date the permittee becomes aware or should have become aware that any of the conditions listed above have occurred.

If significant changes are made to the site or to the SWPPP in accordance with Section 4.3, the SWPPP must be re-certified in accordance with the “SWPPP Certification” (Section 4.3.2.9) Section of this general permit, by a Qualified Professional as defined in Section 6. The permittee must maintain compliance with the SWPPP thereafter.

4.3.6 Failure to Prepare or Amend the SWPPP

In no event shall failure to complete or update a SWPPP in accordance with the Section 4.3.1 and Section 4.3.5 of this general permit relieve a permittee of responsibility to implement actions required to protect the surface waters of the state, complete any actions that would have been required by the SWPPP, and to comply with all conditions of this general permit.

4.4 Inspections and Assessments

This general permit requires three types of inspections/assessments: monthly routine site inspections, quarterly visual assessments of water quality, and semi-annual comprehensive site inspections. Inspections must be performed by qualified personnel (as defined in Section 6). Inspectors must consider the results of visual and analytical monitoring (Section 4.5) for the past year when planning and conducting inspections.

4.4.1 Monthly Routine Inspections

4.4.1.1 Routine Inspection Areas

During normal facility operating hours, the qualified personnel must conduct inspections of areas of the facility covered by the requirements in this permit, including, but not limited to, the following:

- a. Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater.
- b. Areas identified in the SWPPP and those that are potential pollutant sources (Section 4.3.2.4).
- c. Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past three years.
- d. Stormwater discharge points.
- e. Control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit.

4.4.1.2 Routine Inspection Frequency

Routine inspections must be conducted at least monthly. Increased frequency may be specified in Section 6 Sector-Specific Requirements for some types of equipment, processes and stormwater control measures, or areas of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to stormwater.

4.4.1.3 Routine Inspection Procedure

At least once each calendar year, the routine inspection must be conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring. If such discharge locations are inaccessible, the permittee must inspect nearby downstream locations.

Such inspections shall, at a minimum, include the following:

- a. Industrial materials, residue or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater.
- b. Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks and other containers.
- c. Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site.
- d. Tracking or blowing of raw, intermediate, final or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas.
- e. Erosion of soils at the facility, channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points.
- f. Non-authorized non-stormwater discharges.
- g. Control measures needing replacement, maintenance, or repair.
- h. During an inspection occurring during a stormwater event or stormwater discharge, the permittee must observe control measures implemented to comply with effluent limits to ensure they are functioning correctly; and
- i. The permittee must also observe discharge points, as defined in Section 6, during this inspection.
- j. If performing an inspection for an inactive or unstaffed site, the qualified personnel must ensure that appropriate inactive site controls are in place according to Section 4.2.14 and any additional Sector-Specific requirements in Section 6.

4.4.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges

4.4.2.1 Visual Assessment Sites

The permittee must conduct visual assessments at all discharge points that are subject to monitoring. If the facility has two or more discharge points that discharge substantially identical stormwater effluents, as documented in Section 4.3.2.7, the permittee may conduct quarterly visual assessments of the discharge at the representative discharge point. The assessment report must indicate which other discharges are represented by each representative discharge. Permittees must conduct visual assessments on a rotating basis of each SIDP throughout the period.

4.4.2.2 Visual Assessment Frequency

The permittee must conduct visual assessments once each quarter for the entire permit term. For monitoring purposes, quarters will begin on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1.

4.4.2.3 Visual Assessment Procedure

- a. The permittee must make the assessment of a stormwater discharge sample in a clean, colorless glass or plastic container, and examine it in a well-lit area as soon as possible after collecting the sample.
- b. The permittee must make the assessment of the sample they collected within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as it is feasible to do so after the first 30 minutes and the permittee must document why it was not possible to take the sample within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge and qualifying storm event.
- c. The permittee must make the assessment on discharges from a qualifying storm event that occurs at least 72 hours (three days) from the previous discharge.
- d. The permittee must visually inspect or observe for the following water quality characteristics, which may be evidence of stormwater pollution:
 - Color
 - Odor
 - Clarity (diminished)
 - Floating solids
 - Settled solids
 - Suspended solids
 - Foam
 - Oil sheen
 - Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution.

Whenever the visual assessment shows evidence of stormwater pollution in the discharge, the permittee must initiate the corrective action procedures in Section 4.5.3.8.

4.4.3 Semi-annual Comprehensive Inspection

4.4.3.1 Comprehensive Inspections

During normal facility operating hours, the permittee must conduct inspections of areas of the facility covered by the requirements in this permit and identified in the SWPPP including (but not limited to) the areas listed in this subsection.

- a. Drainage areas
- b. Buildings, structures, permanent cover, and impervious area
- c. Control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit (Section 4.2)
- d. Structural control measures:
 - Integrity of liquid and wastewater containment systems (Section 4.2.4).
 - Need for preventative maintenance (Section 4.2.10).
 - The use of best engineering practices (as defined in Section 6).
- e. Non-structural stormwater control measures:

- Cleanliness
 - Materials handling and storage
 - Dumpster maintenance and control
 - Loading dock protection
 - Floor drains
 - Roof area protection
 - Plastic Materials requirements
- f. Stormwater Management Systems (Section 4.2.11):
- Stormwater conveyances (e.g., channels, gutters, or open-top box culverts).
 - Stormwater systems to manage run-off
 - Stormwater systems to manage run-on
 - Infiltration BMPs
 - Stormwater discharge points (include all SIDPs)
 - Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater:
 - Vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance, cleaning, and storage areas
 - De-icing material storage areas
 - Industrial materials storage areas
 - Materials handling activities areas
 - Other areas where industrial activity has taken place
 - Areas identified in the SWPPP and those that are potential pollutant sources (Section 4.3.2.4)
 - Spill prevention and response procedures (e.g., presence of spill kits and dry clean-up methods)
 - Resilience measures (Section 4.2.14)

4.4.3.2 Comprehensive Site Inspection Frequency

Comprehensive inspections must be conducted at least semiannually and during a rainfall event if possible. Increased frequency may be specified in Section 6 Sector-Specific Requirements for some types of equipment, processes and stormwater control measures, or areas of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to stormwater.

4.4.3.3 Comprehensive Site Inspection Procedure

In addition to the procedure presented for routine monitoring in Section 4.4.1.3, the permittee must also do the following during a comprehensive site inspection:

- a. Make a visual inspection of material handling areas, and material storage areas, and other potential sources of pollution identified in the SWPPP for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the stormwater drainage system.
- b. Determine whether structural stormwater management measures, erosion control measures, control measures and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the SWPPP are implemented and maintained in accordance with best engineering practices, manufacturer's specifications, and the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

- c. Inspect the integrity and functionality of stormwater treatment systems (e.g., oil-water separators).
- d. Inspect infiltration practices used in the treatment of stormwater to ensure that they are not causing pollution to ground water.
- e. Inspect the implementation and integrity of structural improvements, enhanced/resilient pollution prevention measures, and other mitigation measures that are intended to minimize impacts from stormwater discharges from major storm events such as hurricanes, storm surge, extreme/heavy precipitation.
- f. Review required documentation in the SWPPP semi-annually to confirm compliance with Section 4.3.
- g. Review monitoring results to determine if new control measures are required to be implemented in accordance with corrective actions in schedule in Section 4.6.

4.4.4 Inspection Reports

The permittee must document the findings of routine inspections, quarterly visual assessments, and semi-annual comprehensive site inspections in a report and maintain these reports with the SWPPP as required in Section 4.3.2.6.4.3.2.6e for a period of 5 years. The reports must be kept on-site and accessible, either physically or electronically. The permittee should not submit the facility inspection report (routine, quarterly or comprehensive) to DEEP, unless specifically requested to do so. However, the permittee must summarize their findings in the annual report per Section 4.7.3. Reports must include the following minimum information:

4.4.4.1 General Information

- a. The inspection date and time.
- b. The name(s), title, and signature(s) of the inspector(s) (identify which inspector(s) are members of the pollution prevention team).
- c. Weather at the time of the inspection.

4.4.4.2 Monthly Routine and Semi-Annual Comprehensive Reports

Routine and comprehensive site inspections must include observations relating to the implementation of control measures at the facility, including:

- a. Description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection.
- b. Observation and evaluation of good housekeeping measures.
- c. Any previously unidentified discharges from and/or pollutants at the site.
- d. Any evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.
- e. 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.
- f. Any control measures needing maintenance, repairs, or replacement.
- g. Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements.

4.4.4.3 Quarterly Visual Assessments

Quarterly visual reports must include the information listed in Section 4.4.2 for each discharge point assessed (e.g., color, odor, etc.).

4.4.4.4 Incidents of Noncompliance

Permittees must record incidents of noncompliance in their SWPPP. For incidents of noncompliance that constitute a permit violation, notification to the Commissioner shall be submitted via WPED's Online Noncompliance Reporting web-based platform (See Section 4.7).

4.4.4.5 Corrective Actions

A written set of tracking or follow-up procedures must be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to these inspections and assessments. The inspection report must identify whether any corrective action was taken in accordance with Section 4.6 and Appendix G of this permit.

4.4.4.6 Certification Statement

All inspection reports must be appended with the printed name, signed name, and date of the qualified person or personnel performing the inspection. Any comprehensive reports submitted to the Commissioner must contain a statement that is signed and certified in accordance with this permit

4.4.5 Exceptions to Inspections or Assessments

4.4.5.1 Adverse Weather Conditions

This exception applies only to quarterly visual assessments.

When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of stormwater discharge sample(s) during the quarter, the permittee must take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event. Documentation of the rationale for no visual assessment for the quarter must be included with the SWPPP records. Adverse conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical, such as extended frozen conditions.

4.4.5.2 Areas that Receive Snow

This exception applies only to quarterly visual assessments.

If the facility is in an area that typically receives snow and the facility receives snow at least once over a period of four quarters, at least one quarterly visual assessment must capture snowmelt discharge, if feasible.

4.4.5.3 Substantially Identical Discharge Points (SIDP)

This exception applies only to quarterly visual assessments.

If the facility has two or more discharge points that discharge substantially identical stormwater effluents, as documented in Section 4.3.2.7, the permittee may conduct quarterly visual assessments of the discharge at just one of the discharge points and report that the results also apply to the SIDPs provided that the permittee conducts visual assessments on a rotating basis of each SIDP throughout the period of their coverage under this permit. If stormwater contamination is identified through visual assessment conducted at a SIDP, the permittee must assess and modify their stormwater control measures as appropriate for each discharge point represented by the monitored discharge point.

4.4.5.4 Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

This subsection notes general waivers for inspections for inactive or unstaffed facilities. If different sector-specific inspection requirements are stipulated for inactive or unstaffed facilities in Section 6, then those requirements supersede this general subsection.

In general, the requirement for monthly routine inspections, quarterly visual assessments, and semi-annual comprehensive inspections do not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed if there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. Such a facility is only required to conduct an annual routine site inspection in accordance with Section 4.4.1.

To invoke this exception, the permittee must maintain a statement in the SWPPP per Section 4.3 indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities

exposed to stormwater, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement must be signed and certified. The permittee must also indicate the change in status electronically by emailing DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov.

If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or the facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies, and the permittee must immediately resume inspection requirements.

If the permittee is not qualified for this exception at the time they are authorized under this permit, but during the permit term they become qualified because the facility becomes inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then the permittee must include the same signed and certified statement as above and retain it with their records pursuant to Section 4.3.

Inactive and unstaffed facilities authorized under Sector J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing), are not required to meet the “no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater” standard to be eligible for this exception from quarterly visual assessments.

4.5 All Monitoring Requirements

All permittees must conduct stormwater outfall monitoring under this general permit. This permit includes six (6) types of required analytical monitoring, one or more of which may apply to a stormwater discharge. Monitoring procedures, frequencies, and parameters required of certain permittees depend upon the nature of their industrial activity, the levels of pollutants in their stormwater discharge, and the nature of the receiving waters to which they discharge. Table 2 summarizes each type of monitoring requirement in this permit.

Monitoring must commence the first full semi-annual period after the date of discharge authorization (see Section 4.7.2 for reporting schedules).

If the permit is administratively continued, monitoring requirements remain in force and effect at their original frequency during any continuance for operators that were permitted prior to permit expiration. No benchmark exemptions can be obtained during this period.

Table 2. Summary of Monitoring Types

Monitoring Type	Thresholds or Limits	Applies To	Frequency	Duration	Follow-up Action
Benchmark Monitoring	Yes	All Sectors	Semiannually ²	Until Exemption Criteria are Met	Refer to Section 4.6.3.1
Additional Monitoring	No	A, C, D, E, F, J M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, AE, AF	Refer to Section 6	Refer to Section 6	None
Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELG)	Yes	A, D, E, J, K, L, O, S	Annually	Entire Permit Term	Refer to Section 4.6.3.2
Aquatic Toxicity	No	All Sectors	Once	Once in the permit term	If Required by the Commissioner
303d Monitoring	Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges ¹	All permittees discharging to an impaired water without an applicable TMDL or any waterbody associated with a TMDL or Waters Included in Pollution Control Strategy Developed by CT DEEP	Annually	Entire Permit Term	If Required by the Commissioner
Other Monitoring, as Required by the Commissioner			Refer to Section 4.5.6		

¹Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map:

<https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress>.

²Sector M (Automobile Salvage Yards) and Sector N (Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities) have quarterly benchmark monitoring schedules for the parameters iron, mercury, and aluminum. Sector O (Steam Electric Generating Facilities) has a quarterly benchmark monitoring schedule for the parameter iron.

4.5.1 Benchmark Monitoring Parameters for All Sectors

This permit specifies benchmark thresholds for the parameters summarized in Table 3. Permittees must monitor any applicable stormwater discharge for the benchmark parameters specified for their industrial sector(s), both primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, listed in Table 3 and summarized in “Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements” in Section 6. The benchmark thresholds are not effluent limitations; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. However, if a benchmark exceedance triggers Corrective Actions in Section 4.6, failure to conduct any required measures is a permit violation.

If the permit is administratively continued, benchmark monitoring requirements remain in force and effect at their original frequency during any continuance for operators that were permitted prior to permit expiration.

Table 3. Summary of Benchmark Monitoring Parameters and Applicable Sectors

Parameter	Threshold (units)	Applicable Sectors
Chemical Oxygen Demand	75 mg/l	All Sectors
Total Oil and Grease	5 mg/L	All Sectors except Sector AG
pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.	All Sectors
Total Suspended Solids	90 mg/L	All Sectors
Nitrate as Nitrogen	1.10 mg/L	All Sectors
Total Phosphorus	0.40 mg/L	All Sectors
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	2.30 mg/L	All Sectors
Total Copper	0.059 mg/L	All Sectors except Sectors Q ² , R ² , and AG
Total Lead	0.076 mg/L	All Sectors except Sector AG
Total Zinc	0.160 mg/L	All Sectors except Sector AG
Ammonia	2.14 mg/L	Sector K
Total Aluminum	0.750 mg/L	Sectors C, E, J, F, M ¹ , N ¹ , Q, AA
Total Arsenic	0.15 mg/L	Sectors A, K
Total Cadmium	0.0018 mg/L	Sectors K
Total Cyanide	0.022 mg/L	Sectors K
Total Iron	1.0 mg/L	Sectors L, M ¹ , N ¹ , O ¹ , Q
Total Mercury	0.0014 mg/L	Sectors K, M ¹ , N ¹
Total Selenium	0.0015 mg/L	Sector K
Total Silver	0.0032 mg/L	Sector K

¹Sectors M, Sector N, and Sector O are required to report quarterly until requirements for the benchmark monitoring exemption are met.

²Facilities monitoring under the requirements of this sector shall not be subject to the Benchmark requirements for total copper. These facilities must monitor semiannually for total copper for the entire term of the permit.

4.5.1.1 Schedule for Benchmark Monitoring

Stormwater outfall monitoring for benchmark thresholds shall be conducted semiannually (unless an alternate frequency is specified in “Sector-specific Requirements” (see Section 6).

- The two (2) semiannual monitoring periods are from January 1st to June 30th and from July 1st to December 31st. Semi-annual monitoring events shall be separated by at least 30 days.
- The four (4) quarterly monitoring periods are from January 1st to March 31st, April 1st to June 30th, July 1st to September 30th, and October 1st to December 31st.

4.5.1.2 Discharge Points for Benchmark Monitoring

Applicable benchmark monitoring requirements apply to each discharge point authorized by this permit, except as otherwise exempt from monitoring as substantially identical discharge points (SIDPs).

4.5.1.3 Laboratory Methods for Benchmark Parameters

To determine compliance with limits and conditions established in this permit, monitoring must be performed using sufficiently sensitive methods approved pursuant to 40 CFR 136 for the analysis of pollutants having approved methods under that part, unless a method is required under 40 CFR subchapter N or an alternative method has been approved in writing pursuant to 40 CFR 136.5.

All metals analyses identified in this permit shall refer to analyses for Total Recoverable Metal as defined in 40 CFR 136, unless otherwise specified.

4.5.1.4 Data Reporting for Benchmark Parameters

The permittee must report monitoring data electronically to the Commissioner, according to the schedule in Section 4.7 Table 10. Monitoring results must be signed, certified, and copy retained in the SWPPP.

4.5.1.5 Exemptions for Benchmark Monitoring

a. Average Monitoring Data Below Thresholds

If the average of four (4) consecutive measurements for a parameter does not exceed the benchmark threshold, the permittee earns a temporary monitoring exemption for that parameter and can discontinue monitoring for that parameter for a maximum of two years. The permittee should note:

- If laboratory data for a given parameter is less than the method detection limit, the permittee may report half the value of the detection limit of the analyzing laboratory.
- If laboratory data for a given parameter is between the method detection level and the reporting level (i.e., a confirmed detection but below the level that can be reliably quantified), the permittee may report half the value of the reporting level of the analyzing laboratory.

b. pH Exemption

An exemption for sample pH cannot be earned until exemptions for all other parameters are met.

c. “Run-on” Entering from Off-site

If an exceedance for a benchmark threshold is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in “run-on” entering from off-site the permittee is not required to perform corrective action or additional benchmark monitoring. The Permittee must have evidence and analytical data to support such claim.

d. Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

The requirement for benchmark monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater (Section 4.5.7.2).

e. Maximum Period of Exemption

Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of two (2) years at a time and then must resume routine monitoring. The Permittee shall enter the appropriate NODI code in NetDMR.

4.5.1.6 Exceedances of Benchmark Thresholds

Benchmark monitoring data are primarily for use by the permittee to determine the overall effectiveness of stormwater control measures and to assist in determining when additional action(s) may be necessary to meet the benchmark thresholds and to comply with the effluent limitations guidelines in Section 4.5.3 (if applicable). The benchmark thresholds are not effluent limits; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. For this permit, corrective actions after a benchmark exceedance occur only if the following are true:

- a. The average value of four consecutive semiannual samples for a parameter exceeds the benchmark threshold for that parameter; or
- b. Fewer than four semiannual samples are collected, but a single sample or the sum of samples exceeds the benchmark threshold by more than four times that parameter's threshold (i.e., the measured value is mathematically certain to exceed the four-event average).

If benchmarks thresholds are exceeded according to the above criteria, corrective action is required. Failure to conduct any required corrective actions is a permit violation.

4.5.1.7 Corrective Action Based on Benchmark Exceedances

The schedule for corrective actions is noted in Section 4.6.1 and levels for Corrective Action Measures (CAMs) are noted in Section 4.6.2. Specific guidance for benchmark exceedances is noted in Section 4.6.3.1. Appendix H provides guidance for determining whether a corrective action is needed after a benchmark exceedance.

4.5.1.8 Benchmark Thresholds

Discharge monitoring data or other site-specific information may demonstrate that a discharge is not protective of water quality. In such a case, the Commissioner may require additional measures to reduce the discharge of pollutants for any discharge specifically found to be causing or contributing to an exceedance of Water Quality Standards in the receiving water (see Section 4.6.3.5).

4.5.2 Additional Monitoring Parameters for Certain Sectors

This permit requires additional monitoring for certain sectors for the parameters summarized in Table 4. Permittees must monitor any applicable stormwater discharge for the additional monitoring parameters specified for their industrial sector(s), both primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, listed in Table 4 and summarized in "Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements" in Section 6. The additional monitoring parameters are "report-only" and do not have thresholds or baseline values for comparison. Instead, additional monitoring is a permit condition. *Thus, failure to conduct the required additional monitoring is a permit violation.*

If the permit is administratively continued, additional monitoring requirements remain in force and effect at their original frequency during any continuance for operators that were permitted prior to permit expiration.

Table 4. Summary of Additional Monitoring Parameters and Applicable Sectors

Parameter	Applicable Facilities
Ammonia	Applies only to Sector J that conducts blasting
	Applies only to Sector S facilities conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing urea
Total Arsenic	Applies to all Sector E facilities
	Applies to all Sector J facilities
Chloride	Applies to all Sector AE facilities; Applies only to Sector AF facilities with Incidental Solid De-Icing Material Storage
Cyanide	Applies to all Sector AE facilities; Applies only to Sector AF facilities with Incidental Solid De-Icing Material Storage
Ethylene Glycol	Applies only to Sector S facilities conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing ethylene glycol
Propylene Glycol	Applies only to Sector S facilities conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing propylene glycol
Semivolatile Hydrocarbons	Applies to all Sector D facilities
	Applies to all Sector M facilities
	Applies to all Sector N facilities
Perchlorate	Applies only to Sector J that conducts blasting
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Applies to all Sector N facilities
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Applies only to Sector A facilities that manufacture, use, or store creosote or creosote-treated wood in areas that are exposed to precipitation
	Applies only to Sector C facilities with Petroleum Refining (SIC Code 2911)
	Applies only to Sector D facilities which process paving and roofing materials (SIC Code 2951, 2952), or miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal (SIC Code 2992, 2999)
	Applies to all Sector F facilities
	Applies to all Sector O facilities
	Applies only to Sector P facilities with Railroad Transportation (SIC Code 4011, 4013) or Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (SIC Code 5171)
	Applies to all Sector Q facilities
	Applies to all Sector R facilities
	Applies to all Sector S facilities

4.5.2.1 Schedule for Additional Monitoring

The monitoring schedule for additional parameters is determined by the industrial sector. The sector-specific monitoring table in Section 6 provide the details for monitoring schedules.

4.5.2.2 Discharge Points for Additional Monitoring

Applicable benchmark monitoring requirements apply to each discharge point authorized by this permit, except as otherwise exempt from monitoring as substantially identical discharge points (SIDPs).

4.5.2.3 Laboratory Method for Additional Parameters

All samples shall be collected, handled, and analyzed in accordance with the methods approved under 40 CFR 136, unless another method is required under 40 CFR subchapter N or unless an alternative method has been approved in writing pursuant to 40 CFR 136.

a. Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)

Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene. Samples must be analyzed using EPA Method 625.1, or EPA Method 610/Standard Method 6440B if preferred by the operator, consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 analytical methods.

b. Semi-volatile Hydrocarbons: Analysis of this parameter shall be conducted using EPA Method 625.

4.5.2.4 Data Reporting for Additional Parameters

The permittee must report additional monitoring data electronically, as described in Section 4.7

4.5.2.5 Exemptions for “Report-Only” Additional Monitoring

a. No Data Based Exemptions

The additional monitoring parameters are “report-only” and do not have thresholds or baseline values for comparison, therefore no exemptions can be earned.

b. “Run-on” - Entering from Off-site

The additional monitoring parameters are “report-only” and do not have thresholds or baseline values for comparison, therefore no exemptions can be earned based on off-site pollutant levels

c. Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

The requirement for additional monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater (Section 4.5.7.2).

4.5.2.6 Exceedances of “Report-Only” Additional Monitoring Parameters

Because additional monitoring parameters are “report-only” and have neither thresholds nor numeric limitations, there are no exceedances for additional monitoring parameters. Additional monitoring parameters are intended to provide the permittee and the Commissioner with a baseline and comparable understanding of industrial stormwater discharge quality and potential water quality problems.

4.5.2.7 Corrective Actions Based on “Report-Only” Additional Monitoring Data

The indicator monitoring parameters are “report-only” and do not have thresholds or baseline values for comparison, therefore no follow-up action is triggered or required under this part. However, the requirement in Section 4.1.5 that the stormwater discharge be controlled as necessary such that the receiving waters of the state will meet applicable water quality standards still applies. The permittee may find it useful to evaluate and compare additional monitoring data over time to identify any fluctuating values and why they may be occurring, and to further inform any revisions to the SWPPP or control measures (Section 4.2) if necessary.

4.5.3 Effluent Limitations Guidelines (“ELGs”) for Certain Sectors

Table 5 identifies the stormwater discharges subject to Effluent Limitations Guidelines that are authorized for coverage under this permit. This Section specifies that only the discharges from facilities subject to the stormwater-specific effluent limitations guidelines in Table 5 of the permit are eligible for coverage under this permit. All other stormwater and non-stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines must be covered under any applicable alternate NPDES general permit or an individual NPDES permit.

Table 6 lists the effluent parameters, numeric effluent limitations for each parameter, and the relevant sectors. Numeric effluent limitations for those stormwater discharges subject to ELGs are also listed for each sector in Section 6.

An exceedance of the effluent limitation is a permit violation. If the permit is administratively continued, effluent limitations guidelines requirements remain in force and effect at their original frequency during any continuance for operators that were permitted prior to permit expiration.

Table 5. Summary of Discharges with Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Sector	Regulated Activity	Refer to the Following for Numeric Limits
Sector A – Timber Products	Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Section 8.1 & 40 CFR Part 429, Subpart J
Sector D – Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials Manufacturers and Lubricant Manufacturers	Run-off from asphalt emulsion facilities	Section 8.4 & 40 CFR Part 443, Subpart A
Sector E – Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing	Run-off from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Section 8.5 & 40 CFR Part 411, Subpart C
Sector J – Mineral Mining and Dressing	Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	Section 8.10 & 40 CFR Part 436, Subparts B, C, and D
Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facilities	Run-off from hazardous waste landfills	Section 8.11 & 40 CFR Part 445, Subpart A
Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps	Run-off from non-hazardous waste landfills	Section 10.1 & 40 CFR Part 445, Subpart B
Sector O- Steam Electric Power Generation	Discharges from coal storage piles at Steam Electric Generating Facilities ²	Section 9.1.1.5 & 40 CFR Part 423
Sector S – Air Transportation Facilities	Run-off containing urea from airfield pavement de-icing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures.	Section 10.8 & 40 CFR Part 449

¹This discharge is not authorized by this general permit. See relevant Section.

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

Table 6. Summary of Effluent Limitations Guidelines Parameters and Applicable Sectors (continued next page)

Parameter	Limit (units)	Applicable Discharges in
Alpha Terpineol	0.019 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	0.042 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	0.016 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	0.033 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector L
Ammonia	4.9 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	10 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	4.9 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	10 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector L
Ammonia as Nitrogen	14.7 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector S
Aniline	0.015 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	0.024 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector K
Benzoic Acid	0.073 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	0.119 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	0.073 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	0.12 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector L
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	56 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	220 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	37 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	140 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector L
Debris (woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood, or sapwood)	No discharge of debris that will not pass through a 2.54-cm (1-in.) diameter round	Sector A
Naphthalene	0.022 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	0.059 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector K
p-Cresol	0.015 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	0.024 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	0.014 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	0.025 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector L
Phenol	0.029 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	0.048 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	0.015 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	0.026 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector L
Pyridine	0.025 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	0.072 mg/ L (daily maximum)	Sector K
Sample pH	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.	Sector A
	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.	Sector D
	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.	Sector E
	6.0 – 9.0 s.u.	Sector J
	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.	Sector K

Total Arsenic	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.	Sector L
	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.	Sector O
	0.54 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	1.1 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector K
Table 6. Summary of Effluent Limitations Guidelines Parameters and Applicable Sectors (continued from previous page)		
Parameter	Limit (units)	Applicable Discharges in
Total Chromium	0.46 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	1.1 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector K
Total Oil and Grease	10.0 mg/L (30-day average)	Sector D
	15.0 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector D
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	15.0 mg/L (30-day average)	Sector D
	23.0 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector D
	50 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector E
	25.0 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector J
	45 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector J
	27.0 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	88 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	27.0 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	88 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector L
	50 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector O
Total Zinc	0.296 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	0.535 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	0.11 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	0.20 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector L

4.5.3.1 Schedule for Effluent Limitations Guidelines Monitoring

ELGs are expressed as a daily maximum and, in some cases, a 30-day average maximum or monthly average concentration. The monitoring is only required to be conducted at least annually. Permittees may take follow-up samples from qualifying storm events within a given 30-day period or monthly period (see “Data Reporting for Effluent Limitations Guidelines,” below).

4.5.3.2 Discharge Points for Effluent Limitations Guidelines

The allowance for monitoring only one of the substantially identical discharge points is not applicable to any discharge points with numeric effluent limitations. The permittee is required to monitor each discharge point covered by a numeric effluent limit as identified in Section 6.

4.5.3.3 Laboratory Methods for Effluent Limitations Guidelines

All samples shall be collected, handled, and analyzed in accordance with the methods approved under 40 CFR 136, unless another method is required under 40 CFR subchapter N or unless an alternative method has been approved in writing pursuant to 40 CFR 136.

4.5.3.4 Data Reporting for Effluent Limitations Guidelines

The permittee must report ELG monitoring data electronically as described in Section 4.7.

a. Single Sample

Discharges which are subject to an ELG with only a daily maximum limit must report the highest value obtained for a given pollutant concentration during the monitoring period.

Certain ELGs stipulate both a daily maximum concentration and a monthly average concentration for a given pollutant. If only one sample is taken for ELG measurements, permittees with stormwater discharges subject to a monthly average must report the value obtained as both the monthly average and the daily maximum.

b. Multiple Samples

If the single sample exceeds the monthly average concentration, the permittee may opt to collect additional samples in the next qualifying storm event within a given 30-day period (or month, respectively) for the purpose of averaging the results. The reported monthly average must reflect the average of the initial measurement and any follow-up measurements. The highest value obtained must then be reported as the daily maximum.

c. Immediate Reporting (within two (2) hours)

If any monitoring value exceeds a numeric effluent limitation contained in this permit, the permittee must notify the Commissioner within two (2) hours of becoming aware of the exceedance or at the start of the next business day (if they become aware of the exceedance outside normal business hours) by utilizing the Notification of Noncompliance link (also found on the DEEP Stormwater website):

<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/stormwater/stormwater-management>

d. Subsequent Reporting (within five (5) days)

A subsequent report is also required within five (5) days following an ELG exceedance also using the noncompliance link above. Follow-up monitoring must be performed at least quarterly until the stormwater discharge is back in compliance with the ELG. Section 4.6.3.2 and Section 4.7.4 provide further guidance reporting requirements.

4.5.3.5 Exemptions for Effluent Limitations Guidelines

a. No Data Based Exemptions

Stormwater discharges subject to numeric effluent limitations guidelines that are authorized for coverage under this permit are not eligible for monitoring exemptions based on reported data. Failure to annually monitor the discharges listed in Table 5 for the parameters in Table 6 is a violation of this permit.

b. Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

Stormwater discharges subject to numeric effluent limitations guidelines are not exempted for inactive and unstaffed sites. Failure to annually monitor the discharges listed in Table 5 for the parameters in Table 6 is a violation of this permit.

c. “Run-on” Entering from Off-site

Stormwater discharges subject to numeric effluent limitations guidelines are not exempted based on off-site pollutant levels. Failure to annually monitor the discharges listed in Table 5 for the parameters in Table 6 is a violation of this permit.

4.5.3.6 Exceedance of an effluent limitation is a permit violation.

An effluent limit exceedance is a permit violation. Failing to take corrective action in accordance with Section 4.6 is an additional permit violation.

4.5.3.7 Corrective Actions Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines Exceedances

The schedule for corrective actions is noted in Section 4.6.1 and specific corrective actions measures are noted in Section 4.6.2. See Section 4.6.3.2 for specific details related to ELG exceedances.

4.5.4 Aquatic Toxicity Testing

Effluent acute aquatic toxicity is measured using a multi-concentration, or definitive test, consisting of a control and a minimum of five (5) effluent concentrations. The tests are designed to provide dose-response information, expressed as the percent effluent concentration that is lethal to 50% of the test organisms (LC50) within the prescribed period of time (24-96 hr.), or the highest effluent concentration in which survival is not statistically significantly different from the control.

If the permit is administratively continued, aquatic toxicity testing requirements remain in force and effect at their original frequency during any continuance for operators that were permitted prior to permit expiration. Table 7, below, summarizes the requirements for aquatic toxicity testing.

Table 7. Summary of Aquatic Toxicity Testing Parameters		
Parameter	Reporting Requirement (No Limit)	Applicable Discharges
Daphnia pulex	Lethal Concentration 50 (% LC50)	Freshwater
Mysid shrimp (Mysidopsis bahia)	Lethal Concentration 50 (% LC50)	Saltwater

4.5.4.1 Schedule Aquatic Toxicity Testing

All permittees must monitor for aquatic toxicity during the year following the date of authorization under Section 2.7 of this permit and the results shall be submitted in NetDMR. This parameter shall be included in a regularly scheduled semiannual sample.

4.5.4.2 Discharge Points for Aquatic Toxicity Testing

Applicable aquatic toxicity testing requirements apply to each discharge point authorized by this permit, except as otherwise exempt from monitoring as substantially identical discharge points (SIDPs).

4.5.4.3 Laboratory Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Testing

Acute toxicity biomonitoring tests shall be conducted according to the procedures specified in Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, 5th edition (EPA 821-R-02-012). The following specific conditions apply:

- For freshwater discharges, for 48 hours utilizing neonatal Daphnia pulex (less than 24 hours old).
- For saline discharges to saltwater- for 48 hours utilizing neonatal Mysidopsis bahia (1-5 days old with no more than a 24-hour range in age).

4.5.4.4 Data Reporting for Aquatic Toxicity Testing

The permittee must report additional monitoring data electronically, as described in Section 4.7 and the permittee shall maintain the results and records within their SWPPP.

4.5.4.5 Exemptions for Aquatic Toxicity Testing

Stormwater discharges subject to aquatic toxicity testing that are authorized for coverage under this permit are not eligible for exemptions. Aquatic toxicity testing must be performed.

a. No Data-Based Exemptions

Aquatic toxicity testing is “report-only,” therefore, no data-based exemptions can be earned.

b. Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

Inactive and unstaffed sites are not exempt from aquatic toxicity testing.

- c. “Run-on” Entering from Off-site.

Aquatic toxicity testing is “report-only,” therefore, no exemptions can be earned based on off-site pollutant levels.

4.5.4.6 Corrective Actions Based on Aquatic Toxicity Testing

Section 22a-426-1 of Regs. Conn. State Agencies. defines “Acute Toxicity” as an adverse effect, such as mortality or debilitation, caused by a brief exposure to a toxic substance. The permittee shall evaluate the results of the test using the Environmental Protection Agency’s Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) to determine if toxicity has occurred. If the results of the test indicate toxicity, the permittee shall evaluate stormwater control measures to ensure compliance with the state’s water quality standards. The Commissioner will inform the permittee whether any additional measures are necessary based on the results of aquatic toxicity testing.

4.5.5 Monitoring Discharges to Impaired Waters

All permittees must refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges. The Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map can be found here:

<https://ctdeep.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=71d4cd5834514c279ff7b7009d17b47f>

If the permit is administratively continued, impaired waters monitoring requirements will remain in force and effect at their original frequency during any continuance. Table 8, below, summarizes the requirements for impaired waters monitoring.

Table 8. Summary of Impaired Waters Monitoring Parameters		
Impairment Status and Cause	Relevant TMDLs	Applicable Discharges
Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map to determine impairment status and cause of impairment	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map to determine any relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads of receiving water for stormwater discharges	All permittees must determine if their facility is directly discharging into an impaired water during permit registration (link provided).

4.5.5.1 Schedule for Impaired Waters Monitoring

- a. Discharges to Impaired Waters Without an Established TMDL

If the permittee discharges to an impaired water without an established TMDL, they are required to monitor annually to monitor for any indicator pollutant identified in the TMDL.

This provision also applies to situations where the DEEP determines that the discharge is not controlled as necessary to meet water quality standards in a downstream water segment, even if the discharge is to a receiving water that is not specifically identified as an impaired water on a Section 303(d) list.

- b. Discharges to Impaired Waters with an Established TMDL

For stormwater discharges to waters for which there is an established TMDL, the permittee is required to monitor for any indicator pollutant identified in the TMDL unless informed in writing by the Commissioner, upon examination of the applicable TMDL and/or WLA, that the

permittee is subject to such a requirement consistent with the assumptions of the applicable TMDL and or WLA.

c. **New Discharges to Impaired Waters**

If a new discharge to an impaired water is authorized pursuant to the conditions of Section 2.2.14, the permittee must implement and maintain any control measures or conditions on the site that enabled such authorization and modify such measures or conditions as necessary to maintain such authorization. The permittee must also maintain compliance with this subsection and Section 2.2.14. The Commissioner may require site specific or additional controls be installed.

4.5.5.2 **Laboratory Methods Impaired Waters Parameters**

All samples shall be collected, handled, and analyzed in accordance with the methods approved under 40 CFR 136, unless another method is required under 40 CFR subchapter N or unless an alternative method has been approved in writing pursuant to 40 CFR 136.

4.5.5.3 **Determination of Impaired Waters Parameters**

Electronic determination of impairment status and data reporting will occur during the registration process.

4.5.5.4 **Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities**

The requirement for impaired waters monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater and there is no discharge (Section 4.5.7.2).

4.5.5.5 **Corrective Actions Based on Impaired Waters Monitoring Data**

The permittee is required to comply with applicable TMDLs and Watershed Action Plans. The Commissioner may inform the permittee whether any additional measures are necessary for their discharge to be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the applicable TMDL and its WLA, or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary. Unless otherwise specified by the Commissioner, required corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes set forth in Section 4.6.1.

4.5.6 Other Monitoring Required by the Commissioner

The Commissioner may notify the permittee of further stormwater discharge monitoring requirements that the Commissioner determines are necessary to meet the permit's effluent limitations. Any such notice will briefly state the reasons for the monitoring, locations, and parameters to be monitored, frequency and period of monitoring, sample types, and reporting requirements.

4.5.7 Monitoring Exemption for 'Run-on'

If an exceedance of the benchmark is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in "run-on" entering from off-site the permittee is not required to perform corrective action or additional benchmark monitoring. The permittee may invoke this exception provided the following conditions are met:

- a. The statistical average concentration of the benchmark monitoring results is less than or equal to the pollutant concentration in "run-on" entering from off-site.
- b. This includes changes in pH due to rainfall. In such a case, the permittee may collect rainfall samples at representative locations and submit the data to the Commissioner for review.
- c. The permittee documents and maintains with the SWPPP the supporting rationale for concluding that benchmark exceedances are in fact attributable solely to "run-on" entering from off-site, including any supporting rationale, and any data previously collected by them or others.

- d. The permittee demonstrates that the diversion of off-site run-on containing these pollutant levels is infeasible through engineering analysis.
- e. The permittee notifies the Commissioner of the findings, and the Commissioner issues a written affirmative determination of the permittee's documentation demonstrating that the benchmark exceedances are attributable solely off-site pollutant levels.
- f. "Run-on" entering from legacy activity or pollution will not be approved.

4.5.7.2 Exemptions for Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

This exception has different requirements for Sector J.

The requirement for benchmark monitoring, additional monitoring, and impaired waters monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. To invoke this exception, the permittee must do the following:

- a. Maintain a statement with the SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g) and sign and certify the statement in accordance with Appendix F.
- b. If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or the facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies, and the permittee must immediately begin complying with the applicable monitoring requirements under this Section as if the permittee is in the first year of permit coverage. The permittee must notify the Commissioner that the facility has materials or activities exposed to stormwater or has become active and/or by email at DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov.
- c. If the permittee is not qualified for this exemption at the time the permit is authorized, but during permit coverage the permittee becomes qualified because the facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then the permittee must notify the Commissioner of this change by email at DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov.
- d. The permittee may discontinue monitoring once they have notified the Commissioner, and prepared and signed the certification statement described above concerning the facility's qualification for this special exemption.

4.5.8 Stormwater Sampling Procedures

4.5.8.1 Sample Collection

All samples shall be collected from discharges resulting from a storm event that occurs at least 72 hours (three days) after any previous storm event generating a stormwater discharge. Any sample containing snow or ice melt must be identified on the Stormwater Monitoring Report form. For sites that discharge through a detention basin or other stormwater management structure, the sample shall be taken at the discharge from the basin or structure.

4.5.8.2 Sample Type

Grab samples shall be used for all monitoring and shall not be commingled or combined with other waste streams.

4.5.8.3 Sample Timing

Collection of grab samples shall begin during the first thirty (30) minutes of a storm event discharge (flow at sampling location) and shall be completed as soon as possible. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first thirty (30) minutes of a qualifying storm event, the sample must be collected as soon as it is feasible to do so after the first thirty (30) minutes and documentation must be kept with the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30

minutes. Samples shall be taken at the outfall or nearest feasible location representative of the discharge. All discharge samples at a facility must be taken during the same storm event, if feasible. The timing of a rain event is not an acceptable reason to fail to sample unless it precludes the analysis of a parameter within the acceptable hold time specified by a laboratory.

4.5.8.4 Substantially Identical Discharge Points

When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of features (e.g., grass vs. pavement, slopes, catch basins vs. swales) and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may test the effluent of one such outfall and report that the quantitative data is representative of the substantially identical outfalls. If stormwater contamination is identified through outfall monitoring or visual assessment performed at a substantially identical outfall, the permittee must assess and modify their control measures as appropriate for each outfall represented by the monitored outfall. The allowance to identify substantially identical discharge points (SIDPs) does not apply to monitoring required to comply with an EPA effluent limitation guideline.

The SWPPP shall include a narrative of the rationale for designating outfalls as representative discharges, and, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet), an estimate of the run-off coefficient of the drainage area and a description of the substantially identical activities contributing to the discharge shall be provided in the SWPPP. In no case shall one outfall test be substituted for more than five (5) outfalls. If a representative discharge exceeds an effluent limit, then each outfall that is represented in such sample is in violation of the permit.

If any authorized stormwater discharges commingle with discharges not authorized under this permit, the permittee must conduct any required sampling of the authorized discharges at a point before they mix with other waste streams, to the extent feasible.

4.5.8.5 Inability to Collect Samples (No Discharge)

If no discharge occurs during a monitoring period, a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form must still be submitted in accordance with the “Reporting Requirements” Section (Section 4.7) of this general permit. The permittee must use the appropriate No Data Indicator (“NODI”) code on the DMR (see Appendix L). For example, a reason(s) no discharge occurred may include the following:

- a. absence of a 72-hour (3-day) period of dry weather.
- b. the absence of a rain event that produces a stormwater discharge.
- c. the absence of a discharge from a detention or retention basin.
- d. adverse weather conditions preventing access to a stormwater discharge location (In addition to subsection below).

4.5.8.6 Adverse Weather Conditions

Adverse conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical, such as extended frozen conditions. When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of stormwater discharge samples according to the relevant monitoring schedule, the permittee must take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event. Adverse weather does not exempt the permittee from having to file a benchmark monitoring report in accordance with their sampling schedule. Monitoring for Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges

4.6 Corrective Actions

When conditions requiring corrective actions occur or are detected through inspections, monitoring, or other means, or the Commissioner, or the operator of the MS4 through which the permittee discharges, informs the permittee that conditions requiring corrective actions have occurred, the permittee must take corrective actions so that permit conditions are met, and pollutant discharges are minimized. The conditions listed in Table 9 trigger a sequence of Corrective Action Measures (CAMs), listed in Section 4.6.2. Each level of a CAM must abide by the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1.

Table 9. Summary of Triggering Conditions Requiring Corrective Actions Measures (CAMs)

Triggering Condition	Description	Applicable Sectors/Facilities	Is this a Permit Violation?
Four (4) Event Average Exceeds the Benchmark Threshold (or Mathematical Equivalent)	A discharge exceeds an applicable benchmark threshold after four (4) consecutive semiannual measurements ¹	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Effluent Limit Exceedance	A discharge exceeds a numeric effluent limitation guideline	A, D, E, J, K, L, S	Yes
Unauthorized release or discharge	Spill, leak, release, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this permit or another permit	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Inconsistency with an Applicable Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and Wasteload Allocation (WLA)	A discharge is inconsistent with the assumptions and requirements of an Applicable Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and its Wasteload Allocation (WLA)	All permittees discharging to an impaired water with an applicable TMDL	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Control Measure Not Stringent Enough to Meet Water Quality Standards	A required control measure is not stringent enough for a stormwater discharge to be controlled as necessary, such that the receiving water will meet applicable water quality standards	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Control Measure Never Designed, Installed, Implemented, or Maintained	A required control measure was never designed, installed, implemented, or maintained	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Change in Design, Operation, or Maintenance at a Facility	Construction or a change in the design, operation, or maintenance at a facility that significantly changes the nature or increases the quantity of pollutants discharged	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Visual Assessment Shows Evidence of Pollution	Color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, or foam observed in discharge water	All Sectors	Permit violation if corrective action is not taken
Other Corrective Actions as Required by the Commissioner	The Commissioner may utilize enforcement discretion to require additional corrective actions in response to permit violations	All Sectors	Upon the Commissioner's determination

¹ A corrective action will also be flagged if fewer than four consecutive semiannual samples are collected, but a single sample or the sum of any sample results within the semiannual sequence exceeds a benchmark threshold by more than four (4) times (i.e., the measured value is mathematically certain to exceed the four-event average).

4.6.1 Corrective Action Schedule

When conditions triggering corrective actions occur (Table 9), the permittee must take corrective actions according to the schedule set forth below. This 3-step schedule applies at every level of a Corrective Action Measure (CAM). These time intervals are not grace periods but are schedules considered reasonable for documenting the findings and for making repairs and improvements. They are included in this permit to ensure that the conditions prompting the need for these repairs and improvements do not persist indefinitely.

4.6.1.1 Immediate Actions (Within 1-2 Days)

If a CAM is triggered, the permittee must immediately take all reasonable steps necessary to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events. In this context, the term “immediately” requires the permittee to take corrective action on the same day a condition requiring corrective action is found. However, if a problem is identified at a time in the workday when it is too late to initiate corrective action, the initiation of corrective action must begin no later than the following workday. The term “all reasonable steps” means that the permittee has undertaken initial actions to assess and address the condition requiring the corrective action, including, for example, cleaning up any exposed materials that may be discharged in a storm event (e.g., through sweeping, vacuuming) or planning (i.e., scheduling) for a new BMP to be installed at a later date.

4.6.1.2 Subsequent Actions (Within 14-60 Days)

If the permittee determines that additional actions are necessary beyond those implemented as immediate measures, the permittee must complete the corrective actions (e.g., install a new or modified control measure or complete the repair) before the next storm event, if possible, and within fourteen (14) calendar days from the time of discovery of the corrective action condition.

If it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within fourteen (14) calendar days, the permittee must document why it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within the 14-day timeframe. The permittee must also identify a schedule for completing the work, which must be done as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe but no longer than sixty (60) days after discovery. Documentation must be maintained with the SWPPP.

4.6.1.3 Extension (Greater than 60 Days)

If the completion of corrective action will exceed the 60-day timeframe, the permittee may take the minimum additional time necessary to complete the corrective action. The permittee must update their SWPPP with the rationale for an extension, and a completion date, which must also be included in the corrective action documentation (see Appendix G for instructions). Where corrective actions result in changes to any of the controls or procedures documented in the SWPPP, the permittee must modify the SWPPP accordingly within fourteen (14) calendar days of completing corrective action work (Section 4.3).

If a Level 3 CAM is triggered and a structural control measure is needed, the operator may take up to one-hundred and twenty (120) days to install such measures. If installation exceeds one-hundred and twenty (120) days, the permittee must obtain an extension from the Commissioner (see Appendix G for instructions).

4.6.1.4 Follow-Up Sampling

For those corrective action triggering conditions that require or recommend follow-up sampling, permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing CAM Level 1, 2, or 3 to collect the follow-up sample. Once sampling results are received, the permittees must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days.

4.6.2 Corrective Action Measures (CAMs)

Corrective Action Measures (CAMs) prescribe a series of sequential and increasingly robust responses when a corrective action triggering condition occurs (Table 9). Each level must abide by the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1, above.

4.6.2.1 CAM Level 1: Review SWPPP/ Stormwater Control Measures

a. Review the SWPPP

In the event of CAM Level 1, the permittee must immediately review their SWPPP and the selection, design, installation, and implementation of their stormwater control measures to ensure the effectiveness of existing measures and determine if modifications are necessary to meet the permit conditions. Examples may include the following: review sources of pollution, spill, and leak procedures, and/or non-stormwater discharges; conduct a single comprehensive clean-up; make a change in a subcontractor; implement a new control measure, and/or increase inspections.

b. Implement Additional Measures

After reviewing their SWPPP/stormwater control measures, the permittee must implement additional measures, considering good engineering practices, that would reasonably be expected to address the initial corrective action triggering condition. If the permittee determines nothing further needs to be done, the permittee must document their rationale and include relevant information in the SWPPP as to why the permittee expects the existing control measures and best management practices are sufficient to meet permit requirements.

c. CAM Level 1 Deadlines

If any modifications to or additional control measures are necessary in response to CAM Level 1, the permittee must implement those modifications or control measures within 14 days of being made aware of the condition. If it is infeasible to implement a measure within 14 days, the permittee may take up to sixty (60) days to implement such a measure. The permittee must document per Section 4.3 why it was infeasible to implement such a measure in 14 days. The Commissioner may also grant an extension beyond sixty (60) days, based on an appropriate demonstration by the operator (see Appendix G for instructions).

d. CAM Level 1 Reporting

For those corrective action triggering conditions that require or recommend follow-up sampling, permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing CAM Level 1 to collect the follow-up sample.

The permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt. Corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring must be documented using the form in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

4.6.2.2 CAM Level 2: SWPPP Review and Additional Stormwater Control Measures

If after the steps taken for CAM Level 1, subsequent inspections and/or follow-up monitoring data indicate that the triggering condition persists, CAM Level 2 is initiated.

a. Review the SWPPP

The permittee must review their SWPPP again and implement additional pollution prevention/good housekeeping SCMs beyond those already in place.

b. Subsequent Control Measures

Control measures must consider good engineering practices, beyond what the permittee did in the initial response, that would reasonably be expected to control the release of pollutants and abide by both the numeric and non-numeric effluent limitations guidelines. Refer to the sector-specific

fact sheets for recommended controls found at: <https://www.epa.gov/npdes/industrial-stormwater-fact-sheet-series>

c. CAM Level 2 Deadlines

The permittee must implement additional pollution prevention/good housekeeping SCMs within 14 days of receipt of laboratory and/or inspection results that indicate a corrective action triggering event has occurred for a second time and document per Section 4.3 how the measures taken at CAM Level 2 will achieve compliance. If it is infeasible to implement a measure within 14 days, the permittee may take up to sixty (60) days to implement such a measure. The permittee must document why it was infeasible to implement such a measure in 14 days. The Commissioner may also grant an extension beyond sixty (60) days, based on an appropriate demonstration by the operator (see Appendix G for instructions).

d. CAM Level 2 Reporting

For those corrective action triggering conditions that require or recommend follow-up sampling, permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing CAM Level 2 to collect the follow-up sample. The permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt.

Corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring must be documented using the form in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

4.6.2.3 CAM Level 3: Implementation of Structural Control Measures

If, after the steps taken in CAM Level 2, subsequent inspections and/or follow-up monitoring data indicate that the same corrective action trigger has occurred for a third time, CAM Level 3 is initiated.

a. Install Structural Source Controls

The control measures, treatment technologies, or treatment train utilized at CAM Level 3 should be appropriate for the pollutants that triggered the corrective action and should be more rigorous than the pollution prevention/good housekeeping-type stormwater control measures implemented under CAM Levels 1 and 2.

The permittee must install structural source controls (e.g., permanent cover, berms, and secondary containment), and/or treatment controls (e.g., sand filters, hydrodynamic separators, oil-water separators, retention ponds, and infiltration structures, where applicable). Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of a stormwater drainage system and structural intervention requires certification by a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of Connecticut and should align with recommendations provided in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

b. Selection and Implementation

The permittee must select controls with pollutant removal efficiencies that are sufficient to prevent or minimize pollution of stormwater. The permittee must install such stormwater control measures for the discharge point(s) in question and for any discharge point represented by this point, unless the permittee individually monitors those discharge points and demonstrates that Level 3 requirements are not required at those discharge points.

c. CAM Level 3 Deadlines

The permittee must identify the schedule for installing the appropriate structural source and/or stormwater treatment control measures within 14 days and install such measures within ninety (90) days. If installation of structural controls is not feasible within ninety (90) days, the permittee may take up to one hundred and twenty (120) days to install such measures, documenting in the SWPPP per Section 4.3 why it is infeasible to install the measure within ninety (90) days. The

Commissioner may also grant an extension beyond one hundred and twenty (120) days, based on an appropriate demonstration by the operator (see Appendix G for instructions).

d. CAM Level 3 Reporting

For those corrective action triggering conditions that require or recommend follow-up sampling, permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing CAM Level 3 to collect the follow-up sample. The permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt.

Corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring must be documented using the form in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

4.6.2.4 Waivers

Following a condition triggering corrective action, the permittee may qualify for a waiver from continued corrective actions (or monitoring as required). Regardless of whether the permittee qualifies for such an exemption, the permittee must still review their SCMs, SWPPP, and other on-site activities to determine if actions or modifications are necessary or appropriate.

a. Further Corrective Action Infeasible

If a permittee has progressed to CAM Level 3, and structural source and/or stormwater treatment control measures do not resolve a given corrective action triggering condition and if it is found that further corrective actions are infeasible, the permittee may request a waiver from further corrective action and/or follow-up monitoring (see Appendix G for instructions). The term “infeasible” means not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

Based on a review of such a request, the Commissioner will notify the permittee if the waiver request has been approved or if further corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring are required. At that time, the Commissioner may also notify the permittee that coverage under an individual permit is necessary.

b. Due to Run-On

A waiver from corrective actions and continued monitoring may occur if the permittee demonstrates and obtains the Commissioner’s affirmative determination that the condition requiring corrective action is solely attributable to run-on from a neighboring source (e.g., a source external to their facility) and that the run-on is the cause of the condition (e.g., benchmark exceedance, visual evidence of pollution, etc.), provided that all the following conditions are met and the permittee submits a request for waiver along with their analysis and documentation to the Commissioner:

- After reviewing and revising their SWPPP, as appropriate, the permittee should notify the other facility or entity contributing run-on to their discharges and request that they abate their pollutant contribution.
- If the other facility or entity fails to take action to address their discharges or sources of pollutants, the permittee should contact DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov with appropriate documentation and obtain agreement to discontinue monitoring or corrective action.

c. Due to an Abnormal Event

A waiver from corrective actions and continued monitoring may occur if the permittee demonstrates and immediately documents per Section 4.3 that the condition was abnormal, a description explaining what caused the abnormal event, and how any measures taken within 14 days of such event will prevent a reoccurrence of pollution discharges to waters of the state. For benchmark exceedances, the permittee must also collect a sample during the next qualifying storm

event to demonstrate that the result is less than the benchmark threshold, in which case the measurement does not trigger any corrective action requirements based on the abnormal event. The permittee must report the result of this sample as an attachment to the DMR in lieu of the result from the sample immediately after the abnormal event. The permittee may avail themselves of the "abnormal" demonstration opportunity at any corrective action level, one time per parameter, and one time per discharge point, which shall include all represented discharges, provided the permittee qualifies for the exception.

4.6.3 Conditions Requiring Corrective Actions

4.6.3.1 Four (4) Event Average Exceeds the Benchmark Threshold (or Mathematical Equivalent)

a. Triggering Event

A CAM is triggered if the exceedance of the four (4) event average for a benchmark threshold is mathematically certain as follows:

- The average value of four consecutive semiannual (or, if applicable, four consecutive quarterly samples) for a parameter exceeds the benchmark threshold for that parameter; or
- Fewer than four (4) consecutive semiannual (or, if applicable, quarterly samples) are collected, but a single sample or the sum of any sample results within the semiannual sequence exceeds a benchmark threshold by more than four times.
- Sector AF Facilities that do not conduct vehicle maintenance and repair on-site must follow guidance provided in Section 10.21.7.10.21.7c in lieu of this subsection.

Benchmark monitoring data is primarily for use by the permittee to determine the overall effectiveness of stormwater control measures and to assist in determining when additional action(s) may be necessary to comply with the effluent limitations in Section 4.5.3. The benchmark thresholds are not effluent limitations; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. However, if a benchmark value exceeds the four (4) event average (or is mathematically certain to do so), failure to take corrective action in accordance with this Section is a permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

b. Follow-up Monitoring

The permittee must conduct follow-up monitoring after the implementation of any of the corrective action(s) (CAM Level 1, 2, or 3) to address the exceedance of a 4-event benchmark average (or mathematical equivalent). The timeframe for follow-up monitoring must align with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1. Permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing a CAM to collect the follow-up sample.

c. Reporting Requirements

If the follow-up monitoring is within the same semi-annual period (or quarterly period, as applicable) as the initial value, only the maximum measurement taken during that semi-annual monitoring period must be reported as an attachment to the DMR as the value for a given benchmark parameter. If the follow-up monitoring sample is collected in the subsequent semi-annual period (or quarterly period, as applicable), the permittee may use the follow-up measurement as the value for that semi-annual period. Only the value reported on the DMR can be used to calculate the four (4) event average for a benchmark threshold parameter. The permittee must also report results of follow-up sampling by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt.

Corrective action measures and/or follow-up monitoring must be documented using the form in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

d. Continuation of Semi-Annual Monitoring

The permittee must continue to monitor semiannually (or quarterly, if applicable) until the results of the discharge are in compliance with the benchmark threshold 4-event average, or until the Commissioner waives the requirement for additional monitoring. Permittees should see Appendix H for an outline of benchmark parameters for each sampling period in the permit term, and whether continued monitoring is required.

e. Waiver

A permittee may request a waiver from the Commissioner for corrective actions and subsequent monitoring if benchmark exceedances can be attributed to one or more of the conditions listed in Section 4.6.2.4.

4.6.3.2 Effluent Limit Exceedance

a. Triggering Event

A CAM is triggered if a discharge in Table 5 violates a numeric effluent limit listed in Table 6 (numeric ELGs are also listed in Section 6 sector-specific requirements). An effluent limit exceedance is a permit violation. Failing to take corrective action in accordance with this Section is an additional permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

b. Follow-up Monitoring

The permittee must conduct follow-up monitoring after the exceedance of an effluent limit at least quarterly. The schedule in Section 4.6.1 allows for at least 60 days to implement a CAM, thirty (30) days to collect a follow-up sample, and thirty (30) additional days to report the results of the follow-up sample. This minimum 120-day schedule is designed to accommodate the quarterly follow-up monitoring requirement for ELG exceedances. If an extension is needed, the permittee may utilize the form in Appendix G.

c. Reporting Requirements

i. Noncompliance Report (within two (2) hours)

The permittee must, within two (2) hours of becoming aware of the exceedance or at the start of the next business day (if they become aware of the exceedance outside normal business hours) notify the Commissioner of the exceedance by utilizing the Notification of Noncompliance link listed here (also found on the DEEP Stormwater website):

<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/stormwater/stormwater-management>

ii. Subsequent Report (within five (5) days)

The permittee must submit a written report to the director within five (5) days thereafter, utilizing the Notification of Noncompliance link listed above. Such a report shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and, if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue, and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. Notification of actual or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit term or condition.

iii. Follow-up Monitoring Data

The permittee must report follow-up monitoring data on the DMR, as described in Section 4.7.

iv. SWPPP Documentation

Permittees must document any CAMs and/or follow-up monitoring using the forms in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

d. Continuation of Monitoring

If quarterly monitoring indicates that an applicable discharge is back in compliance with an ELG, the permittee can return to the annual monitoring schedule provided that the Commissioner has been notified using the Noncompliance link listed above. Documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP.

e. Waiver

Stormwater discharges subject to numeric effluent limitations guidelines that are authorized for coverage under this permit are not eligible for waivers based on the conditions listed in Section 4.6.2.4. Each effluent limit exceedance is a permit violation.

4.6.3.3 Unauthorized release or discharge

a. Triggering Event

A CAM is triggered by an unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this or another NPDES permit). Failure to take corrective action in accordance with this Section is a permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the circumstances and the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to an unauthorized release or discharge.

b. Follow-up Monitoring

Follow-up monitoring is not required, but is recommended, especially in cases where an unauthorized discharge of non-stormwater reaches waters of the state. If follow-up monitoring is conducted, the timeframe must align with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1. Permittees should take no more than thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing a CAM to collect the follow-up sample. If a follow-up sample is taken, the permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt.

c. Reporting Requirements

i. Immediately Report to DEEP

For any spill, leak, release, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this permit or another permit, the operator must report it orally as soon as there is knowledge of the event by contacting:

The CT DEEP Emergency Response and Spill Prevention at 860-424-3338 or

Toll Free at 1-866-DEP-SPIL (1-866-337-7745)

<https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Emergency-Response-and-Spill-Prevention/Emergency-Response-and-Spill-Prevention>

Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

ii. Noncompliance Report

For any unauthorized release or discharge to waters of the state (both hazardous and non-hazardous), the operator must report the release or discharge to the Commissioner as soon as there is knowledge of the event, utilizing the Notification of Noncompliance link listed here:

<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/stormwater/stormwater-management>

Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available. Notification of actual or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit term or condition.

iii. SWPPP Documentation

Permittees must document any CAMs and/or follow-up monitoring using the forms in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

d. Waiver

A waiver from the Commissioner for corrective actions and subsequent monitoring under this Section may be considered on a case-by-case basis. Contact DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov for information.

4.6.3.4 Inconsistency with an Applicable Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

a. Triggering Event

If the permittee discharges to an impaired water, the Commissioner may inform the permittee that their discharge is inconsistent with the assumptions and requirements of the applicable TMDL and its WLA, and that a CAM has been triggered.

The Commissioner will inform the permittee what CAM level is necessary for their discharge to be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the applicable TMDL and its WLA, or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary. Unless otherwise specified by the Commissioner, required corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes outlined in Section 4.6.1.

Failure to take the corrective actions prescribed by the Commissioner in accordance with this Section is a permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

b. Follow-up Monitoring

The Commissioner will notify the permittee if follow-up monitoring is necessary to determine compliance with an applicable TMDL and WLA.

c. Reporting Requirements

Any notification from the Commissioner of a TMDL or WLA inconsistency and any follow-up corrective actions and/or monitoring must be documented using the forms in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

d. Continuation of Monitoring

The Commissioner will inform the permittee whether continued monitoring is required to determine compliance with an applicable TMDL.

e. Waiver

A permittee may request a waiver from the Commissioner for corrective actions and subsequent monitoring if there is inconsistency with an applicable TMDL can be attributed to run-on entering from off-site, and the permittee has documented that diversion of this off-site run-on is infeasible in accordance with Section 4.2.

The permittee must provide such documentation to the Commissioner and obtain an affirmative determination to discontinue monitoring.

4.6.3.5 Control Measure Not Stringent Enough to Meet Water Quality Standards

a. Triggering Event

Corrective actions may be required if existing stormwater control measures do not adequately protect the waters of the state from stormwater pollution, such that the receiving waters will meet applicable water quality standards. The Commissioner will inform the permittee if a CAM is necessary for a discharge to be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the relevant water quality standards, or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary.

Regardless, the permittee must review and revise, as appropriate, their SWPPP (e.g., sources of pollution; spill and leak procedures; non-stormwater discharges; the selection, design, installation, and implementation of their stormwater control measures) so that permit effluent limits are met, and further pollutant discharges are minimized. Unless otherwise specified by the Commissioner, required corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes outlined in Section 4.6.1.

Failure to take the corrective actions prescribed by the Commissioner in accordance with this Section is a permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

b. Follow-up Monitoring

The Commissioner will notify the permittee if follow-up monitoring is necessary to determine compliance with any applicable water quality standards.

c. Reporting Requirements

Any notification from the Commissioner of a violation of water quality standards and any follow-up corrective actions and/or monitoring must be documented using the forms in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

d. Continuation of Monitoring

The Commissioner will determine what, if any, continuation of monitoring is required to meet water quality standards.

e. Waiver

Stormwater discharges under this permit that violate water quality standards are generally not eligible for waivers based on the conditions listed in Section 4.6.2.4.

4.6.3.6 Control Measure Never Designed, Installed, Implemented, or Maintained

a. Triggering Event

Stormwater control measures (SCMs) can be actions (including processes, procedures, schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, and other best management practices), or structural or installed devices to minimize or prevent water pollution. Industrial facility operators are required to select, design, install, implement, and maintain site-specific control measures to meet the general requirements in Section 4.2 and sector-specific requirements in Section 6.

Upon discovery that a required control measure is not designed, installed, implemented, or maintained, the permittee must review and revise, as appropriate, their SWPPP (e.g., sources of

pollution; spill and leak procedures; non-stormwater discharges; the selection, design, installation, and implementation of their stormwater control measures) so that permit effluent limits are met, and further pollutant discharges are minimized. Review and revision of the SWPPP includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- i. Inspections and Preventative Maintenance
Performing inspections and preventive maintenance of stormwater drainage, source controls, treatment systems, and plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in a discharge of pollutants via stormwater.
- ii. Maintenance of Nonstructural Control Measures
Diligently maintaining nonstructural control measures (e.g., keeping spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained).
- iii. Inspection and Maintenance of Baghouses
Inspecting and maintaining baghouses at least quarterly to prevent the escape of dust from the system, and immediately removing accumulated dust at the base of the exterior baghouse.
- iv. Cleaning Catch Basins
Cleaning catch basins when the depth of debris reaches half of the sump depth, or in line with manufacturer specifications, whichever is lower, and keeping the debris surface at least 6 inches below the outlet pipe.
- v. Schedule
Scheduling the design, installation, implementation, or maintenance of required control measures in accordance with Section 4.2 or sector-specific requirements in Section 6.

A CAM is triggered if the above conditions are not met. The Commissioner will determine if a failure to design, install, implement, or maintain a required control measure is a permit violation. Failure to take corrective action in accordance with this Section is a permit violation.

b. Follow-up Monitoring

Follow-up monitoring is not required, but is recommended, especially in cases where failure to design, install, implement, or maintain a control measure resulted in the release of pollutants to waters of the state. If follow-up monitoring is conducted, the timeframe must align with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1.4.

Permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing a CAM to collect the follow-up sample. If a follow-up sample is taken, the permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt.

c. Reporting Requirements

Any discovery of failure to design, install, implement, or maintain a required control measure and the follow-up corrective actions must be documented using the form in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

Documentation of design, installation, implementation, and maintenance of a control measure(s) must include the date(s) of discovery of areas in need of a control measure and the date(s) that the control measure(s) were implemented or installed. If an extended schedule for installation/implementation is granted by the Commissioner, that extension must also be included in the SWPPP. The permittee must also review Section 4.2, Section 4.3, and sector-specific requirements in Section 6.

d. Waivers

This permit generally does not mandate specific SCMs that operators must select, design, install, implement, and maintain to meet the technology-based effluent limits. The permit provides operators the flexibility to determine their site-specific controls, taking into consideration what controls are most suited for their industry in terms of economic practicability and technology availability, and in some cases, considerations such as available space and safety. Failure to design, install, implement, or maintain any SCMs may be considered a permit violation by the Commissioner, and waivers are generally not applicable.

4.6.3.7 Change in Design, Operation, or Maintenance at a Facility

a. Triggering Event

A CAM is triggered if construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at a permittee's facility occurs that significantly changes the nature or increases the quantity of pollutants discharged via stormwater run-off. Failure to take corrective action in accordance with this Section is a permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

b. Follow-up Monitoring

Follow-up monitoring is not required, but is recommended, especially in cases where a change in the design, operation, or maintenance at a facility significantly changes the nature or increases the quantity of pollutants discharged. If follow-up monitoring is conducted, the timeframe must align with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1.

Permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing a CAM to collect the follow-up sample. If a follow-up sample is taken, the permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt.

c. Reporting Requirements

Any follow-up corrective actions and/or monitoring must be documented using the forms in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3

d. Waiver

Failure to account for significant changes in the nature or increases in the quantity of pollutants discharged may be considered a permit violation by the Commissioner, and waivers are generally not applicable.

4.6.3.8 Visual Assessment Shows Evidence of Pollution

a. Triggering Event

If any inspection (monthly routine, quarterly visual, or semi-annual comprehensive) or observation reveals color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, or foam in the stormwater discharge, then a CAM is triggered. Failure to take corrective action in accordance with this Section is a permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

b. Follow-up Monitoring

Follow-up monitoring is not required, but is recommended, especially in cases where a visual assessment shows evidence of pollution in discharge water. If follow-up monitoring is conducted, the timeframe must align with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1.4. Permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing a CAM to collect the follow-up sample. If a follow-up sample is taken, the permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt.

c. Reporting Requirements

Any follow-up corrective actions and/or monitoring must be documented using the forms in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

d. Waiver

A permittee may request an exemption from the Commissioner for corrective actions and subsequent monitoring if the visual assessment of pollution can be attributed to one or more of the conditions listed in Section 4.6.2.4.

4.6.3.9 Other Corrective Actions as Required by the Commissioner

The Commissioner may require additional corrective actions when determining an enforcement response to permit violations. Alternatively, the Commissioner may require the submittal of an individual permit application. Unless otherwise specified by the Commissioner, required corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes outlined in Section 4.6.1.

4.6.4 Substantially Identical Discharge Points

If the condition triggering a corrective action (e.g., benchmark exceedance, color in discharge, odor in discharge, control measure never installed, etc.) is associated with a discharge point that had been identified as a “substantially identical discharge point” (Section 4.3.2.7), the permittee must review the need for corrective action at all related discharges that are represented by that discharge point. Any necessary CAMs that affect these other discharge points must also be made before the next storm event, if possible, or as soon as practicable. Any corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes outlined in Section 4.6.1.

4.6.5 Documentation in SWPPP

The permittee must document the existence of any of the conditions listed in Table 9 within 24 hours of becoming aware of such conditions. The permittee must also document any corrective action measures as they may occur in accordance with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1 (e.g., immediate actions, subsequent actions, extensions, etc.) using the form in Appendix G and maintain all documentation in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3 including the following:

- a. A description of the condition or event triggering the need for corrective action review and/or response must be included in follow-up documentation.
- b. Date the condition/triggering event was identified.
- c. Description of immediate actions taken pursuant to Section 4.6.1 to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants. For any spills or leaks, include response actions, the date/time clean-up was completed, notifications made, and staff involved. Also include any measures taken to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases.
- d. A statement, signed and certified in accordance with the signatory requirements.

The permittee is not required to submit this documentation to the Commissioner, unless specifically required or requested to do so as for an Effluent Limit Exceedance (Section 4.6.3.2), Unauthorized Release or Discharge (Section 4.6.3.3), when CAM implementation requires an extension, or when follow-up data is being reported (see Appendix G).

4.7 Reporting & Recordkeeping Requirements

4.7.1 Electronic Reporting Requirement

Permittees must submit the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), Annual Reports, Notices of Noncompliance, and other reporting information as required electronically, unless approved by the Commissioner.

4.7.2 Discharge Monitoring Reports

The first monitoring period begins on January 1, 2026.

Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) are due within 30 days after the end of the monitoring period (i.e., April 30, July 30, October 30, January 30).

4.7.2.1 Submittal of DMRs

- a. Permittees will submit paper DMRs via email until the Notice of Coverage is received by the Commissioner, providing the Permittees with instructions on how to transition to the federal online application platform NetDMR.
- b. Submit DMRs via email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov.
- c. After receipt of the Notice of Coverage, submit DMRs via NetDMR. As described in the Notice of Coverage, and thereafter, all permittees must submit the DMR in NetDMR, EPA's electronic DMR system, no later than 30 days after the end of the monitoring period.
- d. The permittee's monitoring requirements (i.e., parameters required to be monitored and sample frequency) will be pre-populated on their electronic DMR based on the information the permittee reported on their registration form.

4.7.2.2 Deadlines for DMR Submission

The permittee is required to submit sampling results to DEEP as follows (noted in Table 10, below):

- a. Quarterly Monitoring Period
 - For samples collected from January 1st to March 30th, DMRs are due April 30th.
 - For samples collected from April 1st to June 30th, DMRs are due July 30th.
 - For samples collected from July 1st to September 30th, DMRs are due October 30th.
 - For samples collected from October 1st to December 31st, DMRs are due January 30th.
- b. Semi-Annual Monitoring Period
 - For samples collected from January 1st to June 30th, DMRs are due July 30th.
 - For samples collected from July 1st to December 31st, DMRs are due January 30th.
- c. Annual Monitoring Period
 - For samples collected from January 1st to December 31st, DMRs are due January 30th.

If the permittee collects samples during multiple storm events in a single monitoring period (e.g., due to adverse weather conditions or areas subject to snow), all sampling results for each storm event must be submitted to DEEP with the DMR. The information shall be submitted as an attachment.

For any of the monitored discharge points that did not have a discharge within the reporting period, the permittee must report that no discharges occurred for that discharge point no later than thirty (30)

days after the end of the reporting period using the appropriate NODI code on the DMR (See Appendix L).

If the monitoring data indicates a violation of a numeric effluent limit, that violation must be reported to the Commissioner within two (2) hours using the online notification form link in Section 4.7.4 (in addition to Section 4.6.3.2 and Appendix G) and reported on the DMR.

Table 10. DMR Submission Types and Deadlines

Monitoring Frequency	First Monitoring Period	DMR Due Date	DMR Type	Submission Path
Quarterly	January 1 st – March 30 th	April 30 th	Paper Until receipt of Notice of Coverage ¹	E-mail Until receipt of Notice of Coverage ¹
	April 1 st – June 30 th	July 30 th		
	July 1 st – September 30 th	October 30 th		
	October 1 st – December 31 st	January 30 th		
Semi-Annual (first)	January 1 st - June 30 th	July 30 th		
Semi-Annual (second)	July 1 st – December 31 st	January 30 th		
Annual	January 1 st – December 31 st	January 30 th		

¹ The Notice of Coverage letter from the Commissioner will provide directions and information on how to submit DMRs electronically in NetDMR.

4.7.2.3 When to Discontinue Monitoring and Data Submission

Once a permittee has completely fulfilled applicable monitoring requirements, monitoring is no longer required. If the permittee has only partially fulfilled benchmark monitoring and/or impaired waters monitoring requirements (e.g., the four consecutive semi-annual average is below the benchmark for some, but not all, parameters; the permittee did not detect some, but not all, impairment pollutants), then the permittee must continue to report results to the Commissioner.

The permittee must certify the following changes to their monitoring frequency to DEEP by email at DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov :

- All benchmark monitoring requirements have been fulfilled for the permit term.
- All impaired waters monitoring requirements have been fulfilled for the permit term.
- Benchmark monitoring requirements no longer apply because the Commissioner has concurred with the assessment that run-on from a neighboring source is the cause of the exceedance.
- Benchmark and/or impaired waters monitoring requirements no longer apply because the facility is inactive and unstaffed.
- Benchmark and/or impaired waters monitoring requirements now apply because the facility has changed from inactive and unstaffed to active and staffed.

Some monitoring requirements are required for the entire permit term (Section 4.5). For those permittees for whom the Commissioner grants an electronic reporting waiver per Section 4.7, the permittee must submit paper-based DMRs by the same deadline.

4.7.3 Annual Report

4.7.3.1 The permittee must submit an Annual Report (AR) by **April 15th** after each calendar year to the Commissioner electronically to DEEP.Stormwater.Industrial@ct.gov.

4.7.3.2 The annual report must be submitted on a template provided by the Commissioner.

4.7.3.3 Contents of the Annual Report

This subsection describes the minimum information expected in the Annual Report.

a. Summary of Monitoring Data

A summary of the past year's monitoring data is required (Section 4.5 for all parameters listed in the sector-specific monitoring requirements in Section 6, as well as any requirements under impaired waters monitoring criteria (Clean Water Act Section 303(d)). Instructions for the submission of electronic Annual Reports will be refined and provided in the issued permit.

b. Summary of Site Inspections

A summary of the past year's routine and comprehensive facility inspection documentation is required (Section 4.4).

For Sector S Only: If the permittee is an operator of an airport facility (Sector S) that is subject to the airport effluent limitations guidelines and are complying with the Sector S effluent limitation through the use of non-urea-containing deicers, the permittee must provide a statement certifying that they do not use pavement deicers containing urea (Appendix I) (operators of airport facilities that are complying with Sector S by meeting the numeric effluent limitation for ammonia do not need to include this statement).

c. Summary Visual Assessments

A summary of the past year's visual assessment documentation is required (Section 4.4.2).

d. Summary of Corrective Actions

A summary of the past year's corrective action and any required exceedance documentation (Section 4.6). If the permittee has not completed required corrective action or exceedance responses at the time they submit their Annual Report, they must describe the status of any outstanding corrective action(s) or responses.

e. Noncompliance

The permittee must describe in the Annual Report any incidents of noncompliance in the past year or currently ongoing, or if none, provide a statement that the permittee is in compliance with the permit.

f. Certification

The Annual Report must also include a statement, signed and certified.

4.7.4 Numeric Effluent Limitations Noncompliance

Exceedance of a numeric effluent limit is a permit violation.

4.8 Reporting Violations

4.8.1 Noncompliance with Permit Terms or Conditions

In accordance with Section 22a-430-3(j)(8), 22a-430-3(j)(11)(D), 22a-430-3(k)(4), and 22a-430-3(i)(3) of the RSCA, the Permittee shall notify the Commissioner of the following actual or anticipated noncompliance with the terms or conditions of this permit within two hours of becoming aware of the circumstances. All other actual or anticipated violations of the permit shall be reported to the Commissioner within 24 hours of becoming aware of the circumstances:

- a. a noncompliance that is greater than two times an effluent limitation.
- b. a noncompliance of any minimum or maximum daily limitation or excursion beyond a minimum or maximum daily range.
- c. any condition that may endanger human health or the environment.
- d. a failure or malfunction of monitoring equipment used to comply with the monitoring requirements of this permit.
- e. any actual or potential bypass of the Permittee's collection system or treatment facilities.
- f. expansions or significant alterations of any wastewater collection, treatment components, or its method of operation for the purpose of correcting or avoiding a permit violation.
- g. Notifications shall be submitted via the Commissioner's online Noncompliance Notification Form:

<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/industrial-wastewater/compliance-assistance/notification-requirements>

h. Five-Day Follow Up Report

Within five (5) days of any notification of noncompliance in accordance with Section 5.2.1 of this permit, the Permittee shall submit a follow-up report using the Commissioner's online Noncompliance Follow-up Report Form:

<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/industrial-wastewater/compliance-assistance/notification-requirements>

- The follow-up report shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:
- a description of the noncompliance and its cause.
- the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times.
- if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue.
- steps taken or planned to correct the noncompliance and reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

Notification of an actual or anticipated noncompliance or site modification does not stay any term or condition of this permit.

4.8.1.2 Follow-up Monitoring

The permittee must conduct follow-up monitoring after the exceedance of an effluent limit at least quarterly. The schedule in Section 4.6.1 allows for at least 60 days to implement a CAM, thirty (30) days to collect a follow-up sample, and thirty (30) additional days to report the results of the follow-up sample. This minimum 120-day schedule is designed to accommodate the quarterly follow-up monitoring requirement for ELG exceedances. If an extension is needed, the permittee may utilize the form in Appendix G.

4.8.1.3 Continue to Monitor

If follow-up monitoring indicates another effluent limit violation, the permittee must monitor at least quarterly until their stormwater discharge is in compliance with the effluent limit. Once a discharge is back in compliance with the effluent limitation the permittee must indicate this to the Commissioner.

If quarterly monitoring indicates that an applicable discharge is back in compliance with an ELG, the permittee can return to the annual monitoring schedule provided that the Commissioner has been notified using the noncompliance link listed above. Documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP.

4.8.2 Additional Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

In addition to the reporting requirements stipulated in Section 4.7, the permittee must submit the following reports to DEEP, as applicable. If the permittee discharges through an MS4, they must also submit these reports to the MS4 operator.

In accordance with Section 22a-430-3(j)(11)(ED) of the RSCA, the Permittee shall notify the Commissioner within seventy-two (72) hours and in writing within 30 days when he or she knows or has reason to believe that the concentration in the discharge of any substance listed in the application, or any toxic substance as listed in Appendix B or D of RSCA Section 22a-430-4, has exceeded or will exceed the highest of the following levels:

- a. one hundred micrograms per liter.
- b. two hundred micrograms per liter for acrolein and acrylonitrile, five hundred micrograms per liter for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter for antimony.
- c. an alternative level specified by the Commissioner, provided such level shall not exceed the level which can be achieved by the permittee's treatment system.
- d. The 72-hour initial notifications and thirty (30) day follow-up reports shall be submitted via the Commissioner's online Noncompliance Follow-up Report Form. The Forms are available on the DEEP website here:

<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/stormwater/stormwater-management>

4.8.2.2 Immediate Reporting

The following information must be provided orally by the permittee as soon as there is knowledge of the event (in addition to Section 4.6.3.3):

- a. The permittee must report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment.
- b. For any spill, leak, release, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this permit or another permit, the operator must contact:

**The CT DEEP Emergency Response and Spill Prevention at 860-424-3338 or
Toll Free at 1-866-DEP-SPIL (1-866-337-7745)**

<https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Emergency-Response-and-Spill-Prevention/Emergency-Response-and-Spill-Prevention>

Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

4.8.2.3 Other Notifications

All notifications listed below must be recorded in the SWPPP per Section 4.3.

a. Planned Changes

The permittee must give notice to DEEP via DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov promptly, no fewer than 30 days prior to making any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility that qualify the facility as a new source or that could significantly change the nature or significantly increase the quantity of pollutants discharged.

b. Anticipated noncompliance

The permittee must give advance notice to DEEP of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which the permittee anticipates will result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

c. Compliance schedules

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

d. Other noncompliance

The permittee must report all other instances of noncompliance not reported in the Annual Report, compliance schedule report, or 24-hour report utilizing the Notification of Noncompliance link listed here:

<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/stormwater/stormwater-management>

e. Other information

The permittee must promptly submit facts or information if the permittee becomes aware that they failed to submit relevant facts in the registration, or that the permittee submitted incorrect information in the registration or in any report.

4.8.3 Record Retention Requirements

The permittee must retain copies of the registration, SWPPP (including any modifications made during the term of this permit), additional documentation requirements pursuant to Section 4.3 (including documentation related to any corrective actions or exceedance responses taken pursuant to Section 4.6 using Appendix G), all reports and certifications required by this permit, monitoring data, and records of all data used to complete the registration to be covered by this permit, for a period of at least five (5) years from the date that coverage under this permit expires or is terminated.

4.9 Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies Incorporated into This General Permit

Unless specific conditions, terms, or limitations within this general permit are more restrictive, the permittee shall comply with Sections 22a-430-3 and 22a-430-4 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, which are hereby incorporated into this general permit, as is fully set forth herein.

4.9.1 Section 22a-430-3

- Subsection (b) General
- Subsection (c) Inspection and Entry
- Subsection (d) Effect of a Permit
- Subsection (e) Duty to Comply
- Subsection (f) Proper Operation and Maintenance
- Subsection (g) Sludge Disposal
- Subsection (h) Duty to Mitigate
- Subsection (i) Facility (Site) Modifications, Notification
- Subsection (j) Monitoring, Records and Reporting Requirements
- Subsection (k) Bypass
- Subsection (m) Effluent Limit Violations
- Subsection (n) Enforcement
- Subsection (o) Resource Conservation
- Subsection (p) Spill Prevention and Control
- Subsection (q) Instrumentation, Alarms, Flow Recorders
- Subsection (r) Equalization

4.9.2 Section 22a-430-4

- Subsection (a) Duty to Apply
- Subsection (b) Duty to Reapply
- Subsection (c) Application Requirements
- Subsection (o) Permit or Application Transfer
- Subsection (p) Revocation, Denial, Modification
- Subsection (q) Variances
- Subsection (t) Prohibitions

Section 5 Conditions

The following standard conditions have been included in this general permit for the convenience of the permittee and are generally duplicative of the incorporated regulations in Section 6 of this general permit. If there are conflicting requirements, the regulations in Section 22a-430 take precedence.

5.1 Inspection and Entry

The Commissioner or his or her authorized representative may take any actions authorized by Sections 22a-6 (5), 22a-425, or 22a-336 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. as amended.

5.2 Reliance on Registration

When evaluating a registration, the Commissioner relies on information provided by the registrant. If such information proves to be false or incomplete, the authorization issued under this general permit may be suspended or revoked in accordance with law, and the Commissioner may take any other legal action provided by law.

5.3 Submission of Documents

Any document, other than a DMR, required to be submitted to the Commissioner under this Section of the permit will, unless otherwise specified in writing by the Commissioner or through this general permit, be directed to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov with the subject line: “ATTN: Industrial Stormwater GP”.

5.4 Violations

Violations of any of the terms, conditions, or limitations contained in this permit may subject the permittee to enforcement action, including, but not limited to, seeking penalties, injunctions, and/or forfeitures pursuant to applicable Sections of the Conn. Gen. Stat. and Regs. Conn. State Agencies.

5.5 Enforcement

The Commissioner may take any enforcement action provided by law, including but not limited to seeking injunctions, penalties and forfeitures as provided in Sections 22a-6, 22a-7, 22a-430, 22a-432, 22a-435, 22a-438 and 22a-471 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. as amended, for any violations or acts of noncompliance with chapter 446k of the Conn. Gen. Stat. or any regulation, order, permit or approval issued there under.

5.6 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

5.7 No Assurance

No provision of this permit and no action or inaction by the Commissioner shall be construed to constitute an assurance by the Commissioner that the actions taken by the permittee pursuant to this permit will result in compliance or prevent or abate pollution.

5.8 Relief

Nothing in this permit shall relieve the permittee of other obligations under applicable federal, state, and local law.

5.9 Duty to Provide Information

The Commissioner may require any permittee to provide, within a reasonable time (30 days) any information which the Commissioner may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying or revoking the permit or to determine compliance with the permit, including but not limited to copies of records required to be kept by the permittee.

5.10 Duty to Comply

The permittee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of Chapter 446k of the Conn. Gen. Stat.. Permit noncompliance is grounds for enforcement action, permit revocation or modification, or denial of a permit renewal application.

The permittee shall comply with effluent limitations, standards, or prohibitions established under Section 307 (a) CWA which are adopted in subsection (l) of Section 22a- 430-4 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies for toxic substances upon adoption, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

Except for any toxic effluent standards and prohibitions imposed under Section 307 CWA, compliance with a permit during its term shall constitute compliance, for purposes of enforcement, with Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 318, 403, and 405 of the Clean Water Act.

The Commissioner may modify or revoke a permit during its term for cause as provided in Section 22a-430-4 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies.

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

5.11 Duty to Mitigate

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

5.12 Sludge Disposal

The permittee shall dispose of screenings, sludges, chemicals, and oils and any solid or liquid wastes resulting from the wastewater treatment processes at locations approved by the Commissioner for disposal of such materials, or by means of a waste hauler licensed under the provisions of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

5.13 Resource Conservation

All permittees shall implement and maintain practices and/or facilities which, to the maximum extent practicable, result in the minimum amount of wastewater discharged. Such results may be achieved by methods including but not limited to water conservation, resource recovery, waste recycling, wastewater reuse, and material or product substitution. Excessive use of water or the addition of water to dilute an effluent in order to meet any permit limitations or conditions is prohibited.

5.14 Spill Prevention and Control

The permittee shall maintain practices, procedures, and facilities designed to prevent, minimize, and control spills, leaks, or such other unplanned releases of all toxic or hazardous substances and any other substances as the Commissioner deems necessary to prevent pollution of the waters of the state. Such requirements shall, unless otherwise allowed by the Commissioner, apply to all facilities used for storing, handling, transferring, loading, or unloading such substances, including manufacturing areas.

The requirements of this Section do not apply to site components or systems already covered by plans prepared or approved under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure program.

5.15 Duty to Reapply

The permit shall be effective for a fixed term not to exceed five (5) years unless administratively extended. The general permit will provide instructions on how and when to reapply.

5.16 Equalization

All treatment facilities shall be designed to prevent upsets, malfunctions, or instances of noncompliance resulting from variations in wastewater strength or flow rate, and shall include, as the Commissioner deems necessary, equalization facilities separate from the treatment facilities.

5.17 Effect of an Upset

An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

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

- an upset occurred, and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
- the permitted site was at the time being properly operated;
- the permittee submitted notice of the upset timely as required by this general permit; and

- the permittee complied with all remedial measures.

5.18 Bypass

The permittee shall not at any time bypass the collection system or treatment facilities or any part thereof unless such bypass is unanticipated, unavoidable, and necessary to prevent loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage, and there were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, including but not limited to the use of auxiliary or back-up treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping the discharges, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime; or the permittee receives prior written approval of the bypass from the Commissioner in order to perform essential maintenance, and the bypass does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded.

5.18.1 Necessary Bypass

In the event such a bypass is necessary, the permittee shall, to the extent possible, minimize or halt production and/or all discharges until the site is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided.

5.18.2 Bypass Prevention

In order to prevent a bypass, the permittee may schedule maintenance during periods when no discharge is occurring or employ any necessary means, including but not limited to duplicate units and systems or alternative collection and treatment or pretreatment schemes. Any such means shall ensure that the effluent limitations specified in the permit are achieved; be approved by DEEP in writing prior to its use, which approval shall include an alternative schedule for monitoring if appropriate; and be discontinued upon completion of the performance of the essential maintenance.

5.18.3 Notification to DEEP

- 5.18.3.1 The permittee shall provide notice to DEEP not less than twenty-four (24) hours prior to the use of any alternative scheme and monitor and record the quality and quantity of the discharge in accordance with permit terms and conditions or an approved alternative schedule. Such monitoring shall be submitted with the next monitoring report required by the permit and shall not be used to meet the routine scheduled monitoring report requirements of the permit.
- 5.18.3.2 If any bypass occurs or may occur, the permittee shall, within two hours of becoming aware of such condition or need, notify DEEPs 24 hour **Department's Emergency Response Unit at 860-424-3338 or 866-337-7745** and submit within five days a written report including the cause of the problem, duration including dates and times and corrective action taken or planned to prevent other such occurrences.
- 5.18.3.3 If the permittee has reason to believe that any effluent limitation specified in the permit may be violated, the permittee shall immediately take steps to prevent or correct such violation, including but not limited to employing an alternative scheme of collection or treatment, and/or control the production of the wastewater and shall monitor and record the quality and quantity of the discharge in accordance with the permit terms and conditions or an approved alternative schedule. Such monitoring shall be submitted with the next monitoring report required by the permit and shall not be used to meet the routine monitoring requirements of the permit.

5.19 Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems and parts thereof for wastewater collection, storage, treatment, and control which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes, but is not limited to, effective performance, adequate funding, and adequate operator staffing and training, including the employment of certified operators as may be required by the Commissioner pursuant to Sections 22a-416-1 through 22a-416-10 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies., as amended, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures.

In accordance with Sections 22a-416 through 22a-471 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. as amended, the permittee is required to install and operate a back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems or the inventory of spare parts and appurtenances.

5.20 Instrumentation, Alarms, and Flow Records

Except for batch treatment systems unless required by the Commissioner, process wastewater treatment systems shall include instrumentation to automatically and continuously indicate, record and/or control those functions of the system and characteristics of the discharge which the Commissioner deems necessary to assure protection of the waters of the state.

5.21 Signatory Requirements

5.21.1 Signatory

All permit applications and permit modification requests submitted to the Commissioner shall be signed as follows:

5.21.1.1 For a corporation the signatory shall be a responsible corporate officer.

For the purposes of this Section, a responsible corporate officer means a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function; any other person who performs similar policy-or decision-making functions for the corporation; or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding twenty-five million dollars (in second quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

5.21.1.2 For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the signatory shall be a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

5.21.1.3 For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency the signatory shall be either a principal executive officer or a ranking elected official.

For purposes of this Section, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency, or a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

5.21.2 Duly Authorized Representative

All reports required by permits, and other information submitted to the Commissioner shall be signed by a person described in Section 7.21.1 of this general permit or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

- the authorization is made in writing by a person described in this general permit,
- the authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated site or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position; and
- the written authorization is submitted to the Commissioner.

5.21.3 Notification to DEEP

If an authorization under this subsection is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has assumed the applicable responsibility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of this Section must be submitted to the Commissioner prior to or together with any reports or other information to be signed by an authorized representative.

5.21.4 Certification

Any person signing a document under this Section shall make the following certifications:

“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 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.”

“I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement made in the submitted information may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with Section 22a-6 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., pursuant to Section 53a-157b of the Conn. Gen. Stat., and in accordance with any other applicable statute.”

5.22 Date of Filing

For purposes of this general permit, the date of filing with the Commissioner of any document is the date such document is received by the Commissioner.

5.23 False Statements

Any false statement in any information submitted pursuant to this general permit may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with Section 22a-6 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., pursuant to Section 53a-157b of the Conn. Gen. Stat., and in accordance with any other applicable statute.

5.24 Correction of Inaccuracies

Within fifteen (15) days after the date a permittee becomes aware of a change in any of the information submitted pursuant to this general permit, becomes aware that any such information is inaccurate or misleading, or that any relevant information has been omitted, such permittee shall correct the inaccurate or misleading information or supply the omitted information in writing to the Commissioner. Such information shall be certified in accordance with this general permit.

5.25 Transfer of Authorization

Any authorization under this general permit shall not be transferable.

5.26 Other Applicable Law

Nothing in this general permit shall relieve the permittee of the obligation to comply with any other applicable federal, state, and local law, including but not limited to the obligation to obtain any other authorizations required by such law.

5.27 Duty to Reapply

The permit will be effective for a fixed term not to exceed five (5) years unless administratively extended. The general permit will provide instructions on how and when to reapply.

5.28 Other Rights

This general permit is subject to and does not derogate any present or future rights or powers of the State of Connecticut and conveys no rights in real or personal property nor any exclusive privileges and is subject to all public and private rights and to any federal, state, and local laws pertinent to the property or activity

affected by such general permit. In conducting any activity authorized hereunder, the permittee may not cause pollution, impairment, or destruction of the air, water, or other natural resources of this state. The issuance of this general permit shall not create any presumption that this general permit should or will be renewed.

5.29 Effect of a Permit

The issuance of a permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege, authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, authorize any infringement of the Conn. Gen. Stat., Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies or municipal ordinances, or affect the responsibility of the permittee to obtain all applicable federal, State and municipal authorizations or permits for the discharge and activities which generate the discharge.

Section 6 Commissioner's Powers

6.1 Abatement of Violations

The Commissioner may take any action provided by law to abate a violation of this general permit, including the commencement of proceedings to collect penalties for such violation. The Commissioner may, by summary proceedings or otherwise and for any reason provided by law, including violation of this general permit, revoke a permittee's authorization hereunder in accordance with Sections 22a-3a-2 through 22a-3a-6, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies. Nothing herein shall be construed to affect any remedy available to the Commissioner by law.

6.2 General Permit Revocation, Suspension, or Modification

The Commissioner may, for any reason provided by law, by summary proceedings or otherwise, revoke or suspend this general permit or modify it to establish any appropriate conditions, schedules of compliance, or other provisions which may be necessary to protect human health or the environment.

6.3 Filing of an Individual Application

If the Commissioner notifies a permittee in writing that such permittee must obtain an individual permit to continue lawfully conducting the activity authorized by this general permit, the permittee may continue conducting such activity only if the permittee files an application for an individual permit within sixty (60) days of receiving the Commissioner's notice. While such an application is pending before the Commissioner, the permittee shall comply with the terms and conditions of this general permit. Nothing herein shall affect the Commissioner's power to revoke a permittee's authorization under this general permit at any time.

Section 7 Definitions

The definitions of terms used in this general permit shall be the same as the definitions contained in Sections 22a-423 and 22a-207 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. and Section 22a-430-3(a) of the Regulations of State Agencies. As used in this general permit, the following definitions shall apply:

“100-year flood” means a flood that has a 1-percent or greater chance of recurring in any given year, or a flood of a magnitude equaled or exceeded once in 100 years on the average over a significantly long period.

“10-year, 24-hour rainfall event” means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in 10 years, as defined by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Atlas 14, Volume 10 Point Precipitation Frequency (PF).

“25-year, 24-hour rainfall event” means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in 25 years, as defined by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Atlas 14, Volume 10 Point Precipitation Frequency (PF).

“30-day average maximum” means the maximum value that must not be exceeded by the average of daily values for 30 consecutive days.

“Acute toxicity” means an adverse effect on aquatic life such as death or debilitation caused by short-term exposure to a substance or combination of substances.

“Agricultural wastes” means organic materials normally associated with the production and processing of food and fiber on farms, feedlots, and forests. Such wastes may include, but are not limited to, manures, bedding materials, spilled feed or feed waste, and crop residues.

“Annual” means calendar year.

“Aquifer Protection Area” or “APA” means aquifer protection area as defined in Section 22a-354h of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Authorized activity” means any activity authorized under this general permit.

“Average monthly discharge limitation” means the highest allowable average of all daily discharges during any calendar month. This term means the same as “monthly average”

“Benchmark” means a standard by which stormwater discharge quality is measured as identified in Section 4.5.1 of this permit.

“Best Management Practices” or “BMPs” means those practices which reduce pollution, and which have been determined by the Commissioner to be acceptable based on, but not limited to, technical, economic, and institutional feasibility. BMPs include 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, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site run-off, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.”

“Certified Hazardous Materials Manager” or “CHMM” means a hazardous materials manager certified by the Institute of Hazardous Materials Managers and who is qualified by reason of relevant specialized training and relevant specialized experience to conduct audits of regulated activities to ensure compliance with applicable law and identify appropriate pollution prevention practices for such activities.

“Clean Water Act” or “CWA” means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 *et seq.*

“Coastal area” shall be the same as the definition contained in Section 22a-94 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Coastal Jurisdiction Line” or “JDL” means coastal jurisdiction line as defined in Section 22a 359(c) of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Coastal waters” shall be the same as the definition contained in Section 22a-93 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Co-located industrial activities” means any industrial activities, excluding the primary industrial activity or activities, located on-site that are defined by the term “industrial activity” provided below. An activity at a facility is not considered co-located if the activity, when considered separately, does not meet the description

of a category of industrial activity covered by the stormwater regulations or identified by the SIC code list in Appendix A.

“Commissioner” means the Commissioner as defined by Section 22a-423 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Compost” means the product of composting.

“Composting” means the process of accelerated aerobic biodegradation and stabilization of organic material under controlled conditions that results in a finished product called compost.

“Control Measures” means any BMPs or other methods used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state.

“Daily maximum” means the value that must not be exceeded by any one measurement.

“Day” means calendar day.

“DEEP “or “Department” means the Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection.

“Discharge Point,” for the purposes of this permit, means the location where collected and concentrated stormwater flows are discharged from the facility such that the first receiving waterbody into which the discharge flows, either directly or through a separate storm sewer system, is a water of the state.

“Effluent Limitations Guidelines” or “ELGs” means a regulation published by the Administrator under Section 304(b) of CWA to adopt or revise “effluent limitations.”

“Emerging contaminants” means a chemical or material characterized by a perceived, potential, or real threat to human health or the environment or by a lack of published health standards. A contaminant also may be “emerging” because of the discovery of a new source or a new pathway to humans.

“Fresh-tidal wetland” means a tidal wetland located outside of coastal waters.

“GA” or “GAA” are ground water classifications which indicate that the general condition of the water quality is natural quality, or suitable for drinking. (In addition to <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-Classification-Maps>)

“Grab Sample” means an individual sample collected in less than fifteen (15) minutes.

“Ground water” means those waters as defined in Section 22a-426-1 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies

“Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control” or “E&S Guidelines” means the guidelines which fulfill the requirements of Connecticut’s Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act pursuant to Public Act 83-388, codified in Sections 22a-325 through 22a-329 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“High quality waters” means those waters defined as high quality waters in the Connecticut Water Quality Standards pursuant to Section 22a-426-1(36) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

“High tide line” shall be the same as that contained in Section 22a-359(c) of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Impaired waters” means those surface waters of the state designated by the Commissioner as impaired pursuant to Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act and as identified in the most recent State of Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report within categories 4 or 5, including any subdivisions of these categories.

“Individual permit” means a permit issued to a named permittee under Section 22a-430 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Industrial activity” means any activity listed below with primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes as identified by “Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget 1987” (Appendix A) or a primary activity described in narrative form below:

- An activity subject to stormwater effluent limitation guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR Subchapter N as included in this general permit;

- An activity classified as Standard Industrial Classification 24 (except 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283 and 285), 29, 311, 32 (except 323), 33, 3441 and 373;
- An activity classified as Standard Industrial Classification 10 through 14 (mining industry) including active or inactive mining operations that are not stabilized; or oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations; or transmission facilities that discharge stormwater that has come into contact with any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, by-products or waste products;
- Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those facilities operating under interim status or a permit pursuant to Section 22a-449(c) or 22a-454 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.; or hazardous waste transportation activities conducted pursuant to these statutes;
- Recycling centers, resource recovery facilities and all such facilities and centers as defined in Section 22a-207 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., including facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification 4953; solid waste facilities (where waste and/or leachate are exposed or potentially exposed to rainfall); intermediate processing facilities; or facilities that are subject to regulation under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. Sections 6901, et seq;
- Facilities involved in the recycling (including assembling, breaking up, sorting and wholesale or retail distribution) of materials including metal scrap yards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junk yards, or those facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5015 and 5093; Bureau of Materials Management & Compliance Assurance DEEP-WPED-GP-014 7 of 70 10/1/21
- Steam electric power generating facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification 4911, including coal-handling sites for these facilities;
- Transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-25), 44, 45 or retail truck stops (within SIC 5541) that have maintenance or fueling operations. Also included in this definition are vehicle service and storage facilities (including, but not limited to, public works garages) operated by federal, state, or municipal government which have vehicle maintenance or repair shops, equipment cleaning, fueling or maintenance operations, road salt storage, or airport deicing operations. Also included in this definition are yacht clubs (within SIC 7997) or boat dealers (SIC 5551) that have onsite engine service or repair, vehicle or equipment cleaning, painting operations, hull maintenance and repair (including, but not limited to, sanding, chemical stripping and painting) or fueling operations;
- Treatment works with a design capacity of greater than one million gallons per day (1 MGD) treating domestic sewage (or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system) used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that is located within the confines of the facility. This definition does not include farmlands, domestic gardens, or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility; or areas that are in compliance with 40 CFR 503;
- An activity classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, 4221 - 25, (provided the activity is not otherwise included within categories (2) through (9), (11) or (12)), and has material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products or industrial machinery exposed to stormwater;
- Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5171 (Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals);
- Road salt and deicing material storage facilities, including facilities storing pure salt or other deicing materials or deicing materials mixed with other materials;

- Wood processing facilities not otherwise described under this subsection, including but not limited to, mulching, chipping, and mulch coloring for retail or wholesale;
- Small-scale composting facilities (as defined in this Section) where composting is the primary activity, business, or purpose of the facility.

“Infeasible” means not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

“Inland wetland” means wetlands as that term is defined in Section 22a-38 of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

“Intermediate processing facility” means a facility where glass, metals, paper products, batteries, household hazardous waste, fertilizers, and other items are removed from the waste stream for recycling or reuse.

“LC50” means the concentration of a substance, mixture of substances, or discharge which causes mortality to fifty percent of the test organisms in an acute toxicity test.

“Low Impact Development” or “LID” means a site design strategy that maintains, mimics, or replicates pre-development hydrology through the use of numerous site design principles and small-scale treatment practices distributed throughout a site to manage run-off volume and water quality at the source.

“Maximum concentration” means the maximum concentration at any time as determined by a grab sample.

“Maximum daily concentration” means the maximum concentration as measured in a daily composite sample or a grab sample average.

“Monthly” means per calendar month.

“Monthly average” means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. This term means the same as *“Average monthly discharge limitation”*.

“Minimize,” for purposes of implementing Stormwater Control Measures (SCMs) of this general permit, means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including BMPs) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.

“Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System” or “MS4” means conveyances for stormwater (including roads with drainage systems, streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains) owned or operated by any municipality or by any state or federal institution and discharging to surface waters of the state.

“Municipality” means a city, town, or borough of the state as defined in Section 22a-423 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“North American Industry Classification System Code” or “NAICS Code” means those codes provided in the North American Industry Classification System Manual, as amended.

“New discharger” means a facility from which there is or may be a discharge, that did not commence the discharge of pollutants at a particular site prior to August 13, 1979, which is not a new source, and which has never received a finally effective NPDES permit for discharges at that site. See 40 CFR 122.2.

“New or increased discharge” means new discharge or activity as defined in Section 22a-426-8(b)(3) and increased discharge or activity as defined in Section 22a-426-8(b)(2), as referenced to the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

“NOI” means Notice of Intent and is used synonymously with the term *“Registration”*.

“NODI” means No Data Indicator and is a prescribed code used by the permittee to indicate the reason data for an expected DMR value is not submitted by the permittee.

“NPDES” means National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

“Operating day” means that portion of a calendar day during which a discharge exists.

“Outfall” see **“Discharge Point.”**

“Permittee” means any person who or municipality which initiates, creates, originates, or maintains a discharge authorized by this general permit.

“Person” means person as defined by Section 22a-2(c) of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Point source” means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel, or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. Point source does not include agricultural stormwater discharges and return flows from irrigated agriculture.

“Pollution prevention team” or “team” means the people who are responsible for overseeing development of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), any modifications to it, and for implementing and maintaining stormwater control measures and taking corrective actions when required. Each member of the pollution prevention team must have ready access to either an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit, the most updated copy of the SWPPP, and other relevant documents or information that must be kept with the SWPPP.

“POTW” means a publicly owned treatment works.

“Process wastewater” means any wastewater which, during manufacturing, commercial, mining or silvicultural activities, comes into direct contact with, or results from the production, use or handling of any process, raw material or intermediate or final product, byproduct or waste product. This does not include cooling water (non-contact), domestic sewage, blowdown from heating and cooling equipment, stormwater, or wastewater from agricultural activities.

“Qualified Person(s)” or “Qualified Personnel” are those who are knowledgeable in the principles and practices of industrial stormwater controls and pollution prevention, and who possess the training and ability to assess conditions at the industrial facility that could impact stormwater quality, and the training and ability to assess the effectiveness of stormwater controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of the permit.

“Qualified Professional in Industrial Stormwater Management” or “Qualified Professional” means a Professional Engineer (PE) or Certified Hazardous Materials Manager (CHMM) who: (1) has, for a minimum of eight (8) years, engaged in the planning and designing of stormwater management systems and programs for industrial facilities including, but not limited to, a minimum of four (4) years in responsible charge of the planning and designing of stormwater management systems and programs for such facilities; or, (2) for permittees that are municipalities or state or federal government agencies, currently provides engineering services for the Permittee by employ (e.g. Town Engineer) or by contract.

“Qualifying storm event” means a storm event that results in an actual discharge that follows the preceding qualifying storm event by at least 72 hours (three days).

“Quarterly” means a calendar quarter. When used as a sampling or monitoring frequency in this permit, it means that sampling or monitoring will be performed from January 1st to March 30th, April 1st to June 30th, July 1st to September 30th, and October 1st to December 31st.

“Recycling Facility” or “Recycling Center” means land and appurtenances thereon and structures where recycling is conducted, including but not limited to, an intermediate processing facility as defined above.

“Registrant” or “Applicant” means a person who, or municipality which, files a registration pursuant to Section 3 of this general permit.

“Registration” means a form filed with the Commissioner pursuant to Section 3 of this general.

“Retain” means to hold run-off on-site to promote vegetative uptake and ground water recharge through the use of run-off reduction or LID practices or other measures. In addition, it means there shall be no subsequent point source release to surface waters from a storm event defined in this general permit or as approved by the Commissioner.

“Sediment” means solid material, either mineral or organic, that is in suspension in water, is transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by erosion.

“Semi-annually” when used as a sampling or monitoring frequency in this permit, it means that sampling or monitoring will be done from January 1st to June 30th and July 1st to December 31st.

“Site” means geographically contiguous land on which an authorized activity takes place or on which an activity for which authorization is sought under this general permit is proposed to take place. Non-contiguous land owned by the same person and connected by a right-of-way, which such person controls, and to which the public does not have access, shall be deemed the same site.

“Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System” or “Small MS4” means any municipally owned or - operated municipal separate storm sewer system authorized by the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4 general permit) and as may be designated by the Commissioner.

“Small-scale Composting Facility” means a facility conducting composting, excluding farms composting agricultural wastes integral to the farming operation that processes less than 5,000 cubic yards per year of one or more of the following source-separated organic materials, including but not limited to:

- horse manure and bedding.
- food scraps from cafeterias and other food preparation establishments.
- grocery store organics.
- food processing residuals.
- spoiled produce.
- soiled paper.
- waxed corrugated cardboard.
- compostable packaging.
- including carbon-based bulking agents such as sawdust, woodchips, and leaves.

“Source-separated Organic Material” or “SSOM” means organic material that is intended to be recycled or composted and has been separated from other solid waste at the point of generation.

“Standard Industrial Classification Code” or “SIC Code” means those codes provided in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget 1987.

“Stormwater” means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage

“Stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity” means 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 40 CFR 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 wastewaters.; sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and final products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater. For the purposes of this 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 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). The term also includes those facilities designated under the provisions of 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v). See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14).

“Stormwater Control Measures” or “SCM”, see “Control Measures”.

“Stormwater Quality Manual” means the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual published by the DEEP, as amended and maintained at <http://www.ct.gov/deep/stormwaterqualitymanual>.

“Substantially Identical Discharge Points” or “SIDP” means two or more discharge points that are substantially identical based on the similarities of the general industrial activities and control measures, exposed materials that may significantly contribute pollutants to stormwater, and run-off coefficients of their drainage areas. The permittee may monitor the discharge of just one of the SIDPs for benchmark monitoring, additional monitoring, aquatic toxicity testing, and impaired waters monitoring. The allowance for monitoring only one of the SIDP is NOT applicable to any discharge points subject to numeric effluent limitations guidelines.

“Sufficiently Sensitive” means using a sufficiently sensitive analytical method as defined in 40 CFR §122.44(i)(1)(iv).

“Surface water” means those waters as defined in Section 22a-426-1 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

“SWPPP” means the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

“Tidal wetland” means a wetland as that term is defined in Section 22a-29 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

“Total Maximum Daily Load” or “TMDL” means a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL includes wasteload allocations (“WLAs”) for point source discharges, load allocations (“LAs”) for nonpoint sources and/or natural background, and must include a margin of safety (“MOS”) and account for seasonal variations. **“Uncontaminated discharge”** means a discharge that does not cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards.

“Vehicle” means a motorized device for transporting persons or things, including, without limitation, every type of aircraft, automobile, bus, golf cart, motorcycle, train, and truck.

“Wasteload allocation” or “WLA” is the portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution, as more fully defined at 40 CFR 130.2(h). In the absence of a TMDL approved by EPA pursuant to 40 CFR 130.7 or an assessment and remediation plan developed and approved in accordance with procedure 3.A of Appendix F of 40 CFR 132, a WLA is the allocation for an individual point source, that ensures that the level of water quality to be achieved by the point source is derived from and complies with all applicable water quality standards.

“Watercourse” means watercourse as defined in Section 22a-38 of the General Statutes.

“Wetland” means both tidal wetland as that term is defined in Section 22a-29 of the General Statutes and inland wetlands as that term is defined in Section 22a-38 of the General Statutes.

“Water Quality Standards or Classifications” means those water quality standards or classifications contained in Sections 22a-426 -1 through 22a-426-9, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies and the Classification Maps adopted pursuant to Section 22a-426 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., which together constitute the Connecticut Water Quality Standards, as may be amended.

“Water Quality Volume” or “WQV” means the volume of run-off generated on a site as defined in the Stormwater Quality Manual.

Section 8 Sector-Specific Requirements

8.1 Sector A - Timber Products

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in **Section 6**. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.1 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Timber Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector A in Appendix A. This sector also includes Wood Processing facilities which may be classified as SIC 5099 and which may include mulching and chipping for retail or wholesale.

8.1.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges:

Most stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are authorized for Sector A.

- Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges:

In addition to the authorized non-stormwater discharges, discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray-down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage are authorized for Sector A, subject to control measures in Section 4.2 and effluent limits in Table E, below.

8.1.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

Stormwater that has come into contact with the following is not authorized for discharge to surface water under this permit:

1. chemical formulations sprayed to provide surface protection or coloring.
2. waste wood products from construction and demolition (C&D waste).
3. any wood products known to be contaminated with chlorophenol, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations.

8.1.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector A beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.1.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector A must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. Good Housekeeping (in addition to Section 4.2.2)

In areas where storage, loading and unloading, and material handling occur, perform good housekeeping to minimize the discharge of wood debris, leachate generated from decaying wood materials, and the generation of dust. Discharges from these areas must comply with Sector A effluent limits for pH and debris.

The term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

- b. Liquid and Wastewater Containment

All containers stored outside that hold liquid dyes must have secondary containment and cover.

8.1.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector A must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3.)

Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: processing areas; treatment chemical storage areas; treated or colored wood and residue storage areas; wet decking areas; dry decking areas; untreated wood and residue storage areas; and treatment equipment storage areas.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

Where such information exists, if the facility has used chlorophenol, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations for wood surface protection or preserving, document in the SWPPP the following: areas where contaminated soils, treatment equipment, and stored materials still remain, and the management practices employed to minimize the contact of these materials with stormwater run-off.

c. Control Measures (In addition to Section 4.3.2.5)

Document control measures implemented to address the following activities and sources:

- log, lumber, and wood product storage areas
- residue storage areas
- loading and unloading areas
- material handling areas
- chemical storage areas
- equipment and vehicle maintenance, storage, and repair areas

If the facility performs wood surface protection and preservation activities, address the specific control measures, including any BMPs, for these activities.

8.1.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector A must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

If the facility performs wood surface protection and preservation activities or coloring, inspect processing areas, transport areas, and treated or colored wood storage areas monthly to assess the usefulness of practices to minimize the deposit of treatment or coloring chemicals on unprotected soils and in areas that will come in contact with stormwater discharges.

8.1.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

In addition to Section 4.5, Table A identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector A. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

Table A also identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on stormwater discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be authorized under this permit. Exceedance of any effluent limit is a violation of the general permit.

8.1.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector B beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.1.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table A. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector A (Timber Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector A facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u. ²
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
			Total Arsenic (As)	0.15 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies only to Sector A facilities that manufacture, use, or store creosote or creosote-treated wood in areas that are exposed to precipitation	Semiannually in the 1 st and 2 nd year of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None

Table A. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector A (Timber Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
EFFLUENT LIMIT Section 4.5.3	Applies only to Sector A facilities with discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Annually for permit term	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u. ²
			Debris (woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood, or sapwood)	No discharge of debris that will not pass through a 2.54-cm (1-in.) diameter round
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector A facilities	Once in the permit term ⁴	LC ₅₀ for <i>Daphnia pulex</i>	None
			LC ₅₀ for <i>Mysidopsis bahia</i>	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector A facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ³ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹ Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).				
² The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed here is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).				
³ DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress .				
⁴ Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.2 Sector B - Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.2 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector B in Appendix A of the permit.

8.2.1 Authorized Discharges:

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector B are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector B.

8.2.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

8.2.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector B beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.2.4 Additional Control Measures

There are no additional control measures for Sector B beyond those listed in Section 4.2.

8.2.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

There are no additional SWPPP requirements for Sector B beyond those listed in Section 4.3.

8.2.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

There are no additional inspection requirements for Sector B beyond those listed in Section 4.4.

8.2.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

In addition to Section 4.5, Table B identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector B which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.2.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector B beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.2.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector B beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table B. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector B (Paper and Allied Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector B facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector B facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector B		
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector B facilities	No effluent limits for Sector B		

Table B. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector B (Paper and Allied Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector B facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector B facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ³ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ²DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress. ³Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner, and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.3 Sector C - Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing and Refining

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.3 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector C in Appendix A of the permit.

8.3.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector C are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector C.

8.3.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

Run-off from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874) is not authorized by this general permit.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state: non-stormwater discharges containing inks, paints, or substances (hazardous, nonhazardous, etc.) resulting from an onsite spill, including materials collected in drip pans; washwater from material handling and processing areas; and washwater from drum, tank, or container rinsing and cleaning.

8.3.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector C beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.3.4 Additional Control Measures

There are no additional control measures for Sector C beyond those listed in Section 4.2.

8.3.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

There are no additional SWPPP requirements for Sector C beyond those listed in Section 4.3.

8.3.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

There are no additional inspection requirements for Sector C beyond those listed in Section 4.4.

Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements (In addition to Section 4.5)

Table C identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector C which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.3.7 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector C beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.3.8 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector C beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table C. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector C (Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector C facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
			Total Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies only to Sector C facilities with Petroleum Refining (SIC Code 2911)	Semiannually in the 1 st and 2 nd year of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector C facilities	No effluent limits for Sector C		

Table C. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector C (Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector C facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector C facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ²DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress. ³Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner, and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.4 Sector D - Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.4 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector D in Appendix A.

8.4.1 Authorized Discharges

- **Stormwater Discharges**

Most stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are authorized for Sector D. See subsection 8.4.2.□□□□ for exceptions.

- **Non-Stormwater Discharges**

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector D.

8.4.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- **Prohibited Stormwater Discharges Not Authorized by this General Permit**

Stormwater discharges from petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products, that are subject to nationally established Effluent Limitations Guidelines found in 40 CFR Part 419 (Petroleum Refining) are not authorized by this general permit.

- **Not Authorized under Sector D**

The following stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized under Sector D: Stormwater discharges from oil recycling facilities, which are covered under Sector N; stormwater discharges associated with fats and oils rendering, which are covered under Sector U.

8.4.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector D beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.4.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector D must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. **Dust Control (In addition to Section 4.2.5)**

Permittees must control for dust and fine sand particles that may be carried out of a rotary rock dryer with steam and expanded air in the tumbling process. Required control measures include the following:

- Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses, knock-out boxes) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.
- Inspect dust collection systems (e.g., baghouses or knock-out boxes) at least weekly and immediately address any required maintenance or preventative maintenance issues (In addition to Section 4.6.3.6).

- Immediately remove accumulated dust at the base of any dust collection system (e.g., baghouses or knock-out boxes) or around any screw conveyors.
- Sweep the facility weekly.
- Dispose or recycle collected dust and debris according to applicable federal and state requirements.

b. Minimize Exposure (In addition to Section 4.2.3)

The permittee must minimize exposure of asphalt ingredients like aggregate (sand, stone, limestone, and gravel, etc.), liquid asphalt cement, or reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) to stormwater. Implement control measures such as the following (list not exclusive):

- Cover bins containing aggregate or RAP when not in use, where feasible.
- Protect all materials stored outside with storm-resistant covering in the event of extreme/heavy precipitation.

c. Storage of Petroleum, Synthetic-based Stocks, and Additives (In addition to Section 4.2.4)

The permittee must implement and maintain secondary containment and structural controls to prevent the discharge of pollutants into the storm sewer system. Implement control measures such as the following (list not exclusive):

- Provide secondary containment, such as dikes, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed tank volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank).
- If containment structures have drains, ensure that the drains have valves, and that valves are maintained in the closed position. Institute protocols for checking/testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.
- Use double-walled tanks with overflow protection.
- Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.
- Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation).

8.4.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector D must also implement the following:

a. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

Permittees must address outdoor stockpiling of materials and summarize the potential pollutants in those materials (e.g., benzene, TSS, metals, pH).

b. Dust Control (In addition to Section 4.2.5)

Permittees must describe in the SWPPP any dust control measures required for compliance with state air quality permits.

8.4.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector D must also inspect dust collection systems at least weekly.

8.4.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

(

In addition to Section 4.5), Table D-1 and D-2 identify monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector D which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

Table D-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be authorized under this permit. Exceedance of any effluent limit is a violation of the general permit.

8.4.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector D beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.4.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector D beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table D-1. Benchmark and Additional Monitoring Requirements for Sector D (Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector D facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L ²
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u. ²
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L ²
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector D facilities	Semiannually for permit term	Semi volatile Hydrocarbons	None
	Applies to all Sector D facilities	Semiannually in the 1 st and 2 nd year of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None
¹ Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ² The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed in Table D-2 is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).				

Table D-2. Effluent Limits, Aquatic Toxicity, and Impaired Waters Monitoring for Sector D (Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing)

MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies only to Sector D asphalt emulsion facilities (within SIC code 2911)	Annually for permit term	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u. ²
			Oil and Grease	10.0 mg/L ^{2,3} (30-day average maximum)
				15.0 mg/L ^{2,3} (daily maximum)
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	15.0 mg/L ^{2,3} (30-day average maximum)
				23.0 mg/L ^{2,3} (daily maximum)
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector D facilities	Once in the permit term ⁵	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector D facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ⁴ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

²The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed here is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).³See Section 4.5.3.4 for guidance.

⁴DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress>.

⁵Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner, and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

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

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.5 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector E in Appendix A.

8.5.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector E are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector E.

8.5.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state:

- a. Concrete washout wastewater (see definition Subsection 8.5.3, below).
- b. Stormwater that has comingled with concrete washout wastewater in basins.
- c. Water from lined impoundments.
- d. Vehicle wastewater.

8.5.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

In addition to the general definitions specified in Section 6, the permittees in Sector E must also be aware of the following definitions:

“Concrete Manufacturing” means activities classified under NAICS Codes 327331 and 327320 and SIC Codes 3271 and 3273, as described in Appendix A.

“Concrete Washout Wastewater” means wastewater generated from the rinsing of interior surfaces of equipment used for the mixing or transport of concrete without the use of detergents or chemical additives to remove residual concrete.

“10-year, 24-hour Storm Event” means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in 10 years, as defined by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Atlas 14, Volume 10, Version 2, Point Precipitation Frequency Estimates (as amended, or equivalent regional or state rainfall probability information developed therefrom).

“Vehicle and Equipment Rinse Water” means wastewater generated from rinsing the exterior surfaces of vehicles or equipment without the use of detergents or other added chemicals. Vehicle rinse water includes wastewater generated from the rinsing of all exterior surfaces, including the vehicles tires, but excludes any

areas of the vehicle which may reasonably be expected to be exposed to oil or other pollutants, including but not limited to engine compartments, steering, braking, lubrication and suspension systems, heating and cooling systems, and hydraulic systems. Equipment rinse water includes wastewater generated from the rinsing of all exterior surfaces but excludes any part of the equipment which may reasonably be expected to be exposed to oil or other pollutants, including but not limited to engine compartments, mechanical systems, lubrication systems, heating and cooling systems, and hydraulic systems.

“Concrete Washout Impoundment” means a lined impoundment to prevent any direct discharge of concrete washout wastewater and vehicle and equipment rinse water to surface water or ground water.

8.5.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general definitions specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector E must also be aware of the following control measures:

a. **Concrete Washout Lined Impoundment**

This general permit prohibits the direct discharge of concrete washout wastewater and vehicle and equipment rinse water that contains concrete residue to surface water or to ground water. Concrete washout wastewater and vehicle and equipment rinse water must be discharged to a lined impoundment to prevent any direct discharge to surface water or ground water. Such impoundment must be constructed, operated, and maintained to:

- Provide adequate capacity for retention and flow control of concrete washout wastewater.
- Provide adequate structural load-bearing design to support any mechanical method used for solids removal.
- Prevent any discharge to ground water.
- Treat the removal of solids to the best extent practicable prior to discharge to any on-site pond.

This permit does not authorize the discharge of water from lined impoundments. Wastewater must be evaporated in place, discharged under a separate permit pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat., or pumped and hauled by a licensed waste hauler.

b. **Best Management Practices for Concrete Washout Wastewater**

Concrete washout wastewater must be contained, handled, and disposed of in accordance with the BMP for Concrete Washout, attached as Appendix J of this general permit.

In addition, concrete washout wastewater generated in mobile washing stations, or concrete washout wastewater to which chemicals are added, must be contained, handled, and disposed of in accordance with the BMP for Concrete Washout.

c. **Good Housekeeping (In addition to Section 4.2.2)**

- As part of the good housekeeping program, the permittee must prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled cement, aggregate (including sand or gravel), kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust, or other significant material in stormwater from paved portions of the site that are exposed to stormwater.
- The permittee must sweep or vacuum paved surfaces of the site that are exposed to stormwater at regular intervals or use other equivalent measures (e.g., wash down the area and collect and/or treat and properly dispose of the washdown water) to minimize the potential discharge of these materials in stormwater. The permittee may determine the frequency based on the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and the frequency of precipitation; however, it must be performed at least once a week in areas where cement,

aggregate, kiln dust, fly ash or settled dust are being handled or processed and may be discharged in stormwater.

- The permittee must also prevent the exposure of fine granular solids (e.g., cement, fly ash, kiln dust) to stormwater, where feasible, by storing these materials in enclosed silos, hoppers, buildings or under other covering.
- Finally, permittees must also clean out catch basins when the depth of debris reaches half of the sump depth and keep the debris surface at least six inches below the lowest outlet pipe.
- If concrete washout wastewater is unintentionally discharged from a lined impoundment, the permittee must immediately follow the steps in Section 4.6.3.3 and report the unauthorized discharge. An unauthorized release or discharge is a permit violation. Failure to report an unauthorized release or discharge, or take any corrective action, is an additional permit violation.

d. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around areas of vehicle and equipment cleaning (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with these industrial activities.

e. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep uncontaminated stormwater run-on away from areas of vehicle and equipment cleaning. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

f. Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage systems meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

- g. Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

8.5.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector E must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3.)

Document in the SWPPP the locations of the following, as applicable:

- bag house or other dust control device.
- recycle/ sedimentation pond, clarifier, or other device used for the treatment of process wastewater.
- the areas that drain to the treatment device.

b. Frequency of Housekeeping

Indicate in the SWPPP the frequency of good housekeeping practices such as sweeping, vacuuming or other equivalent measures based on based on the amount of industrial activity

occurring in the area and the frequency of precipitation. Also indicate the frequency of catch basin clean-out.

8.5.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector E must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

Permittees must inspect the lined impoundment, or any other containment strategy for concrete washout wastewater, at least weekly. Concrete washout wash water must not overflow or leave the containment area. Waste concrete must be disposed of in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. Permittees may refer to Appendix J for further guidance.

8.5.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table E identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector E which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

Table E also identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be authorized under this permit. Exceedance of any effluent limit is a violation of the general permit.

8.5.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

In addition to the general requirements for inactive sites listed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, the permittees in Sector E must also empty and properly dispose of the contents of all lined impoundments and clean all residues in accordance with applicable rules and regulations.

8.5.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

In addition to the general requirements for terminating permit coverage listed in Section 3.9, the permittees in Sector E must also empty and properly dispose of the contents of all lined impoundments and clean all residues in accordance with applicable rules and regulations.

Table E-1. Benchmark and Additional Monitoring Requirements for Sector E (Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector E facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u. ²
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L ²
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.16 mg/L
			Total Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector E facilities	Annually in 1 st and 2 nd Year of Permit Term	Total Arsenic (As)	None
¹ Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ² The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed in Table E-2 is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).				

Table E-2. Effluent Limits, Aquatic Toxicity, and Impaired Waters Monitoring Requirements for Sector E (Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products)

MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies only to Sector E cement manufacturing facilities with discharges from material storage piles (SIC 3241)	Annually for permit term	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50.0 mg/L ^{2,3} (daily maximum)
			pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u. ^{2,3}
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector E facilities	Once in the permit term ⁴	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector E facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ⁵ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

²The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed here is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).

³Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed, and operated to treat the volume of run-off from materials storage piles which results from the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the pH and TSS limitations (40 CFR 411.32(b)).

⁴Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

⁵DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress>.

8.6 Sector F - Primary Metals

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.6 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Primary Metals facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector F in Appendix A.

8.6.1 Authorized Discharges

- **Stormwater Discharges**

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector F are authorized.

- **Non-Stormwater Discharges**

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector F.

8.6.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- **Prohibited Stormwater Discharges**

None.

8.6.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector F beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.6.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector F must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. **Good Housekeeping (In addition to Section 4.2.2)**

- i. **Cleanliness**

The permittee must implement a cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust or debris may accumulate to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater. The cleaning and maintenance program must encompass, as appropriate, areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling and processing occur.

- ii. **Stabilize Unpaved Areas**

Stabilize unpaved areas using vegetation or stone paving where there is vehicle traffic or where material loading and unloading, storage, handling and processing occurs, unless feasible.

- b. **Dust Control (In addition to Section 4.2.5)**

- i. **Dust Control in Paved Areas**

For paved areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust or debris may accumulate, to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, the permittee must implement control measures including, but not limited to, the following: sweeping or vacuuming at regular intervals and washing down the area and collecting and/or treating and properly disposing of the washdown water.

- ii. **Dust Control in Unpaved Areas**

For unpaved areas, to minimize the discharge of particulate matter, dust, or debris or other pollutants in stormwater, the permittee must implement the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive): sediment traps; vegetative buffer strips; filter fabric fence; sediment filtering boom; gravel outlet protection; and other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment.

c. Vehicles and Equipment (In addition to Section 4.2.6)

The permittee must minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance or being stored outside. Cover vehicles with storm-resistant coverings, and otherwise minimize contact of decommissioned vehicles or equipment with rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt.

The term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

8.6.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector F must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

Identify in the SWPPP where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off:

- storage of wastes such as spent solvents and baths, sand, slag, and dross.
- liquid storage tanks and drums.
- processing areas including pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses).
- storage areas of raw material such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form.
- any area where an accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter could occur from such sources as furnace or oven emissions, losses from coal and coke handling operations, etc., and could result in a discharge of pollutants in stormwater.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

Include in the inventory of materials handled at the site those that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or run-off areas as a result of deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material-handling activities.

8.6.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector F must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

In addition to Section 4.4, as part of the routine facility inspections (conducted at least monthly), address all potential sources of pollutants, including (if applicable) air pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, cyclones), for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion, improper operation) that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions. Consider monitoring air flow at inlets and outlets (or use equivalent measures) to check for leaks (e.g., particulate deposition) or blockage in ducts. Also inspect all process and material handling equipment (e.g., conveyors, cranes, and vehicles) for leaks, drips, or the potential loss of material and material storage areas (e.g., piles, bins, or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap, or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks and drums) for signs of material losses due to wind or stormwater run-off.

8.6.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table F identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector F which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.6.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

In addition to the general requirements for inactive sites listed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, the permittees in Sector F must also implement the following measures:

The permittee must minimize the exposure of equipment (e.g., forklifts), stockpiles and material storage areas, and liquid storage in above ground storage tanks to rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt in order to minimize pollutant discharges during periods of inactivity or when the facility is unstaffed.

8.6.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector F beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table F. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector F (Primary Metals)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector F facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
			Total Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector F facilities	Semiannually in the 1 st and 2 nd year of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector F facilities	No effluent limits for Sector F		
AQUATIC TOXICITY	Applies to all Sector F facilities		LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None

Table F. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector F (Primary Metals)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
Section 4.5.4		Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector F facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

²DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress>.

³Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.7 Sector G – Reserved for Future Use

8.8 Sector H – Reserved for Future Use

8.9 Sector I – Reserved for Future Use

8.10 Sector J – Non-metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where these sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.10 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Active and Inactive Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector J in Appendix A.

8.10.1 Authorized Discharges

- **Stormwater Discharges**

Only some stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are authorized.

- All stormwater discharges from inactive facilities are authorized for Sector J.
- Stormwater Discharges from Active and Temporarily Inactive Facilities

This permit authorizes some stormwater discharges from active and temporarily inactive facilities for Sector J. For those stormwater discharges subject to Effluent Limitations Guidelines in 40 CR Part 436, only mine dewatering discharges composed entirely of stormwater or uncontaminated ground water seepage from the following industrial activities are authorized under this general permit, subject to the effluent limitations for the following:

1. Crushed stone mining facilities (SIC 1422-1429 subject to 40 CFR Part 436 Subpart B)
 2. Construction sand and gravel mining facilities (SIC Code 1442 subject to 40 CFR Part 436 Subpart C)
 3. Industrial sand mining facilities (SIC Code 1446 subject to 40 CFR Part 436 Subpart D)
 4. See Table J, below, for effluent limit details.
- All stormwater discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to, and in preparation for, active mining activities are authorized under this general permit.
 - All stormwater discharges from sites undergoing reclamation are authorized.
 - Mine dewatering discharges composed entirely of stormwater or uncontaminated ground water seepage from crushed stone mining facilities (1422-1429), construction sand and gravel mining facilities (SIC 1442), and industrial sand mining facilities (SIC 1446) are authorized. These discharges are subject to the effluent limitations listed in Subsection 8.10.6, below.

8.10.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- **Prohibited Stormwater Discharges**

This permit does not authorize most stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines in 40 CFR Part 436. See subsection ☐ above for exceptions.

- **Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges:** The following non-stormwater discharges are not authorized by this permit:
 - a. Process Wastewater

Process wastewater generated from processing raw material, byproducts, or intermediate, finished, or waste products resulting from mining activities as well as any wastewater used in the slurry transport of mined material is not authorized for discharge under this general permit.

b. **Commingled Wastewater**

Any water which becomes commingled with process wastewater in a pit, pond, lagoon, mine, or other facility used for settling or treatment of process wastewater is not authorized for discharge under this general permit.

c. **Washwater**

Discharge of washwater (e.g., vehicle washwater) containing any additive or chemical (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide) is not authorized for discharge under this general permit.

8.10.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

In addition to the general definitions specified in Section 6, the permittees in Sector J must also be aware of the following definitions (Note: these definitions are not intended to supersede the definitions of active and inactive mining facilities established by 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(iii)):

“Active Mining Activities” means activities related to the extraction, removal or recovery, and beneficiation of non-metallic minerals from the earth; removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals; and site reclamation and closure activities. All such activities occur within the “Active Mining Area.”

“Active Mining Area” means a place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal or recovery of non-metallic minerals is being conducted, except, with respect to surface mines, any area of land on or in which grading has been completed to return the earth to desired contour and reclamation work has begun.

“Blasting Agent” is an agent as defined by Section 29-349.

“Clean Fill” means material defined by Regs. Conn. State Agencies. Section 22a-209-1.

“Draw Pond,” for the purposes of this permit, means any pond from which surface water is drawn to utilize for industrial processes, in accordance with state and local regulations.

“Dust Suppression Water” means water, without additives, applied to materials processing or transportation equipment, travel surfaces, or material stockpiles to minimize the generation and release of fugitive dust.

“Earth-disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities” consists of two classes of earth-disturbing (i.e., clearing, grading and excavation) activities:

- activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation, including.
- cutting new rights of way (except when related to access road construction).
- providing access to a mine site for vehicles and equipment (except when related to access road construction).
- other earth disturbances associated with site preparation activities on any areas where active mining activities have not yet commenced (e.g., for heap leach pads, waste rock facilities, tailings impoundments, wastewater treatment plants).
- Construction of staging areas to prepare for erecting structures such as to house project personnel and equipment, mill buildings, etc., and construction of access roads. Earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads conducted prior to active mining are considered to be “construction” and have additional control measures in subsection 8.10.4), below.

“Inactive Mineral Mining Facility” means a site or portion of a site where mineral mining and/or milling occurred in the past but there are no active mining activities occurring as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not authorized by an active mining permit. An inactive mineral mining facility has an identifiable owner/operator. Sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, and sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim are not considered either active or inactive mining facilities and do not require an industrial stormwater permit.

“Mine” means an area of land, surface or underground, actively used for or resulting from the extraction of a mineral from natural deposits.

“Mine Dewatering Discharge” means any water that is impounded or that collects in the mine that is composed entirely of stormwater or uncontaminated ground water seepage and is pumped, drained, or otherwise removed from the mine through the efforts of the mine operator. This term shall also include wet pit overflows caused solely by stormwater and ground water seepage.

“Mining Operations” means a mine or site preparation (e.g., clearing, grading, and excavation, removal of overburden to expose minerals, construction of buildings and staging areas for vehicles and equipment), site reclamation and closure activities, processing (e.g., excavating, crushing, screening, washing, storing, transporting, preparing for distribution), and extraction, removal, recovery, and beneficiation of non-metallic minerals from the earth.

“Process Wastewater” means wastewater generated from processing raw material, byproducts, or intermediate, finished, or waste products resulting from mining activities as well as any wastewater used in the slurry transport of mined material are not authorized for discharge under this general permit. The term also includes any other water which becomes commingled with such wastewater in a pit, pond, lagoon, mine, or other facility used for settling or treatment of such wastewater.

“Reclamation” means activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, to return the land to an appropriate post-mining contour and land use in order to meet applicable federal and state reclamation requirements.

“Rinse Water” means water generated from rinsing exterior surfaces without the use of detergents or other added chemicals. Rinse water used for vehicles and equipment includes water generated from the rinsing of all exterior surfaces, including the tires, but excludes any areas of which may reasonably be expected to be exposed to oil or other pollutants, including but not limited to mechanical systems, engine compartments, steering, braking, lubrication and suspension systems, heating and cooling systems, and hydraulic systems.

“Sediment Basin” (i.e., “On-site Basin” or “Polishing Pond”) means a natural or artificial depression or man-made pond that is used as a discharge location of stormwater or stormwater commingled with authorized non-stormwater (e.g., mine dewatering wastewater as well as dust suppression water and rinse water that do not contain any additives or chemicals (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide)). The sediment basin is used as a method of minimizing pollutants such as dust, total suspended solids (TSS), total dissolved solids (TDS), turbidity, and fines.

“Sediment Track-out” means dirt, mud, or other debris tracked out of a facility or onto a paved roadway by a vehicle or material handling equipment such as a forklift.

“Temporarily Inactive Mineral Mining Facility” means a site or portion of a site where non-metallic mineral mining and/or milling occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is authorized by an active mining permit.

“Washwater” means water which contains an additive or chemical (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide). Washwater is not authorized for discharge under this general permit.

8.10.4 Additional Control Measures

Apart from the control measures implemented to meet effluent limits, where necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater, the permittee must implement stormwater control measures at their site. The potential pollutants identified Section 4.3.2.4 shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the control measures selected.

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector J must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Minimize Exposure (In addition to Section 4.2.3)

The permittee must minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, and other materials present on the site to stormwater. Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to stormwater will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use).

b. Dust Control (In addition to Section 4.2.5)

The permittee must minimize dust generation through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques that minimize pollutants being discharged into surface waters.

For mines subject to dust control requirements under state air quality permits, provided the requirements are equivalent, compliance with such air permit dust requirements shall constitute compliance with dust control measures listed here and in Section 4.2.5. Documentation must be included in the SWPPP.

c. Vehicles and Equipment

Vehicle washwater containing any additive or chemical (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide) is not authorized for discharge under this general permit.

Rinse water (see definition in Subsection 8.10.2, above) does not contain any additive or chemical (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide) and is used to prevent sediment track-out and fugitive dust is authorized for discharge. The permittee must minimize the discharge of pollutants from rinse water used on equipment and vehicles (e.g., on wheels) and other rinse waters. Rinse waters must be treated in a sediment basin (i.e., on-site basin) or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment of total suspended solids (TSS), total dissolved solids (TDS), turbidity, and fines prior to discharge.

d. Spill Prevention and Response (In addition to Section 4.2.8)

The permittee must minimize exposure to pollutants by using secondary containment, spill kits, or other equivalent measures; locating pollution sources away from surface waters, storm sewer inlets, and drainageways; and cleaning up spills immediately with spill kits (the permittee must not clean by hosing an area down).

e. Management of Stormwater (In addition to Section 4.2.11)

Permittees in Sector J should divert stormwater away from potential pollutant sources by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive): interceptor or diversion controls (e.g., dikes, swales, curbs, berms); pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; conveyance systems (e.g., channels or gutters, open-top box culverts, and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector and culverts); or their equivalents.

The permittee should direct discharges from their stormwater controls to vegetated areas of their site to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration, including any natural

buffers, unless infeasible. The use velocity dissipation devices may be necessary to prevent erosion when directing stormwater to vegetated areas.

f. Sediment and Erosion Control (In addition to Section 4.2.9)

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer licensed to practice in the state of Connecticut. To prevent the discharge of sediment to surface waters, the permittee must implement the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive):

i. Installation of Downgradient Sediment Controls

The permittee must install and make operational downgradient sediment controls as soon as practicable or as soon as site conditions permit.

ii. Erosion and Sediment Control Installation Requirements

The permittee must ensure that all erosion and sediment controls remain in effective operating condition. Wherever the permittee determines that a stormwater control needs maintenance to continue operating effectively, the permittee must initiate efforts to fix the problem immediately after its discovery and complete such work by the end of the next workday. When a stormwater control must be replaced or significantly repaired, the permittee must complete the work within seven (7) days, unless infeasible. If seven (7) is infeasible, the permittee must document the reasons in the SWPPP and complete the installation or repair as soon as practicable.

iii. Perimeter Controls

The permittee must install sediment controls along the perimeter of the disturbed area that will receive stormwater to the maximum extent practicable. The permittees must also remove sediment before it accumulates to one-half of the aboveground height of any perimeter control.

iv. Sediment Track-Out

For vehicles and equipment exiting the site directly onto public roads, the permittee must use appropriate stabilization techniques to minimize sediment track-out from vehicles and equipment prior to exit. The permittee must also use additional controls to remove sediment from vehicle and equipment tires prior to exit, where necessary and remove sediment that is tracked out onto paved roads by end of the workday.

DEEP recognizes that some fine grains may remain visible on the surfaces of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks even after the permittee has implemented sediment removal practices.

v. Soil or Sediment Stockpiles

The permittee must minimize erosion of stockpiles from stormwater and wind via temporary cover, if feasible. The permittee must also prevent up-slope stormwater flows from causing erosion of stockpiles (e.g., by diverting flows around the stockpile) and minimize sediment from stormwater that runs off stockpiles, using sediment controls (e.g., a sediment barrier or downslope sediment control). Long-term stockpiles of non-commercial soil (e.g., topsoil saved for final cover; sediment storage from stormwater basin cleanouts) that will remain inactive for at least thirty (30) days shall have permanent seeding or soil protection within seven (7) days in accordance with the E&S Guidelines unless site conditions warrant shorter time periods for these provisions.

vi. Sediment Basins

If the permittee intends to install a sediment basin, or series of basins, to treat stormwater or stormwater commingled with authorized non-stormwater, the permittee must provide storage

for either (1) the 2-year, 24-hour storm, or (2) 3,600 cubic feet per acre drained, whichever is larger. The permittee must prevent erosion of (1) basin embankments using stabilization controls (e.g., erosion control blankets), and (2) the inlet and outlet points of the basin using erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices.

The permittee must locate sediment basins outside of any surface waters and any natural buffers established under Subsection g, below.

vii. Channelized Flow

If any stormwater flow becomes or will be channelized at the site, the permittee must design erosion and sediment controls to control both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points.

viii. Conveyance Channels

If the permittee installs stormwater conveyance channels, they must be designed to avoid unstabilized areas on the site and to reduce erosion, unless infeasible. In addition, the permittee must minimize erosion of channels and their embankments, outlets, adjacent streambanks, slopes, and downstream waters during discharge conditions through the use of erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices within and along the length of any constructed stormwater conveyance channel, and at any outlet to provide a non-erosive flow velocity.

g. Natural Buffers

For any stormwater discharges from earth-disturbing activities related to construction (see definition subsection 8.10.3, above) within 50 feet of a water of the U.S., the permittee must comply with one of the following compliance alternatives:

- i. Where feasible the permittee should provide a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer between industrial activities and a water of the U.S.
- ii. If a buffer of 50-feet is not feasible, the permittee should provide an undisturbed natural buffer that is less than 50 feet supplemented by additional erosion and sediment controls, which in combination, achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer.
- iii. If it is infeasible to provide an undisturbed natural buffer of any size, the permittee must implement erosion and sediment controls that achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer.
- iv. Exceptions: There are exceptions when buffer requirements do not apply:
 - There is no stormwater discharge from construction disturbances to a water of the U.S.
 - The natural buffer has already been eliminated by preexisting development disturbances.
 - The disturbance is for the construction of a water-dependent structure or construction approved under a CWA Section 404 permit.
 - For linear projects, the permittee is not required to comply with the requirements if there are site constraints provided that, to the extent feasible, they limit disturbances within 50 feet of a waters of the state. and/or they provide supplemental erosion and sediment controls to treat stormwater discharges from any disturbances within 50 feet of a water of the U.S.

See EPA's industrial stormwater website under "Fact Sheets and Guidance" for information on complying with these alternatives:

<https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities>

h. Infiltration (In addition to Section 4.2.12)

Permittees in Sector J should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for structural control measures to attenuate or eliminate stormwater run-off from the site. Measures which can reduce stormwater volume include infiltration BMPs (infiltration trench, infiltration chamber, infiltration basin, dry well, infiltrating catch basin), filtering BMPs (bioretention systems, sand filters), and vegetated buffers.

A soil evaluation is required for all proposed stormwater infiltration systems to confirm critical soil characteristics and subsurface conditions at the location of the proposed system including soil types, depth to the seasonal high ground water table, depth to bedrock, and soil infiltration rates (or hydraulic conductivity). This information is used to determine if stormwater infiltration is appropriate for use at the site and to support the design of the infiltration system.

i. Capping

When capping is necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater, the permittee must identify the source being capped and the material used to construct the cap.

j. Treatment

If treatment of stormwater (e.g., physical systems, oil and water separators, artificial wetlands) is necessary to protect water quality, the permittee must describe the type and location of treatment used. Passive and/or active treatment of stormwater is encouraged.

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual for guidance.

k. Native Topsoil Preservation

The permittee must preserve native topsoil removed during clearing, grading, or excavation, unless infeasible. Store topsoil in a manner that will maximize its use in reclamation or final vegetative stabilization (e.g., by keeping the topsoil stabilized with seed or similar measures). This requirement does not apply if the intended function of the disturbed area dictates that topsoil be disturbed or removed.

l. Discharge Testing

The permittee must test or evaluate all discharge points covered under this permit for the presence of specific mining-related but prohibited non-stormwater discharges such as discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (e.g., 40 CFR Part 436). Alternatively (if applicable), the permittee may keep a certification with their SWPPP, per Section 4.3.2.4.

m. Dewatering Practices

The permittee is prohibited from discharging ground water or accumulated stormwater that is removed from excavations, trenches, foundations, vaults or other similar points of accumulation, unless such waters are first effectively managed by appropriate controls (e.g., sediment basins or sediment traps, sediment socks, dewatering tanks, tube settlers, weir tanks, or filtration systems). Uncontaminated, non-turbid dewatering water can be discharged without being routed to a control. An uncontaminated discharge is a discharge that meets applicable water quality standards.

The permittee must also meet the following discharge requirements for dewatering activities:

- i. No visible floating solids or foam.
- ii. No visible oil, grease, and other pollutants from dewatering water.
- iii. Utilize vegetated upland areas of the site, to the extent feasible, to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. In no case shall waters of the state be considered part of the treatment area.
- iv. Implement velocity dissipation devices at all points where dewatering water is discharged.

- v. Water Quality-based Requirements Applicable to Earth-disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities
- n. The following water quality-based limits apply to earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Subsection 8.10.3, above:
 - i. Stricter requirements apply if your site will discharge to an impaired water or a water that is identified by the state as a Tier 2 or Tier 3 for antidegradation purposes:
 - ii. Complete initial stabilization activities within seven (7) days of stopping construction work.
 - iii. Inspections once every seven (7) days and within twenty-four (24) hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

8.10.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

The requirements in this Section are not applicable to inactive mineral mining facilities.

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector J must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

- a. Nature of Industrial Activities (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

Permittees must document in their SWPPP the mining and associated activities that can potentially affect the stormwater discharges covered by this permit, including a general description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities.
- b. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3.4.3.2.3c)

Permittees must document in their SWPPP the locations of the following (as appropriate): mining or milling site boundaries; access and haul roads; outline of the drainage areas of each stormwater discharge points within the facility with indications of the types of discharges from the drainage areas; location(s) of all permitted discharges covered under an individual NPDES permit; outdoor equipment storage, fueling, and maintenance areas; materials handling areas; outdoor manufacturing, outdoor storage, and material disposal areas; outdoor chemicals and explosives storage areas; overburden, materials, soils, or waste storage areas; location of mine drainage dewatering or other process water; heap leach pads; offsite points of discharge for mine dewatering and process water; surface waters; boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines; and location(s) of reclaimed areas.
- c. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

For each area of the mine or mill site where stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities occur, the permittee must document in the SWPPP the types of pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, sediment) likely to be present in significant amounts. The permittee must consider the following factors: the mineralogy of the waste rock (e.g., acid forming); toxicity and quantity of chemicals used; the likelihood of contact with stormwater; vegetation of site (if any); and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. The permittee must also include a summary of any existing waste rock or overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock drainage.
- d. Documentation of Control Measures
- e. Certification that the SWPPP Meets Permit Criteria (Appendix D) (In addition to Section 4.3.2.9)

The Qualified Professional signing the certification has made an affirmative determination, based on the review described in this general permit, that all soil erosion and control systems, stormwater management systems, and/or water collection and treatment systems:

 - i. have been designed and installed to control pollution to the maximum extent achievable using measures that are technologically available and economically practicable and that,

where applicable, conform to those in the E&S Guidelines and the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

- ii. will function properly as designed.
 - iii. are adequate to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit.
 - iv. will protect the waters of the state from pollution.
- f. Stormwater Controls and Engineered Stormwater Drainage (In addition to Section 4.3.2.94.3.2.9d)

The permittee must document the stormwater control measures used them in their SWPPP as well as any certification of an engineered stormwater drainage system.

g. Substitutions

If control measures are implemented or planned but are not listed here (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), include descriptions of them in the SWPPP.

h. Dust Control

If the permittee is in compliance with dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, the permittee must state (or summarize, as necessary) what the state or county air quality permit dust control requirements are and how the permittee has achieved compliance with them.

i. Employee Training

All employee training(s) conducted in accordance with Section 4.4 must be documented with the SWPPP.

j. Certification of Permit Coverage for Commingled Non-Stormwater Discharges

If the permittee is able to certify that a particular discharge composed of commingled stormwater and non-stormwater is authorized under a separate NPDES permit, and that permit subjects the non-stormwater portion to effluent limitations prior to any commingling, the permittee must retain such certification with their SWPPP. This certification must identify the non-stormwater discharges, the applicable NPDES permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-stormwater discharge by the permit(s), and the points at which the limitations are applied.

8.10.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

The following requirements supersede the inspections requirements in Section 4.4 during mining activities:

a. Inspection Frequency

- i. Inspections are not required during unsafe conditions.
- ii. A qualified professional must inspect the site at least once every 7 calendar days.

b. Reductions in Inspection Frequency

i. Stabilized areas

The permittee may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month in any area of their site where stabilization has occurred pursuant to Subsection 8.10.4.8.10.4f, above.

ii. Frozen conditions

The permittee may temporarily suspend or reduce inspections to once per month until thawing conditions occur if frozen conditions are continuous and disturbed areas have been stabilized. For extreme conditions in remote areas, e.g., where transit to the site is perilous/restricted or temperatures are routinely below freezing, the permittee may suspend inspections until the conditions are conducive to safe access, and more frequent inspections can resume.

c. Inspection Areas

The permittee must at a minimum inspect all of the following areas:

- i. Disturbed areas.
 - ii. Stormwater controls and pollution prevention measures.
 - iii. Locations where stabilization measures have been implemented.
 - iv. Material, waste, borrow, or equipment storage and maintenance areas.
 - v. Areas where stormwater flows.
 - vi. Points of discharge.
- d. Inspection Requirements

At a minimum the permittee must check:

- i. Whether all stormwater controls are installed, operational and working as intended.
- ii. Whether any new or modified stormwater controls are needed.
- iii. For conditions that could lead to a spill or leak.
- iv. For visual signs of erosion/sedimentation at points of discharge.

If a discharge is occurring, the permittee must also check:

- v. The quality and characteristics of the discharge (see Visual Assessment in Section 4.4.2).
- vi. Whether controls are operating effectively.

- e. Inspection Report

Within 24 hours of an inspection, complete a report that includes:

- i. Inspection date.
- ii. Name and title of inspector(s).
- iii. Summary of inspection findings.
- iv. Rainfall amount that triggered the inspection (if applicable).
- v. If it was unsafe to inspect a portion of the site, include documentation of the reason and the location(s).
- vi. Each inspection report must be signed.

Keep a current copy of all reports at the site or at an easily accessible location.

- f. Impaired Waters Inspection Requirements

Stricter inspection requirements apply if a site will discharge to an impaired water or a water that is identified by the state as a Tier 2 or Tier 3 for antidegradation purposes: More frequent site inspections: Once every seven (7) days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

8.10.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table J-1 and J-2 identify monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector J which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

Table J-2 also identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be authorized under this permit. Exceedance of any effluent limit is a violation of the general permit.

8.10.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

In addition to the general requirements for inactive sites listed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, the permittees in Sector J must also implement the following measures:

a. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

Permittee must conduct employee training at least annually at temporarily inactive sites.

b. Temporary and Final Stabilization of Disturbed Areas

The permittee must comply with the following stabilization requirement except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the earth disturbances will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance). In areas of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation have temporarily or permanently ceased prior to active mining, stabilization measures must be implemented to minimize mobilization of sediment or other pollutants using vegetative cover (temporary or perennial).

Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately in portions of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in subsection 8.10.3, above) have temporarily or permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after such activities have temporarily or permanently ceased. In areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation have temporarily ceased, temporary or final vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable. Until vegetative stabilization is achieved, interim measures such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers must be employed.

8.10.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

a. In addition to the general requirements for terminating permit coverage listed in Section 3.9, the permittees in Sector J must also implement the following measures:

b. Site Closure and Reclamation

Sector J facilities must meet the applicable termination requirements per state and local regulations. Sites that intend to prepare all or a portion of the site for closure, in which there is no intent to return to operation in the future, must be stabilized to ensure passive stormwater management and treatment, minimize soil erosion and revegetated or brought to a condition consistent with post-mining land use prior to the submittal of a Notice of Termination.

Table J-1. Benchmark and Additional Monitoring Requirements for Sector J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector J facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u. ²
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L ²
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
			Total Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector J facilities	Annually in 1 st and 2 nd Year of Permit Term	Total Arsenic (As)	None
	Applies only to Sector J that conduct blasting	Annually for permit term	Perchlorate	None
			Ammonia	None

Table J-1. Benchmark and Additional Monitoring Requirements for Sector J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies only to Sector J mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mining facilities (SIC 1422 - 1429), mine dewatering discharges at construction sand and gravel mining facilities (SIC 1442), and mine dewatering discharges at industrial sand mining facilities (SIC 1446)	Annually for permit term	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u. ³
	Applies only to mine dewatering discharges at industrial sand mining facilities (SIC 1446)	Annually for permit term	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	25 mg/L ^{3,4} (monthly average maximum)
				45 mg/L ^{3,4} (daily maximum)
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector J facilities	Once in the permit term ⁵	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector J facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ⁶ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹ Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).				
² The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed in Table J-2 is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).				
³ The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed here is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).				

Table J-1. Benchmark and Additional Monitoring Requirements for Sector J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
⁴ See Section 4.5.3.4 for guidance. ⁵ Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR. ⁶ DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress .				

8.11 Sector K - Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.11 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) as identified by the activity code “HZ” under Sector K in Appendix A. This sector includes hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those facilities operating under interim status or a permit pursuant to Section 22a-449(c) or 22a-454 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.; or hazardous waste transportation activities conducted pursuant to these statutes.

Disposal facilities that have been properly closed and capped, and have no significant materials exposed to stormwater, are considered inactive and do not require permits.

8.11.1 Authorized Discharges

- **Stormwater Discharges**

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector K are authorized.

- **Non-Stormwater Discharges**

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector K.

8.11.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- **Prohibited Stormwater Discharges**

None.

- **Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges**

The following are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory-derived wastewater, any liquids derived from biomedical waste, and contact washwater from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the facility.

8.11.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

In addition to the general definitions specified in Section 6, the permittees in Sector K must also be aware of the following definitions:

“Biomedical Waste” means infectious waste, pathological waste and chemotherapy waste generated during the administration of medical care or the performance of medical research involving humans or animals and which, because of its quantity, character or composition, has been determined by the Commissioner to require special handling but excluding any solid waste which has been classified by the department as a hazardous waste pursuant to Section 22a-115 or is a radioactive material regulated pursuant to Section 22a-148.

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

“Drained Free Liquids” means aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums).

“*Geotextile*” means a woven or nonwoven fabric or film which is utilized for the engineering management of soil and water.

“*Hazardous Waste*” means any waste material which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly disposed of, treated, stored, transported, or otherwise managed, including:

- hazardous waste identified in accordance with Section 3001 of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 USC 6901 et seq.).
- hazardous waste identified by regulation by the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection.
- polychlorinated biphenyls in concentrations greater than fifty parts per million, but does not mean by-product material, source material or special nuclear material, as defined in Section 22a-151, or scrap tires.
- RCRA hazardous wastes are the wastes identified in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 261 and regulated in Connecticut pursuant to Sections 22a-449(c)-100 through 110 and 22a-449(c)-11 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (Regs. Conn. State Agencies.).
- Non-RCRA hazardous wastes include waste oils or petroleum, or chemical liquids and hazardous wastes as defined in Section 22a-448 of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

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

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

“*Non-contaminated Stormwater*” means stormwater that does not come into direct contact with wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or wastewater as defined above. Non-contaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of any landfill.

“*Recycling*” means the processing of solid waste to reclaim material therefrom.

“*Solid Waste*” means unwanted or discarded solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous material, including, but not limited to, demolition debris, material burned or otherwise processed at a resource recovery facility or incinerator, material processed at a recycling facility and sludges or other residue from a water pollution abatement facility, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility.

“*Solid Waste Disposal Area*” means any location, including a landfill or other land disposal site, used for the disposal of more than ten cubic yards of solid waste.

“*Transfer Station*” means any location or structure, whether located on land or water, where more than ten cubic yards of solid waste, generated elsewhere, may be stored for transfer or transferred from transportation units and placed in other transportation units for movement to another location, whether or not such waste is stored at the location prior to transfer.

“*Process Wastewater*” means wastewater associated with this sector includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated stormwater, and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

8.11.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector K must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Preventative Maintenance Program

As part of the preventive maintenance program in Section 4.2.10, the permittee must maintain all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater and the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary) to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion. For transfer stations, the permittee must maintain the integrity and effectiveness of all collection containers, collection systems for white goods and other waste material storage areas, and systems to contain pollutants and minimize exposure to rainfall and run-off.

b. Erosion and Sedimentation Control

The permittee must provide temporary stabilization (e.g., temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of stockpiles) for the following: materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final landfill cover; inactive areas of a landfill or open dump; landfills or open dump areas that have received final cover but where vegetation has yet to establish itself; and land application sites where waste application has been completed but final vegetation has not yet been established.

c. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around areas with outdoor storage and loading/unloading of hazardous substances or materials (in addition to Aquifer Protection Areas Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with these industrial activities.

i. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep uncontaminated stormwater run-on away from areas with outdoor storage and loading/unloading of hazardous substances or materials. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

ii. Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage systems meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

8.11.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector K must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map

The permittee must document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with run-off; leachate collection and handling systems; waste storage areas, waste hoppers, waste loading, and waste transfer areas; other solid waste disposal areas.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the following sources and activities, as well as any others, that have the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater run-off: fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide application; waste hauling, loading, or unloading; outdoor storage of materials, including daily, interim, and final storage areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; and failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems.

8.11.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

a. Inspections of Active Landfills

The permittee must inspect operating landfills, open dumps, land application site, and other solid waste disposal areas at least once every seven (7) days. A qualified inspector must focus on areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized; active land application areas, areas used for storage of material and wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization, and structural control measures; leachate collection and treatment systems; locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site; and other solid waste disposal areas. Ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly. For stabilized sites and areas where land application has been completed and vegetation established, conduct inspections at least once every month.

b. Inspections of Inactive Landfills

The permittee must inspect inactive or unstaffed hazardous waste facilities at least quarterly. Qualified personnel must inspect areas the public has had access for waste disposal to ascertain that no waste is being dropped off at the facility during periods of inactivity. Additionally, the permittee must conduct a site “walkthrough” for litter focusing on the site perimeter and making certain that all inactive site storage of materials or equipment are protected from contact with stormwater.

c. Inspections of Transfer Stations and Recycling Facilities

The permittee must inspect transfer stations at least once every seven (7) days. A qualified inspector shall focus on areas of used for storage of material and wastes that are exposed to precipitation, locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site, and areas where waste and materials are loaded and unloaded. Additionally, the permittee shall conduct a daily site “walkthrough” for litter focusing on the site perimeter, cover of waste containers, and areas the public has access for waste disposal or recycling drop-off.

8.11.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Tables K-1, K-2, and K-3 identify monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector K which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

Table K-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be authorized under this permit. Exceedance of any effluent limit is a violation of the general permit.

8.11.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector K beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.11.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector K beyond those listed in Section 6.

Table K-1. Benchmark Monitoring for Sector K (Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector K facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u. ²
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L ²
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L ²
			Ammonia (NH ₃)	2.14 mg/L ²
			Total Arsenic (As)	0.150 mg/L ²
			Total Cadmium (Cd)	0.0018 mg/L
			Total Cyanide (HCN/CN ⁻)	0.022 mg/L
			Total Mercury (Hg)	0.0014 mg/L

Table K-1. Benchmark Monitoring for Sector K (Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
			Total Selenium (Se)	0.0015 mg/L
			Total Silver (Ag)	0.0032 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector K facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector K		
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies only to Sector K facilities with discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A	Annually for permit term	Alpha Terpineol	0.019 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Alpha Terpineol	0.042 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			Ammonia (NH ₃)	4.9 mg/L ^{2,3} (monthly average maximum)
			Ammonia (NH ₃)	10 mg/L ^{2,3} (daily maximum)
			Aniline	0.015 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Aniline	0.024 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			Benzoic Acid	0.073 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Benzoic Acid	0.119 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)

Table K-1. Benchmark Monitoring for Sector K (Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
			Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	56 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	220 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			Naphthalene	0.022 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Naphthalene	0.059 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			p-Cresol	0.015 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			p-Cresol	0.024 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u. ^{2,3}
			Phenol	0.029 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Phenol	0.048 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			Pyridine	0.025 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Pyridine	0.072 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)

Table K-1. Benchmark Monitoring for Sector K (Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies only to Sector K facilities with discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A	Annually for permit term	Total Arsenic	0.54 mg/L ^{2,3} (monthly average maximum)
			Total Arsenic	1.1 mg/L ^{2,3} (daily maximum)
			Total Chromium	0.46 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Total Chromium	1.1 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	27 mg/L ^{2,3} (monthly average maximum)
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L ^{2,3} (daily maximum)
			Total Zinc	0.296 mg/L ^{2,3} (monthly average maximum)
			Total Zinc	0.535 mg/L ^{2,3} (daily maximum)
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector K facilities	Once in the permit term ⁴	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector K facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ⁵ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

Table K-1. Benchmark Monitoring for Sector K (Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ²The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed in Table K-2 is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3). ³See Section 4.5.3.4 for guidance. ⁴Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR. ⁵DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.				

8.12 Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.12 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from refuse facilities as identified by the activity code “LF” under Sector L in Appendix A. These facilities may include landfills, land application sites, open dumps, bulk waste facilities, recycling facilities (non-scrap metal), transfer stations, volume reduction plants, and waste-to-energy facilities.

Do not use for Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.

Small-Scale Composting Facilities as defined in Section 6 are covered under Sector AG. See the requirements of Sector AG to determine if the facility is authorized under this permit.

8.12.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

Most stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the following facilities are authorized:

1. recycling facilities, resource recovery facilities and all such facilities and centers as defined in Section 22a-207 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., including facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification 4953;
2. solid waste facilities (where waste and/or leachate are exposed or potentially exposed to rainfall);
3. intermediate processing facilities (e.g., transfer stations); or
4. facilities that are subject to regulation under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. Sections 6901, et seq.

8.12.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

Discharges from open dumps as defined under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) are not authorized under this general permit.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: landfill leachate; gas collection condensate; drained free liquids; contaminated ground water; laboratory wastewater; rinse- or washwater from washing trucks, railcar exteriors, equipment, paved areas, building surfaces, and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

8.12.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

In addition to the general definitions specified in Section 6, the permittees in Sector L must also be aware of the following definitions:

“*Contaminated Stormwater*” means stormwater that comes into direct contact with wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or wastewater as defined in subparagraph (v), below. Some specific areas of a facility that may produce contaminated stormwater include (but are not limited to) the following: the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); dumpsters or roll-offs used for waste storage; the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment, or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

“Drained Free Liquids” means aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums).

“Geotextile” means a woven or nonwoven fabric or film which is utilized for the engineering management of soil and water.

“Intermediate Processing Facility” means a facility where glass, metals, paper products, batteries, household hazardous waste, fertilizers and other items are removed from the waste stream for recycling or reuse.

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

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

“Non-contaminated Stormwater” means stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in subparagraph (iv), above. Non-contaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of any landfill.

“Recycling” means the processing of solid waste to reclaim material therefrom.

“Resources Recovery Facility” means a facility utilizing processes aimed at reclaiming the material or energy values from solid wastes.

“Solid Waste” means unwanted or discarded solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous material, including, but not limited to, demolition debris, material burned or otherwise processed at a resource recovery facility or incinerator, material processed at a recycling facility and sludges or other residue from a water pollution abatement facility, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility.

“Solid Waste Disposal Area” means any location, including a landfill or other land disposal site, used for the disposal of more than ten cubic yards of solid waste. For purposes of this subdivision, “disposal” means the placement of material at a location with the intent to leave it at such location indefinitely, or to fail to remove material from a location within forty-five (45) days, but does not mean the placement of material required to be recycled under Section 22a-241b in a location on the premises of a recycling facility, provided such facility is in compliance with all requirements of state or federal law and any permits required thereunder.

“Transfer Station” means any location or structure, whether located on land or water, where more than ten cubic yards of solid waste, generated elsewhere, may be stored for transfer or transferred from transportation units and placed in other transportation units for movement to another location, whether or not such waste is stored at the location prior to transfer.

“Volume Reduction Plant” means any location or structure, whether located on land or water, where more than two thousand pounds per hour of solid waste generated elsewhere may be reduced in volume, including but not limited to, resources recovery facilities and other incinerators, recycling facilities, pulverizers, compactors, shredders, balers, and composting facilities.

“Waste to Energy (WTE) Facilities” means facilities that utilize one or more technologies (e.g., incineration, gasification, pyrolysis, anaerobic digestion, and landfill gas recovery) to convert non-recyclable waste into usable forms of energy including heat, fuel, and electricity.

“Process Wastewater” means wastewater associated with this sector includes (but is not limited to) the following: leachate; gas collection condensate; drained free liquids; laboratory derived wastewater; contaminated stormwater; and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

8.12.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector L must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Preventative Maintenance Program

As part of the preventive maintenance program in Section 4.2.10, the permittee must maintain all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater. The permittee must also maintain the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary) to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion. For transfer stations, the permittee must maintain the integrity and effectiveness of all collection containers, collection systems for white goods and other waste material storage areas, and systems to contain pollutants and minimize exposure to rainfall and run-off.

b. Erosion and Sedimentation Control

The permittee must provide temporary stabilization (e.g., temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of stockpiles) for the following: materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final landfill cover; inactive areas of a landfill or open dump; landfills or open dump areas that have received final cover but where vegetation has yet to establish itself; and land application sites where waste application has been completed but final vegetation has not yet been established.

c. Infiltration

Consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for BMPs which provide treatment to stormwater such as retention or detention ponds or basins, sediment traps, and vegetated swales or strips (for pollutant settling and filtration) (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C).

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

8.12.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector L must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map

The permittee must map in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with run-off; leachate collection and handling systems; waste storage areas, waste hoppers, waste loading, and waste transfer areas; and other solid waste disposal areas.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the following sources and activities, as well as any others, that have the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater run-off: fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide application; waste hauling, loading, or unloading; outdoor storage of materials, including daily, interim, and final storage areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; and failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems.

8.12.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector L must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

a. Inspections at Active Landfills

The permittee must inspect operating landfills, open dumps, land application site, and other solid waste disposal areas at least once every seven (7) days. A qualified inspector must focus on areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized; active land application areas, areas used for storage of material and wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization, and structural control measures; leachate collection and treatment systems; locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site; and other solid waste disposal areas. Ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly. For stabilized sites and areas where land application has been completed and vegetation established, conduct inspections at least once every month.

b. Inspections at Inactive Landfills

The permittee must inspect inactive landfills, open dumps, and land application sites at least quarterly. Qualified personnel must inspect landfill (or open dump) stabilization and structural erosion control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed land application areas.

c. Inspections of Transfer Stations and Recycling Facilities

The permittee must inspect transfer stations at least once every seven (7) days. A qualified inspector shall focus on areas of used for storage of material and wastes that are exposed to precipitation, locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site, and areas where waste and materials are loaded and unloaded. Additionally, the permittee shall conduct a daily site “walkthrough” for litter focusing on the site perimeter, cover of waste containers, and areas the public has access for waste disposal or recycling drop-off.

8.12.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Tables L-1, and L-2 identify monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector L which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

Table L-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be authorized under this permit. Exceedance of any effluent limit is a violation of the general permit.

8.12.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

In addition to the general requirements for inactive sites listed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, the permittees in Sector L must also implement the following measures:

The permittee must inspect inactive or unstaffed non-hazardous waste facilities at least quarterly. Qualified personnel must inspect areas the public has had access for waste disposal to ascertain that no waste is being dropped off at the facility during periods of inactivity. Additionally, the permittee must conduct a site “walkthrough” for litter focusing on the site perimeter and making certain that all inactive site storage of materials or equipment are protected from contact with stormwater.

8.12.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector L beyond those listed in Section 6.

Table L-1. Benchmark Monitoring and Additional Monitoring for Sector L (Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector L facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u. ²
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L ²
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L ²
			Iron (Fe)	1.0 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector L facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector L		

Table L-1. Benchmark Monitoring and Additional Monitoring for Sector L (Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps)

MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies only to Sector L facilities with discharges from nonhazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B	Annually for permit term	Alpha Terpineol	0.016 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Alpha Terpineol	0.033 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			Ammonia (NH ₃)	4.9 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Ammonia (NH ₃)	10 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			Benzoic Acid	0.071 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Benzoic Acid	0.12 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	37 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	140 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			p-Cresol	0.014 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			p-Cresol	0.025 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u. ^{2,3}
			Phenol	0.015 mg/L ³ (monthly average maximum)
			Phenol	0.026 mg/L ³ (daily maximum)
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	27 mg/L ^{2,3} (monthly average maximum)

Table L-1. Benchmark Monitoring and Additional Monitoring for Sector L (Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L ^{2,3} (daily maximum)
			Total Zinc	0.11 mg/L ^{2,3} (monthly average maximum)
			Total Zinc	0.20 mg/L ^{2,3} (daily maximum)
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector L facilities	Once in the permit term ⁴	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector L facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ⁵ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

²The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed in Table L-2 is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).

³See Section 4.5.3.4 for guidance.

⁴Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

⁵DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress>.

8.13 Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. These sector-specific requirements apply in those areas of the facility where these sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.13 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Automobile Salvage Yards as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector M in Appendix A.

8.13.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector M are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector M.

8.13.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state: vehicle washwaters; radiator flushing wastewater; washing and steam cleaning waters; anti-freeze (i.e., ethylene glycol); any fluids drained from vehicles upon dismantling and/or crushing.

8.13.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector M beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.13.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector M must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. Minimize Exposure (In addition to Section 4.2.3)

The permittee must minimize the exposure of the following industrial activities to rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt: vehicle dismantling and/or crushing; used parts storage; outdoor vehicle and equipment storage; vehicle and equipment maintenance; vehicle, equipment, and parts washing areas; and liquid storage in above ground storage tanks.

The term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

- b. Spill and Leak Prevention Procedures (In addition to Section 4.2.8)

The permittee must drain vehicles and mechanical equipment intended to be dismantled of all fluids upon arrival at the site (or as soon thereafter as feasible) or employ some other equivalent means to prevent spills and leaks. The permittee must conduct dismantling activities on a covered impermeable surface and employ impermeable containment measures for any uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks, and above-ground liquid storage. Disposal of stormwater

collected within the containment areas shall be conducted in accordance with the “Spill Prevention and Response Procedures” Section (Section 4.2.8) of this general permit.

c. Stormwater Run-off (In addition to Section 4.2.11.1)

To minimize discharges of pollutants in run-off, the permittee must implement the following control measures or equivalent (list not exclusive): berms or drainage ditches on the property line (to help prevent run-on from neighboring properties), installation of detention ponds, and installation of filtering devices and oil and water separators.

d. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around vehicle salvage yards and vehicle recycling activities (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with these industrial activities.

i. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep uncontaminated stormwater run-on away from areas vehicle salvage and vehicle recycling. Stormwater conveyance around the site’s perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

ii. Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage systems meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

iii. Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

e. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

The permittee shall address, as applicable, the following areas (at a minimum) in the employee training program regarding proper handling (collection, storage, and disposal) of the following hazardous materials:

- i. Petroleum-based liquid waste including (but not limited to) oil, gasoline, degreasers, diesel fuel, and used mineral spirits;
- ii. Automotive fluids including (but not limited to) transmission fluids, radiator fluids, anti-freeze, mercury switches, solvents; and
- iii. Solid waste including (but not limited to) greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, and batteries.

8.13.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector M must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map

The permittee shall identify locations used for dismantling, storage, and maintenance of used motor vehicle parts. Also identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: dismantling areas, parts (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers) storage areas, and liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The permittee must assess the potential for the following to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: vehicle storage areas, dismantling areas, parts storage areas (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers), areas where vehicle fluids are drained, and fueling stations.

8.13.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector M must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

a. Weekly Inspections

The permittee must immediately (or as soon thereafter as feasible) inspect vehicles arriving at the site for leaks. Inspect weekly for signs of leakage all equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, any other types of fluids, or mercury switches.

b. Quarterly Inspections

The permittee must inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all vehicles and areas where hazardous materials and general automotive fluids are stored, including, but not limited to, mercury switches, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water, and antifreeze.

8.13.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table M identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector M which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.13.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive Facilities

In addition to the general requirements for inactive sites listed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, the permittees in Sector M must also implement the following measures:

The permittee must minimize the exposure of used parts storage, outdoor vehicle and equipment storage, and liquid storage in above ground storage tanks to rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt in order to minimize pollutant discharges during periods of inactivity.

8.13.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector M beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table M. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector M (Automobile Salvage Yards)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector M facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
		Quarterly until requirements for the benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Iron (Fe)	1.0 mg/L
			Mercury (Hg)	0.0014 mg/L
			Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector M facilities	Semiannually for permit term	Semivolatile Hydrocarbons	None

Table M. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector M (Automobile Salvage Yards)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector M facilities	No effluent limits for Sector M		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector M facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector M facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹ Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).				
² DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress .				
³ Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.14 Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. These sector-specific requirements apply in those areas of the facility where these sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.14 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector N in Appendix A.

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

8.14.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector N are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector N.

8.14.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the State:

Non-stormwater discharges from turnings or other containment areas are not authorized by this general permit. Stormwater contaminated with soluble cutting fluids may not be discharged and must be collected and disposed of appropriately. Disposal of stormwater collected within the containment areas must be conducted in accordance with the “Spill Prevention and Response Procedures” Section (Section 4.2.8) of this permit.

8.14.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector N beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.14.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector N must also implement the following additional control measures in subsection a through e, below.

The term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

- a. Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (Non-source Separated, Nonliquid Recyclable Materials)

The following requirements are for facilities that receive, process, and engage in wholesale distribution of non-source separated, nonliquid recyclable wastes (e.g., ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard, and paper). These facilities may receive both nonrecyclable and recyclable materials. This Section is not intended for those facilities that accept recyclables only from primarily non-industrial and residential sources.

i. Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control Program

The permittee must minimize the chance of accepting materials that could be sources of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound recyclables and waste materials. The following are some possible control measure options: Provide information and education to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on draining and properly disposing of residual fluids (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators and transmissions, oil filled transformers, and individual containers or drums) and removal of mercury switches from vehicles before delivery to the facility.

1. Establish procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation or run-off.
2. Establish procedures for accepting scrap lead-acid batteries (additional requirements for the handling, storage, and disposal or recycling of batteries are contained in the scrap lead-acid battery program provisions in subparagraph vi) below.
3. Provide training for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials.
4. Establish procedures to ensure that liquid wastes, including used oil, are stored in materially compatible and non-leaking containers and are disposed of or recycled in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

ii. Outdoor Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage

The permittee must utilize control measures to minimize contact of stormwater run-off with stockpiled materials, processed materials, and nonrecyclable wastes and control measures to minimize pollutants discharged in stormwater. The following are some possible control measure options:

1. Permanent or semi-permanent covers.
2. Sediment traps, vegetated swales, and strips, catch basin filters, and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants.
3. Dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts, and surface grading to divert run-off from storage areas.
4. Silt fencing to prevent sediment transport.
5. Any treatment or other measures necessary to minimize the discharge of water-soluble pollutants such as coolants or oils.
6. Oil and water separators, sumps, and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled.

iii. Outdoor Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids

The permittee must minimize contact of surface run-off with residual cutting fluids by the following methods:

1. Store all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover.

2. Establish dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids.
3. Construct containment areas with concrete, asphalt, or other equivalent types of impermeable material and include a barrier (e.g., berms, curbing, elevated pads) to prevent contact with stormwater run-on.
4. Route any stormwater run-off that contains cutting fluids to an oil/water separator or its equivalent.
5. Regularly maintain any oil/water separator (or its equivalent) and properly dispose of or recycle collected residual fluids.
6. Stormwater containing water soluble cutting fluids may not be discharged and must be collected and disposed of appropriately.

iv. Covered or Indoor Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage

The permittee must minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover with surface run-off. The permittee must implement the following control measures:

1. Good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbents or wet vacuuming to contain, dispose of, or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, or mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches;
2. Not allowing washwater from tipping floors or other processing areas to discharge to the storm sewer system; and
3. Disconnecting or sealing off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.

v. Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas

The permittee must minimize surface run-off from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. Particular attention must be paid to operations that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding) to minimize the contact of accumulated particulate matter and residual fluids with run-off (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, etc.). Following are some required control measures:

1. At least once a month inspect equipment for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts or equipment.
2. Establish a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment.
3. Use 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.
4. On unattended hydraulic fluid reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity, install protection devices such as low-level alarms or equivalent devices, and provide secondary containment in compliance with Section 4.2.4.
5. Use containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading to minimize contact of stormwater run-off with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials.
6. Use oil and water separators or sumps.
7. Install permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease.
8. Construct and utilize catch basin filters or sand filters.

vi. Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program

The permittee must properly handle, store, and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries. The permittee must implement the following control measures:

1. Segregate scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials.
2. Properly handle, store, and dispose of cracked or broken batteries.
3. Collect and dispose of leaking lead-acid battery fluid.
4. Prevent exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or run-off.
5. Provide employee training for the management of scrap batteries.

vii. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

The permittee must install alarms and/or pump shutoff systems on outdoor equipment with hydraulic fluid reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in the event of a line break. Compliance with the containment provisions in Section 4.2.4 must also be maintained. Use a mercury spill kit for any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas.

viii. Supplier Notification Program

As appropriate, the permittee must notify major suppliers which scrap materials will not be accepted at the facility or will be accepted only under certain conditions. Any such restrictions must be identified in the SWPPP.

b. Waste Recycling Facilities (Liquid Recyclable Materials)

i. Waste Material Storage (Indoor)

The permittee must minimize or eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and from surface run-off. The SWPPP may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from indoor waste material storage areas, the permittee must implement control measures such as the following (list not exclusive):

1. Implement procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking).
2. Clean up spills and leaks with dry absorbent materials and/or a wet vacuum system.
3. Install appropriate containment structures (e.g., trenching, curbing, gutters, etc.).
4. Install a drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, manually operated valves), to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas.
5. Drainage must be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility or sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly. These discharges may require coverage under a separate wastewater permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.

ii. Waste Material Storage (Outdoor)

The permittee must minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or run-off. The SWPPP may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as SPCC plans. Discharges of stormwater from containment areas containing used oil must also be in accordance with Section 4.2.4.4 of this permit. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from outdoor waste material storage areas, the permittee must implement control measures such as the following (list not exclusive): appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the appropriate volume of the largest tank in accordance with Section 4.2.4, with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation, drainage control and other

diversionary structure, corrosion protection and/or leak detection systems for storage tank, and dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.

c. Trucks and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas

The permittee must minimize pollutants in stormwater discharges from truck and rail car loading and unloading areas. Include measures to clean up minor spills and leaks resulting from the transfer of liquid wastes. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from truck and rail car waste transfer areas, the permittee must implement control measures such as the following (list not exclusive): containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or run-off, and dry clean-up methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, and/or run-off controls.

d. Recycling Facilities (Source-separated Materials)

The following requirements are for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources.

i. Inbound Recyclable Material Control

The permittee must minimize the chance of accepting nonrecyclables (e.g., hazardous materials) that could be a significant source of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound materials and through the implementation of control measures such as the following (list not exclusive):

1. Provide information and education measures to inform suppliers of recyclables about acceptable and non-acceptable materials.
2. Train drivers responsible for pickup of recycled material, clearly marking public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted, rejecting nonrecyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source.
3. Establish procedures for handling and disposal of nonrecyclable material.

ii. Outdoor Storage

The permittee must minimize exposure of recyclables to precipitation and run-off by using good housekeeping measures to prevent accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas and through implementation of control measure such as the following (list not exclusive):

1. Provide totally enclosed drop-off containers for the public.
2. Provide dikes and curbs for secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable wastepaper).
3. Divert surface water run-off away from outside material storage areas.
4. Provide covers over containment bins, dumpsters, and roll-off boxes, and store the equivalent of one day's volume of recyclable material indoors.

iii. Indoor Storage and Material Processing

The permittee must minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas through implementation of control measures such as the following (list not exclusive):

1. Schedule routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas.
2. Prohibit tipping floor washwater from draining to the storm sewer system.
3. Provide employee training on pollution prevention practices.

iv. Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance

The permittee must minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance occur outdoors through implementation of control measures such as the following (list not exclusive):

1. Minimize or eliminate outdoor maintenance areas.
2. Establish spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas.
3. Avoid topping off fuel tanks.
4. Divert run-off from fueling areas, storing lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors.
5. Provide employee training on proper handling and storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

e. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around areas where scrap or salvage materials are stored or stockpiled, or where stormwater has commingled with scrap material stockpiles (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with material stockpiles.

i. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep uncontaminated stormwater run-on from commingling with scrap materials. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

ii. Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage system meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

8.14.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector N must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: scrap and waste material storage, outdoor scrap and waste processing areas or equipment, and containment areas for turnings exposed to cutting fluids.

b. Maintenance Schedules/Procedures

If the permittee has outdoor stockpiles with cutting fluids subject to Subsection 10.3.4a.iii, above, the SWPPP must identify any applicable maintenance schedule and the procedures to collect, handle, and dispose of or recycle residual fluids.

8.14.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector N must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

a. Inspections for Waste Recycling Facilities

The inspections must be performed monthly, per Section 4.4, and include, at a minimum, all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated, or disposed of and that are exposed to either precipitation or stormwater run-off.

8.14.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements (In addition to Section 4.5)

Table N identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector N which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.14.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive Facilities

In addition to the general requirements for inactive sites listed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, the permittees in Sector N must also implement the following measures:

The permittee must minimize the exposure of equipment (e.g., forklifts), stockpiling and storage of materials (especially hazardous materials), and liquid storage in above ground storage tanks to rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt in order to minimize pollutant discharges during periods of inactivity.

8.14.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

In addition to the general requirements for terminating permit coverage listed in Section 3.9, the permittees in Sector N must also implement the following measures:

Table N. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector N (Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector N facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
		Quarterly until requirements for the benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Iron (Fe)	1.0 mg/L
			Mercury (Hg)	0.0014 mg/L
			Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector N facilities	Semiannually for permit term	Semivolatile Hydrocarbons	None
			Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	

Table N. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector N (Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector N facilities	No effluent limits for Sector N		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector N facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector N facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹ Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).				
² DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress .				
³ Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.15 Sector O – Steam Electric Power Generation (SIC Code 4911)

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.15 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities as identified by the activity code “SE” under Sector O in Appendix A.

8.15.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

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

1. Steam electric power generation, natural gas, oil, nuclear energy, etc., to produce a steam source (does not include geothermal power).
2. Dual fuel facilities that could employ a steam boiler.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector O.

8.15.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit may be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

Stormwater discharges from the following are not authorized by this permit:

1. Ancillary facilities (e.g., fleet centers and substations) that are not contiguous to a steam electric power generating facility.
2. Gas turbine facilities (provided the facility is not a dual-fuel facility that includes a steam boiler) and combined-cycle facilities where no supplemental fuel oil is burned (and the facility is not a dual-fuel facility that includes a steam boiler).
3. Cogeneration (combined heat and power) facilities utilizing a gas turbine.

8.15.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector O beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.15.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector O must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. Delivery Vehicles

Minimize contamination of stormwater from delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site. Implement procedures to inspect delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site as necessary to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater. Ensure the overall integrity of the body or container of the delivery vehicle and implement procedures to deal with leakage or spillage from delivery vehicles.

The term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

b. Water-based Fuel Oil Unloading Areas

Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from vessel, pier and shoreside fuel oil unloading areas. The following are possible control measures: using containment curbs in unloading areas; having personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present during deliveries to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up; and using spill and overflow protection devices (e.g., drip pans, drip diapers, absorbent pads, containment booms or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during transfer.

c. Land-based Fuel Oil Unloading Areas

Minimize contamination of precipitation or stormwater from fuel oil unloading areas. Use containment curbs in unloading areas where feasible. In addition, ensure personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill during deliveries. Ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, and use spill and overflow protection devices (e.g., drip pans, drip diapers, or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors).

d. Chemical Loading and Unloading

Minimize contamination of precipitation or stormwater from chemical loading and unloading areas. Use containment curbs at chemical loading and unloading areas to contain spills, where practicable. In addition, ensure personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill during deliveries. Ensure leaks and spills are immediately contained and cleaned up and, where practicable, load and unload in covered areas and store chemicals indoors.

e. Miscellaneous Loading and Unloading Areas

Minimize contamination of precipitation or stormwater from loading and unloading areas by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive): covering the loading area; grading, curbing, or berming around the loading area to divert run-on; locating the loading and unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems; or equivalent procedures.

f. Liquid Storage Tanks (In addition to Section 4.2.4)

Minimize contamination of stormwater from above-ground liquid storage tanks by implementing the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive): using protective guards around tanks; using containment curbs; installing spill and overflow protection; or using dry cleanup methods.

The permittee must implement impermeable secondary containment in these areas in accordance with Section 4.2.4 as required for both stationary and mobile liquid storage stations. The impermeable secondary containment area must be roofed in a manner which minimizes stormwater entry to the containment area, except for a containment area which stores tanks or containers of 100-gallon capacity or more, in which case a roof is not required.

Stormwater that may accumulate in a containment area may be discharged only after the permittee conducts testing to confirm that it contains none of the relevant pollutants stored in the containment area (e.g., anti-freeze, copper (from pressure washwater), nutrients, etc.). For petroleum storage containment areas, visual inspection for a sheen fulfills this requirement. If

testing is not conducted or if it indicates the presence of a relevant pollutant, this containment water must be treated and/or disposed of according to state and federal regulations.

g. Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks

Minimize contamination of stormwater from large bulk fuel storage tanks. Use containment berms (or their equivalent). The permittee must also comply with applicable state and federal laws, including Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan requirements.

h. Spill Reduction Measures (In addition to Section 4.2.8)

Minimize the potential for an oil or chemical spill or reference the appropriate part of the facility's SPCC plan. Visually inspect as part of the routine facility inspection the structural integrity of all above-ground tanks, pipelines, pumps, and related equipment that may be exposed to stormwater, and make any necessary repairs immediately.

i. Oil-bearing Equipment in Switchyards

Minimize contamination of stormwater from oil-bearing equipment in switchyard areas.

j. Residue-hauling Vehicles

Inspect all residue-hauling vehicles for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing, and overall integrity of the container body. Repair vehicles without load covering or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds.

k. Ash Loading Areas

Reduce or control the tracking of ash and residue from ash loading areas. Clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris, and excess water as necessary to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater.

l. Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills

Minimize contamination of stormwater from areas adjacent to ash disposal landfills. Reduce ash residue that may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue handling vehicles and on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling areas.

8.15.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector O must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map

Document in the SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: storage tanks, scrap yards, and general refuse areas; short- and long-term storage of general materials (including but not limited to supplies, construction materials, paint equipment, oils, fuels, used and unused solvents, cleaning materials, paint, water treatment chemicals, fertilizer, and pesticides); landfills and construction sites; and stockpile.

b. Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures

The permittee must document in their SWPPP the good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Table O.

8.15.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector O must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

Include, as part of the routine monthly inspection, the following areas: switchyards, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, areas adjacent to disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and long term and short-term material storage areas.

8.15.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table O identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector O which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

Table O also identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be authorized under this permit. Exceedance of any effluent limit is a violation of the general permit.

8.15.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector O beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.15.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector O beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table O. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector O (Steam Electric Generating Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector O facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
		Quarterly until requirements for the benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Iron (Fe)	1.0 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector O facilities	Semi-annually in the 1 st and 2 nd year of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS		Annually	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/L ³

Table O. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector O (Steam Electric Generating Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector O facilities-Discharges from coal storage piles		pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector O facilities	Once in the permit term ⁴	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector O facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ²DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress. ³If your facility is designed, constructed, and operated to treat the volume of coal pile run-off that is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event, any untreated overflow of coal pile run-off from the treatment unit is not subject to the 50 mg/L limitation for total suspended solids. ⁴Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.16 Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. These sector-specific requirements apply in those areas of the facility where these sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.16 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Land Transportation and Warehousing Facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector P in Appendix A.

8.16.1 Authorized Discharges

- Authorized Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector P are authorized.

- Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector P.

8.16.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the State: vehicle, equipment, or surface washwater (including tank cleaning operations) containing any additive or chemical (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide).

8.16.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

In addition to the general definitions specified in **Section 6**, the permittees in Sector P must also be aware of the following definitions:

“Surface Washwater,” for the purposes of this permit, means water from the washdown or power washing of an external building or pavement which contains mobilized solids, oil and grease, chemical additives (e.g., detergents), dissolved salt, or other pollutants.

8.16.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector P must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Vehicle and Equipment

The permittee must minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance. The following are possible control measures:

- i. Use drip pans under vehicles/equipment.
- ii. Store vehicles and equipment indoors.
- iii. Install berms or dikes.
- iv. Use absorbents.
- v. Install roof or coverage over storage areas.
- vi. Clean pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease (with proper washwater disposal).

b. Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Areas

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from fueling areas. The following are possible control measures:

- i. Cover the fueling area (where feasible).
- ii. Use spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment.
- iii. Minimize stormwater run-on/run-off to the fueling area.
- iv. Use dry cleanup methods.
- v. Provide spill kits and catch basin covers nearby.
- vi. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.

c. Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning

This permit does not authorize the discharge of vehicle/equipment washwater to the ground, storm sewer system, or any surface waters of the state. Vehicle/equipment washwater must be authorized under a separate permit issued by the Commissioner (pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.) for discharge to the sanitary sewer or collected and hauled for proper disposal.

The permittee must minimize or eliminate contamination of stormwater run-off from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning. The permittee must implement the following (or other equivalent measures):

- i. Perform all cleaning operations indoors, where feasible.
- ii. Cover the cleaning operation.
- iii. Ensure that all washwater drains to a proper collection system such as a sanitary sewer system (in accordance with applicable state and local guidelines) or holding tank.

d. Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance. The permittee must implement the following (or other equivalent measures):

- i. Perform maintenance activities indoors, where feasible.
- ii. Use drip pans.
- iii. Keep an organized inventory of materials used in the shop.
- iv. Drain all parts of fluids prior to disposal.
- v. Prohibit wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to storm sewer systems, waterbodies, or wetlands.
- vi. Use dry cleanup methods.
- vii. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.
- viii. Minimize run-on/run-off of stormwater to and from maintenance areas.

e. Material Storage Areas

The permittee must maintain all material storage vessels (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) to prevent contamination of stormwater and plainly label them (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents"). To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from material storage areas, implement the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive):

- i. Store the materials indoors.
- ii. Install berms/dikes around the areas.

- iii. Minimize run-off of stormwater to the areas.
 - iv. Use dry cleanup methods.
 - v. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.
- f. Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas

The permittee must minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from locomotive sanding areas by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive):

 - i. Cover sanding areas.
 - ii. Minimize stormwater run-on/run-off.
 - iii. Use other appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by stormwater.
- g. Solid De-icing Material Storage (In addition to Section 4.2.7)

The permittee must determine the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December- February, October - March) during which solid de-icing material storage typically occurs at the facility. Implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections and monitoring must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season.

The permittee must ensure that storage piles of deicing materials (including pure salt, salt alternatives or either of these mixed with other materials) used for deicing or any other commercial or industrial purposes that are in place for more than 180 days must be enclosed or covered by a rigid or flexible roof or other structural means. Such structure must not allow for the migration or release of material outside of the structure through its sidewalls or beyond the apron, especially when loading or unloading salt.

For temporary storage piles of de-icing materials in place for less than 180 days per year, a waterproof cover may be used to prevent exposure to precipitation (except for exposure necessary to add or remove materials from the pile).

In areas with a ground water classification of GA or GAA, an impervious liner must be utilized under any de-icing material pile to prevent infiltration to ground water. In addition, no new road salt or de-icing materials storage facilities must be located within a 100-year floodplain as defined and mapped for each municipality under 44 CFR 59 et seq. or within 250 feet of a well utilized for potable drinking water supply or within a Level A aquifer protection area as defined by mapping pursuant to Section 22a-354c of the Conn. Gen. Stat..
- h. Liquid De-icing Material Storage (In addition to Section 4.2.4)

The permittee must provide containers for liquid de-icing materials be constructed with impermeable secondary containment which will hold at least 110% of the volume of the container without overflow from the containment area.

For storage containers for liquid de-icing the permittee must identify containment control measures as part of the SWPPP. Containment control measure options may include but are not limited to:

 - i. Regularly inspect equipment for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts of equipment.
 - ii. Establish a preventative maintenance program.
 - iii. Use dry absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect spills or leaks.
 - iv. Install protection devices such as low-level alarms or equivalent devices.

- v. Implement containment or diversion structures to prevent spills or leaks from entering a storm sewer system.
- vi. Use drainage control and other diversionary structures (dikes, impermeable berms, curbing, pits).
- i. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around areas of vehicle and equipment fueling, service, maintenance, and cleaning (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with these industrial activities.

 - i. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep non-contaminated stormwater run-on away from areas of vehicle and equipment fueling, service, maintenance, and cleaning activities. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.
 - ii. Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage systems meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.
 - iii. Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).
- j. Employee Training

The permittee must train personnel within 90 days of employment and at least once a year in accordance with Section 4.2.13 and address the following activities, as applicable:

 - i. used oil and spent solvent management
 - ii. fueling procedures
 - iii. general good housekeeping practices
 - iv. proper painting procedures
 - v. used battery management

8.16.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector P must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

- a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

The permittee must identify in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface run-off:

 - i. vehicle and equipment storage areas (storage areas for vehicle/equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks).
 - ii. vehicle and equipment fueling areas.
 - iii. material storage areas.
 - iv. vehicle and equipment cleaning areas.
 - v. vehicle and equipment maintenance areas.

- vi. locomotive sanding (loading sand for traction) areas.
 - vii. liquid and solid de-icing material storage.
 - viii. other liquid storage tanks.
 - ix. loading/unloading areas.
 - x. waste storage areas (areas where treatment, storage or disposal of wastes occur).
 - xi. other processing areas.
 - xii. other storage areas.
- b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)
- The permittee must assess the potential for activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges and describe those activities in the SWPPP. The following is a list of potential pollutant sources (list not exclusive):
- i. vehicle washing area.
 - ii. onsite waste storage or disposal.
 - iii. dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance.
 - iv. illicit plumbing connections between interior floor drains and the storm sewer system(s).
 - v. and fueling areas.
- c. Solid De-icing Material Storage
- Permittees must describe any measures related to solid de-icing materials storage (if it occurs on site) in their SWPPP:
- i. Deicing Material Storage Period
Permittees must document in the SWPPP the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December- February, October - March) during which deicing activities and de-icing material storage typically occur at the facility.
 - ii. Deicing Material Storage BMPs (In addition to Section 4.3.2.5)
The permittee must document in the SWPPP the implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections and monitoring which must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season.

8.16.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector P must also implement the following additional inspection requirements during routine inspections: storage areas for vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance; fueling areas; indoor and outdoor vehicle/equipment maintenance areas; material storage areas; vehicle/equipment cleaning areas; de-icing material storage areas; and loading/unloading areas.

8.16.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table P identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector P which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.16.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector P beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.16.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector P beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table P. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector P (Land Transportation and Warehousing)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector P facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies only to Sector P facilities with Railroad Transportation (SIC Code 4011, 4013) or Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (SIC Code 5171)	Semiannually in the 1 st and 2 nd year of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector P facilities	No effluent limits for Sector P		

Table P. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector P (Land Transportation and Warehousing)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector P facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector P facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

²DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress>.

³Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.17 Sector Q – Water Transportation (Marinas, Yacht Clubs, and Boat Dealers)

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. These sector-specific requirements apply in those areas of the facility where these sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 10.6 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Water Transportation (Marinas, Yacht Clubs, and Boat Dealers) facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector Q in Appendix A.

8.17.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector Q are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector Q.

8.17.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges (In addition to Section 4.3.2.6)

This permit does not authorize the following: discharges from vessels including bilge and ballast water; sanitary wastes; pressure washwater; and cooling water

8.17.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector Q beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.17.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector Q must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. Good Housekeeping (In addition to Section 4.2.2)

- i. Pressure Washing Discharges

Pressure washing water is deemed to be a process wastewater under the Clean Water Act and is not authorized for discharge under this general permit. If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, discharge of this process wastewater must be authorized under a separate permit issued by the Commissioner (pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.) for discharge to the sanitary sewer or collected and hauled for proper disposal. This process wastewater must not be comingled with stormwater discharges authorized by this permit.

Permittees should refer to the Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook, as amended, for further guidance.

- ii. Non-pressure Washing Discharges

The conditions in subparagraph (i), above, do not apply to non-pressure washing discharges incidental to the normal operation of a recreational vessel.

- iii. Blasting and Painting Areas

If abrasive blasting of vessels or equipment is conducted on-site, the permittee must follow the abrasive blasting guidance in the Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook, as amended. The permittee must minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to discharge into receiving waters or the storm sewer systems. The permittee must contain all blasting and painting activities to minimize the discharge of contaminants either by hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris or by conducting such operations inside with appropriate containment measures. Stormwater conveyances within the drainage area of these operations must be inspected at the end of each week of blasting and cleaned of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips if necessary. When feasible, blasting media should be recycled.

iv. Propylene Glycol Discharges

Operators must minimize the release or discharge of propylene glycol or mix to the environment when used to winterize or commission engines and shipboard systems by using the minimum amount necessary. Operators must capture all waste propylene glycol, where possible, from the engines and shipboard systems for proper disposal.

Permittees may refer to the Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook, as amended, for more information.

v. Drydock Activities

The permittee should routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater. The permittee should address the cleaning of accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. The permittee should also include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, and fuel spills occurring on the drydock. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from drydock activities, the permittee must implement the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding; and making absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up or contain any spills.

b. Preventative Maintenance (In addition to Section 4.2.10)

As part of the preventative maintenance program, the permittee must perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

c. Water Transportation Equipment (In addition to Section 4.2.6)

i. Engine Maintenance and Repair

- ii. The permittee must implement the following (or their equivalents) to minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair, as appropriate: performing engine maintenance and repair activities indoors, when feasible, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater run-off collected from the maintenance area.

No engine fluids, cleaning solvents, paint, scale, rust, oil and grease, or other contaminants resulting from maintenance or repair activities may be discharged to ground, storm sewer or receiving water. Such materials must be collected and properly disposed.

iii. Material Handling Area

The permittee must minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). The permittee must consider the following (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed roof), and minimizing run-off of stormwater to material handling areas.

d. Material Storage Areas

The permittee must store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. The permittee must minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from the storage areas. The permittee must specify where materials are stored and provide containment as specified in Section 4.2. If abrasive blasting is performed, the SWPPP must discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. The permittee must implement an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

e. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around marinas with service maintenance activities (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with these industrial activities.

i. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep uncontaminated stormwater run-on away from service and maintenance activities. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

ii. Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage systems meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

f. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

As part of the employee training program, the permittee must address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management;; spent solvent management;; disposal of spent abrasives;; disposal of vessel wastewaters;; spill prevention and control;; fueling procedures;; general good housekeeping practices;; painting and blasting procedures;; pressure washing procedures;; engine maintenance and repair procedures;; zinc anode disposal; and used battery and management.

8.17.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector Q must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: fueling; engine maintenance and repair; vessel maintenance and repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and

unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

b. **Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources** (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting).

8.17.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector Q must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

The permittee must also inspect the following areas of the site monthly: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area. At least quarterly and additionally as necessary, the permittee must perform inspection of stormwater management devices (e.g., oil and water separators, sediment traps or chambers, pressure wash collection systems), as well as inspecting and/or testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

8.17.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table Q identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector Q which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.17.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector Q beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.17.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector Q beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table Q. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector Q (Water Transportation)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector Q facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	No threshold ²
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
			Total Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
			Total Iron (Fe)	1.0 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector Q facilities	Semiannually in the 1 st and 2 nd year of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector Q facilities	No effluent limits for Sector Q		

Table Q. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector Q (Water Transportation)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector Q facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector Q facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ⁴ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ²Facilities monitoring under the requirements of this sector shall not be subject to the Benchmark requirements for total copper. These facilities must monitor semiannually for total copper for the entire term of the permit. ³Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR. ⁴DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.				

8.18 Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. These sector-specific requirements apply in those areas of the facility where these sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.18 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector R in Appendix A.

8.18.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector R are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector R.

8.18.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

This permit does not authorize the following: discharges from vessels including bilge and ballast water; sanitary wastes; pressure wash water; and cooling water.

8.18.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector R beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.18.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector R must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. Good Housekeeping (In addition to Section 4.2.2)

- i. Pressure Washing Discharges

Pressure washing water is a process wastewater under the Clean Water Act and is not authorized for discharge under this general permit. If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, discharge of this process wastewater must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat. This process wastewater must not be comingled with stormwater discharges authorized by this permit.

Permittees should refer to the Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook, as amended, for further guidance.

- ii. Blasting and Painting Areas

If abrasive blasting of vessels or equipment is conducted on-site, the permittee must follow the abrasive blasting guidance in the Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook, as amended. The permittee must minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to discharge into receiving waters or the storm sewer systems. The permittee must contain all

blasting and painting activities to minimize the discharge of contaminants either by hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris or by conducting such operations inside with appropriate containment measures. Stormwater conveyances within the drainage area of these operations must be inspected at the end of each week of blasting and cleaned of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips if necessary. When feasible, blasting media should be recycled.

iii. Propylene Glycol Discharges

Operators must minimize the release or discharge of propylene glycol or mix to the environment when used to winterize or commission engines and shipboard systems by using the minimum amount necessary. Operators must capture all waste propylene glycol, where possible, from the engines and shipboard systems for proper disposal.

Permittees may refer to the Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook, as amended, for more information.

iv. Drydock Activities

The permittee should routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater. The permittee should address the cleaning of accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. The permittee should also include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, and fuel spills occurring on the drydock. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from drydock activities, the permittee must implement control measures such as the following (list not exclusive): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding; and making absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up or contain any spills.

b. Preventative Maintenance (In addition to Section 4.2.10)

As part of the preventative maintenance program, the permittee must perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

c. Water Transportation Equipment (In addition to Section 4.2.6)

i. Engine Maintenance and Repair

The permittee must implement the following (or their equivalents) to minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair, as appropriate: performing engine maintenance and repair activities indoors, when feasible, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater run-off collected from the maintenance area.

No engine fluids, cleaning solvents, paint, scale, rust, oil and grease, or other contaminants resulting from maintenance or repair activities may be discharged to ground, storm sewer or receiving water. Such materials must be collected and properly disposed.

ii. Material Handling Areas

The permittee must minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). The permittee must consider the following (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints

and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimizing run-off of stormwater to material handling areas.

d. Material Storage Areas

The permittee must store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. The permittee must minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from the storage areas. The permittee must specify where materials are stored and provide containment as specified in Section 4.2. If abrasive blasting is performed, the SWPPP must discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. The permittee must implement an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

e. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around marinas with service maintenance activities (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with these industrial activities.

i. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep non-contaminated stormwater run-on away from service and maintenance activities. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

ii. Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage systems meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

f. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

As part of the employee training program, the permittee must address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management, spent solvent management, disposal of spent abrasives, disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, general good housekeeping practices, painting and blasting procedures, pressure washing procedures, engine maintenance and repair procedures, zinc anode disposal and used battery and management.

8.18.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector R must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: fueling; engine maintenance and repair; vessel maintenance and repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting.)

c. Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures (In addition to Section 4.3.2.5)

i. Blasting and Painting Areas

The permittee must document in the SWPPP any standard operating practices relating to blasting and painting (e.g., prohibiting uncontained blasting and painting over open water or prohibiting blasting and painting during windy conditions, which can render containment ineffective).

ii. Storage Areas

The permittee must specify in the SWPPP which materials are stored indoors which are stored outdoors, and how containment is provided in accordance with Section 4.2.3 and Section 4.2.4.

8.18.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector R must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

The permittee must inspect the following areas of the site monthly: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area. At least quarterly and as necessary, the permittee must perform inspection of stormwater management devices (e.g., oil and water separators, sediment traps or chambers, pressure wash collection systems), as well as inspect and/or test facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

8.18.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table R identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector R which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.18.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector R beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.18.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector R beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table R. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector R (Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector R facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	No threshold ²
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector R facilities	Semiannually in the 1 st and 2 nd of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector R facilities	No effluent limits for Sector R		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector R facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	

Table R. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector R (Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector R facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ⁴ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ²Facilities monitoring under the requirements of this sector shall not be subject to the Benchmark requirements for total copper. These facilities must monitor semiannually for total copper for the entire term of the permit. ³Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR. ⁴DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.				

8.19 Sector S – Air Transportation

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.19 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Air Transportation facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector S in Appendix A.

8.19.1 Authorized Discharges

- **Stormwater Discharges**

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from only those portions of the air transportation facility that are utilized for vehicle and aircraft maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations or deicing operations.

The term “deicing” in this permit will generally be used to mean both deicing (removing frost, snow, or ice) and anti-icing (preventing accumulation of frost, snow, or ice) activities, unless specific mention is made otherwise.

- **Non-Stormwater Discharges**

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector S.

8.19.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- **Prohibited Stormwater Discharges**

Stormwater discharges associated with the air transportation facility that are not identified in subsection above are not authorized by this permit. Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

- **Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges**

This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state: aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment washwaters, nor the dry weather discharge of deicing chemicals. A discharge resulting from snowmelt is not a dry weather discharge.

8.19.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector S beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.19.4 Additional Control Measures

Appropriate control measures accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations.

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector S must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. **Aircraft, Vehicles, and Equipment (In addition to Section 4.2.6)**

- i. **Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas**

Store all aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only. To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, implement the following control measures or equivalent (list not exclusive): storing aircraft and ground vehicles indoors; using drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks; and install perimeter drains, dikes

or berms surrounding the storage areas. Appropriate control measures accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations.

ii. Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas

Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from airport fuel system and fueling areas by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive): implementing spill and overflow practices (e.g., placing absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations); using only dry cleanup methods; and collecting stormwater run-off. If the permittee has implemented a SPCC plan, the relevant aspects from the SPCC plan that comply with the requirements of this Section may be cited in the SWPPP. Appropriate control measures accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations.

iii. Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas

Clearly demarcate these areas on the ground using signage or other appropriate means. Minimize the contamination of stormwater run-off from cleaning areas.

iv. Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas

Minimize the contamination of stormwater run-off from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangars) by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive): performing maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of material used in the maintenance areas; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; prohibiting the practice of hosing down the apron or hanger floor; using dry cleanup methods; and collecting the stormwater run-off from the maintenance area and providing treatment with proper disposal or recycling. Appropriate control measures accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations.

b. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (In addition to Section 4.2.8)

Maintain the vessels of stored materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) in good condition to prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater. Vessels shall be visibly labelled (e.g., “used oil,” “Contaminated Jet A”). To minimize contamination of precipitation/run-off from these areas, implement the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive): storing materials indoors; storing waste materials in a centralized location; and installing berms/dikes around storage areas. Appropriate control measures accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations.

c. De-icing Materials (In addition to Section 4.2.7)

i. Aircraft De-icing

Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater run-off from aircraft de-icing areas by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive): installing a centralized deicing pad to recover deicing fluid following application; implementing a plug-and-pump (PnP) system; using vacuum/collection trucks (glycol recovery vehicles); perform de-icing operations indoors with a collection system; storing contaminated stormwater/deicing fluids in tanks; recycling collected deicing fluid where feasible; releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works; separation of contaminated snow.

ii. Runway De-icing

To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from runway deicing, implement the following run-off management control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive): mechanical systems (snowplows, brushes); and pollution prevention practices such as ice detection systems, and airfield prewetting.

iii. Clear Ice De-Icing

When applying deicing fluids during non-precipitation events (also referred to as “clear ice de-icing”), implement the following control measures or equivalent measures to prevent unauthorized discharge of pollutants (dry-weather discharges of pollutants would need permitting under C.G.S. 22a-430 or 22a-430b), or to minimize the discharge of pollutants from deicing fluids in later stormwater discharges (list not exclusive): recovering deicing fluids; preventing the fluids from entering storm sewers or other stormwater discharge conveyances (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains); releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works. Used deicing fluid should be recycled whenever practicable. Appropriate control measures accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations.

iv. Source Reduction

Consistent with safety considerations minimize the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used that could add pollutants to stormwater discharges. Chemical options to replace pavement deicers (urea or glycol) include (list not exclusive): potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; and anhydrous sodium acetate.

1. Runway Deicing Operations

To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from runway deicing operations, implement the following source reduction control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive): metered application of chemicals; pre-wetting dry chemical constituents prior to application; installing a runway ice detection system; implementing anti-icing operations as a preventative measure against ice buildup; heating sand; and product substitution. Appropriate control measures accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations.

2. Aircraft Deicing Operations

Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from aircraft deicing operations. Determine whether excessive application of deicing chemicals occurs and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. Determine whether alternatives to glycol and whether containment measures for applied chemicals are feasible. Implement the following control measures or equivalent measures for reducing deicing fluid (list not exclusive): forced-air deicing systems, computer-controlled fixed-gantry systems, infrared technology, hot water, varying glycol content to air temperature, enclosed-basket deicing trucks, mechanical methods, solar radiation, hangar storage, aircraft covers, and thermal blankets for MD-80s and DC-9s. The permittee must consider using ice-detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems where feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations. The evaluations and determinations required by this subparagraph should be carried out by the personnel most familiar with the particular aircraft and flight operations and related systems in question (versus an outside entity such as the airport authority).

8.19.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector S must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface run-off: aircraft and

runway deicing operations; fueling stations; aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance/cleaning areas; and storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

In the inventory of exposed materials, the permittee must describe in the SWPPP the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; and aircraft and runway deicing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing stations, runways, taxiways, and ramps). If deicing chemicals are used, a record of the types (including the Safety Data Sheets [SDS]) used and the monthly quantities, either as measured or, in the absence of metering, using best estimates, must be maintained. This includes all deicing chemicals, not just glycols and urea (e.g., potassium acetate), because large quantities of these other chemicals can still have an adverse impact on receiving waters. Deicing operators must provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion with any comprehensive airport SWPPPs.

c. Vehicle and Equipment Washwater Requirements

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the method for disposal of vehicle and equipment washwater (i.e., permit issued under 22a-430 or 22a-430b or hauled off site). Discharges of vehicle and equipment washwater are not authorized by this permit for this sector.

d. Documentation of Control Measures Used for Management of Run-off

The permittee must document in their SWPPP the control measures used for collecting or containing contaminated melt water from collection areas used for disposal of contaminated snow.

e. De-icing Procedures

i. De-icing Season

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December-February, October - March) during which deicing activities typically occur at the facility.

ii. Deicing BMPs (In addition to Section 4.3.2.5)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections and monitoring which must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season.

iii. Urea and Glycol Usage (See subsection 10.8.4.10.8.4b above and Section 4.3.2.4)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP whether the deicing chemical usage exceeds thresholds of 100,000 gallons glycol and/or 100 tons of urea.

iv. Glycol can mean ethylene glycol or propylene glycol.

Urea Certification

- v. For both existing and new “primary airports” (as defined at 40 CFR 449.2) with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures that discharge stormwater from airfield pavement deicing activities, there shall be no discharge of airfield pavement deicers containing urea. To comply with this limitation, such airports must do one of the following: (1) certify annually using the certification statement in Appendix I on the Annual Report that the permittee does not use pavement deicers containing urea and maintain that certification in the SWPPP, or (2) meet the annual effluent limitation in Table S-2.

f. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around areas of vehicle and aircraft fueling, service, maintenance, and cleaning (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C).

However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with these industrial activities.

i. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees in Sector S should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep uncontaminated stormwater run-on away from areas of vehicle and aircraft fueling, service, maintenance, and cleaning activities. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

ii. Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage systems meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

8.19.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, permittees in Sector S that conduct aircraft de-icing must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

At a minimum, the permittee must conduct inspections of area(s) used for de-icing at least monthly during the deicing season (e.g., October through April) and at least weekly during periods when de-icing is actively occurring. If the facility needs to deice before or after this period, expand the monthly inspections to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used. The Commissioner may specifically require the permittee to increase inspection frequencies.

8.19.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table S-1 and S-2 identify monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector S which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

Permittees in Sector S that conduct aircraft deicing shall collect at least one semi-annual stormwater sample and, in the case of benchmarks, any required follow-up samples during or immediately following deicing operations when there is a discharge. Stormwater samples shall be collected in such a manner that they are representative of stormwater quality resulting from deicing operations.

Table S-2 also identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be authorized under this permit. Exceedance of any effluent limit is a violation of the general permit.

a. Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards (In addition to Section 4.5.3)

i. Airfield Pavement Deicing

For both existing and new "primary airports" (as defined at 40 CFR 449.2) with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures that discharge stormwater from airfield pavement deicing activities, there shall be no discharge of airfield pavement deicers containing urea. To comply with this limitation, such airports must do one of the following: (1) certify annually using the certification statement in Appendix I on the Annual Report that the permittee does not use pavement deicers containing urea and

maintain that certification in the SWPPP and Annual Report, or (2) meet the annual effluent limitation in Table S-2.

ii. Aircraft Deicing

Airports that are both “primary airports” (as defined at 40 CFR 449.2) and new sources (“new airports”) with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures must meet the applicable requirements for aircraft deicing at 40 CFR 449.11(a). Discharges of the collected aircraft deicing fluid directly to waters of the state are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

iii. Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping

For new and existing airports subject to the effluent limitations in subparagraphs (i) or (ii), above, the permittee must comply with the applicable monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements outlined in 40 CFR 449.20.

8.19.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector S beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.19.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector S beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

8.19.10 Multiple Operators at Air Transportation Facilities

Air transportation facilities often have more than one operator who could discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity. Operators include the airport authority and airport tenants, including air passenger or cargo companies, fixed-based operators, and other parties who routinely perform industrial activities on airport property.

a. Permit Coverage and Submittal of Registrations

Where an airport transportation facility has multiple industrial operators that discharge stormwater, each individual operator must obtain coverage under a stormwater permit and develop a SWPPP for the operator’s area(s) of the airport. To obtain coverage under the industrial permit, all such operators must meet the eligibility requirements in Section 2 and must submit a registration, per Section 3 (or, if appropriate, a no exposure certification per Part 1.4).

b. Permit Implementation Responsibilities for Airport Authority and Tenants

The airport authority, in collaboration with its tenants, may choose to implement certain permit requirements on behalf of its tenants in order to increase efficiency and eliminate redundancy or duplication of effort. All operators and their separate SWPPP contributions and compliance responsibilities must be clearly identified. For each activity that an operator (e.g., the airport authority) conducts on behalf of another operator (e.g., a tenant), the SWPPP for each must describe a process for reporting results to the latter operator and for ensuring appropriate follow-up, if necessary, by all affected operators. Options available to the airport authority and its tenants for implementation of permit requirements include:

- i. The airport authority performs certain activities on behalf of itself and its tenants and reports on its activities.
- ii. Tenants provide the airport authority with relevant inputs about tenants’ activities, including deicing chemical usage, and the airport authority compiles and reports on tenants’ and its own activities.
- iii. Tenants independently perform, document, and submit required information on their activities.

8.19.10.2 Duty to Comply

All individual operators are responsible for implementing their SWPPPs, and operators must ensure that their individual activities do not render another operator's stormwater controls ineffective. In addition, the general conditions found in Section 6 apply to each individual operator. For multiple operators at an airport with shared responsibilities this means that each individual operator remains responsible for ensuring all requirements of its own permit coverage are met regardless of whether the SWPPP allocates the actual implementation of any of those responsibilities to another entity. That is, the failure of the entity allocated responsibility in the SWPPP to implement a permit requirement on behalf of other operators does not negate the other operators' ultimate liability.

Table S-1. Benchmark and Additional Monitoring Requirements for Sector S (Air Transportation)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector S facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) ²	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector S facilities	Semiannually in the 1 st and 2 nd year of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None
	Applies only to Sector S facilities conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing urea	Annually during de-icing season for permit term	Ammonia ³	None ²
	Applies only to Sector S facilities conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing ethylene glycol	Annually during de-icing season for permit term	Ethylene Glycol ³	None

Table S-1. Benchmark and Additional Monitoring Requirements for Sector S (Air Transportation)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
	Applies only to Sector S facilities conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing propylene glycol	Annually during de-icing season for permit term	Propylene Glycol ³	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies only to Sector S facilities with run-off containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new “primary airports” (as defined at 40 CFR 449.2) with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	Annually for permit term	Ammonia as Nitrogen ⁴	14.7 mg/L ^{4,5} (daily maximum)
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector S facilities	Once in the permit term ⁶	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector S facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ⁷ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹ Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).				
² The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed in Table S-2 is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).				
³ For facilities conducting aircraft deicing, at least one semiannual sample for these parameters, and any required follow-up samples, must be collected when deicing activities are occurring. Monitor ONLY those discharge points that collect stormwater from areas where deicing material storage is occurring.				

Table S-1. Benchmark and Additional Monitoring Requirements for Sector S (Air Transportation)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
⁴ To comply with this limitation, such airports must do one of the following: (1) certify annually using the certification statement in Appendix I that the permittee does not use pavement deicers containing urea and maintain that certification in the SWPPP and Annual Report, or (2) meet the annual effluent limitation of 14.7 mg/L. ⁵ The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed here is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3). ⁶ Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR. ⁷ DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress .				

8.20 Sector T – Treatment Works

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.20 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Treatment Works as identified by the activity code “TW” under Sector T in Appendix A.

The requirements listed under this Sector apply to all existing point source stormwater discharges associated with the following activities: Treatment works treating domestic sewage, or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage that are located within the confines of a facility with a design flow of 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD) or more.

8.20.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector T are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector T.

8.20.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state: Sanitary and industrial wastewater and equipment and vehicle washwater.

8.20.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector T beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.20.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector T must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. Management of Run-off (In addition to Section 4.2.11.1)

To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, the permittee must implement control measures such as routing stormwater to the treatment works.

The term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

- b. Minimize Exposure (In addition to Section 4.2.3)

To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, the permittee must cover or otherwise protect exposed materials from stormwater. Areas that must be protected from stormwater include the following (list not exclusive): grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage, or disposal

areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station).

c. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

At a minimum, training must address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and controls; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; and proper procedures for using fertilizer, herbicides, and pesticides.

8.20.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector T must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and storage areas for process chemicals, petroleum products, solvents, fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them, as applicable: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and access roads and rail lines.

c. Wastewater and Washwater Requirements

If wastewater and/or vehicle and equipment washwater is not authorized by another NPDES permit but is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite, retained onsite), the disposal method must be described and all pertinent information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination) must be included in the SWPPP. Discharges of vehicle and equipment washwater, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit.

8.20.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector T must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

In addition to Section 4.4, the permittee shall include the following areas in all inspections: access roads and rail lines; grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station.

8.20.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table T identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector T which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.20.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector T beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.20.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector T beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table T. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector T (Treatment Works)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector T facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector T facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector T		
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector T facilities	No effluent limits for Sector T		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector T facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	

Table T. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector T (Treatment Works)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector T facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ²DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress. ³Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.21 Sector U – Food and Kindred Products

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.21 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Food and Kindred Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector U in Appendix A.

8.21.1 Authorized Discharges

- **Stormwater Discharges**

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector U are authorized.

- **Non-Stormwater Discharges**

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector U.

8.21.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- **Prohibited Stormwater Discharges**

None.

- **Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges**

This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state: discharges containing boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging, and vehicle washing and clean-out operations.

8.21.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector U beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.21.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector U must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. **Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)**

If the permittee intends to use chemicals at their site for pest control, the permittee must do the following: address pest control in the employee training program; minimize the discharge risk around areas of chemical pesticide storage; use chemicals in accordance with good engineering practices and specifications of chemical supplier; and comply with state/local requirements.

8.21.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector U must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

- a. **Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)**

The permittee shall document in the SWPPP the locations of the following activities if they are exposed to precipitation or run-off: vents and stacks from cooking, drying, and similar operations; dry product vacuum transfer lines; animal holding pens; manure and waste bedding disposal areas; spoiled product management; and broken product container storage areas.

- b. **Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)**

The permittee shall document in the SWPPP, in addition to food and kindred products processing-related industrial activities, application and storage of pest control chemicals (e.g., rodenticides, insecticides, fungicides) used on plant grounds and associated containment measures.

8.21.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector U must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

The permittee shall inspect on a monthly basis, at a minimum, the following areas where the potential for exposure to stormwater exists: truck fueling and maintenance areas; loading and unloading areas for all significant materials; storage areas, including associated containment areas; waste management units; vents and stacks emanating from industrial activities; spoiled product and broken product container holding areas; animal holding pens; manure and waste bedding disposal areas; staging areas; air pollution control equipment; and areas of chemical pesticide storage.

8.21.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table U identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector U which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.21.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector U beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.21.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector U beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table U. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector U (Food and Kindred Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector U facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector U facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector U		
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector U facilities	No effluent limits for Sector U		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector U facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	

Table U. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector U (Food and Kindred Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector U facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹ Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ² DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress . ³ Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.22 Sector V – Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Products

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.22 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product manufacturing as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector V in Appendix A.

8.22.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector V are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector V.

8.22.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state: discharges of wastewater (e.g., wastewater resulting from wet processing or from any processes relating to the production process), reused or recycled water, and waters used in cooling towers.

8.22.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector V beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.22.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector V must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Good Housekeeping

i. Material Storage Areas

The permittee must plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, petroleum products, solvents, and dyes) in a protected area, away from drains. The permittee must minimize contamination of the stormwater run-off from such storage areas. Also, consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances. For storing empty chemical drums or containers, ensure that the drums and containers are clean (consider triple-rinsing) and that there is no contact of residuals with precipitation or run-off. Collect and dispose of washwater from these cleanings properly.

The term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

ii. Material Handling Areas

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from material handling operations and areas through implementation of site-specific control measures such as the following (list not exclusive): using spill and overflow protection; covering fueling areas; and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of material may occur. When applicable, the permittee must address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater.

iii. Fueling Areas

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from fueling areas by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive): covering the fueling area (where feasible); using spill and overflow protection; minimizing run-on of stormwater to the fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling stormwater run-off collected from the fueling area.

iv. Above-ground Storage Tank Areas (In addition to Section 4.2.4)

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from above-ground storage tank, including the associated piping and valves, by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive): regular cleanup of these areas; including measures for tanks, piping and valves explicitly in the SPCC program; minimizing run-off of stormwater from adjacent areas; restricting access to the area; inserting filters in adjacent catch basins; providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

The permittee must implement impermeable secondary containment in these areas in accordance with Section 4.2.4 as required for both stationary and mobile liquid storage stations. The impermeable secondary containment area must be roofed in a manner which minimizes stormwater entry to the containment area, except for a containment area which stores tanks or containers of 100-gallon capacity or more, in which case a roof is not required.

Stormwater that may accumulate in a containment area may be discharged only after the permittee conducts testing to confirm that it contains none of the relevant pollutants stored in the containment area (e.g., anti-freeze, copper (from pressure washwater), nutrients, etc.). For petroleum storage containment areas, visual inspection for a sheen fulfills this requirement. If testing is not conducted or if it indicates the presence of a relevant pollutant, this containment water must be treated and/or disposed of according to state and federal regulations.

b. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

As part of the employee training program, the permittee must address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): use of reused and recycled waters; solvents management; proper disposal of dyes; proper disposal of petroleum products and spent lubricants; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; and general good housekeeping practices.

8.22.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector V must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

8.22.5.1 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: industry-specific significant materials and industrial activities (e.g., backwinding, beaming, bleaching, backing bonding, carbonizing, carding, cut and sew operations, de-sizing, drawing, dyeing locking, fulling, knitting, mercerizing, opening, packing, plying, scouring, slashing, spinning,

synthetic-felt processing, textile waste processing, tufting, turning, weaving, web forming, winging, yarn spinning, and yarn texturing).

a. **Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas**

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors.

8.22.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector V must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

The permittee must inspect, at least monthly, the following activities and areas (at a minimum): transfer and transmission lines, spill prevention, good housekeeping practices, management of process waste products, and all structural and nonstructural management practices.

8.22.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table V identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector V which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.22.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector V beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.22.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector V beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table V. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector V (Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector V facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector V facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector V		
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector V facilities	No effluent limits for Sector V		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector V facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	

IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector V facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges
¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ²DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress. ³Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.			

8.23 Sector W – Furniture and Fixtures

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.23 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Furniture and Fixtures facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector W in Appendix A.

8.23.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector W are authorized.

- Non-stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector W.

8.23.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

8.23.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector W beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.23.4 Additional Control Measures

There are no additional control measures for Sector W beyond those listed in Section 4.2.

8.23.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector W must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

- a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: material storage (including tanks or other vessels used for liquid or waste storage) areas; outdoor material processing areas; areas where wastes are treated, stored, or disposed of; access roads; and rail spurs.

8.23.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

There are no additional inspection requirements for Sector W beyond those listed in Section 4.4.

8.23.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table W identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector W which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.23.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector W beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.23.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector W beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table W. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector W (Furniture and Fixtures)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector W facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector W facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector W		
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector W facilities	No effluent limits for Sector W		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector W facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	

Table W. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector W (Furniture and Fixtures)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector W facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

²DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress>.

³Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.24 Sector X – Printing and Publishing

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.24 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Printing and Publishing, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector X in Appendix A.

8.24.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector X are authorized.

- Non-stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector X.

8.24.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

8.24.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector X beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.24.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector X must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Good Housekeeping (In addition to Section 4.2.2)

i. Material Storage Areas

The permittee must plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, hazardous waste, empty drums, portable and mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, and fuel oil) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the stormwater run-off from such storage areas. Also, consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances.

The term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

ii. Material Handling Area

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from material handling operations and areas (e.g., blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading, and unloading materials) by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive): using spill and overflow protection; covering fueling areas; and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals or wastewater.

iii. Fueling Areas

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, (list not exclusive): covering the fueling area (where feasible); using spill and overflow protection; minimizing run-off of stormwater to the fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling stormwater run-off collected from the fueling area.

iv. Above-ground Storage Tank Area

The permittee must minimize contamination of the stormwater run-off from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves, through implementation of control measures such as the following, (list not exclusive): regularly cleaning these areas; explicitly addressing tanks; piping and valves in the SPCC program; minimizing stormwater run-off from adjacent areas; restricting access to the area; inserting filters in adjacent catch basins; providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

The permittee must implement impermeable secondary containment in these areas in accordance with Section 4.2.4 as required for both stationary and mobile liquid storage stations. The impermeable secondary containment area must be roofed in a manner which minimizes stormwater entry to the containment area, except for a containment area which stores tanks or containers of 100-gallon capacity or more, in which case a roof is not required.

Stormwater that may accumulate in a containment area may be discharged only after the permittee conducts testing to confirm that it contains none of the relevant pollutants stored in the containment area (e.g., anti-freeze, copper (from pressure washwater), nutrients, etc.). For petroleum storage containment areas, visual inspection for a sheen fulfills this requirement. If testing is not conducted or if it indicates the presence of a relevant pollutant, this containment water must be treated and/or disposed of according to state and federal regulations

b. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

As part of the employee training program, the permittee must address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): spent solvent management, spill prevention and control, used oil management, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

8.24.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector X must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas

Describe in the Plan the containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors.

8.24.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

There are no additional inspection requirements for Sector X beyond those listed in Section 4.4.

8.24.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table X identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector X which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.24.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector X beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.24.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector X beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table X. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector X (Printing and Publishing)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector X facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector X facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector X		
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector X facilities	No effluent limits for Sector X		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector X facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	

Table X. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector X (Printing and Publishing)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector X facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

²DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress>.

³Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

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

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.25 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector Y in Appendix A.

8.25.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector Y are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector Y beyond.

8.25.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

8.25.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector Y beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.25.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector Y must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. Controls for Rubber Manufacturers (In addition to Section 4.2)

The permittee must minimize the discharge of zinc in their stormwater discharges. The term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

Subparagraphs (I) – (V) in this subsection identify possible sources of zinc to be reviewed and list control measures to be implemented as appropriate for the site. The permittee must implement additional control measures such as the following examples (list not exclusive): using chemicals purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags; storing in-use materials in sealable containers, ensuring an airspace between the container and the cover to minimize “puffing” losses when the container is opened; and using automatic dispensing and weighing equipment.

- i. Zinc Bags

The permittee must ensure proper handling and storage of zinc bags at the facility through implementation of control measures such as the following (list not exclusive): employee training on the handling and storage of zinc bags; indoor storage of zinc bags; cleanup of zinc spills without washing the zinc into the storm drain; and the use of 2,500-pound sacks of zinc rather than 50- to 100-pound sacks.

- ii. Dumpsters

Minimize discharges of zinc from dumpsters through implementation of control measures such as the following (list not exclusive): covering the dumpster; moving the dumpster indoors; and providing a lining for the dumpster.

iii. Dust Collectors and Baghouses

Minimize contributions of zinc to stormwater from dust collectors and baghouses. Replace or repair, as appropriate, improperly operating dust collectors and baghouses.

iv. Grinding Operations

Minimize contamination of stormwater as a result of dust generation from rubber grinding operations through the use of a dust collection system, or other equivalent measure.

v. Zinc Stearate Coating Operations

Eliminate the potential for stormwater contamination from drips and spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain.

b. Controls for Plastic Products Manufacturers

Minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in stormwater discharges through implementation of control measures such as the following (list not exclusive): minimizing spills; cleaning up of spills promptly and thoroughly; sweeping thoroughly; pellet capturing; employee education; and disposal precautions.

8.25.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements the permittees in Sector Y must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Potential Pollutant Sources for Rubber Manufacturers (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

Document in the Plan the use of zinc at the facility and the possible pathways through which zinc may be discharged in stormwater run-off.

8.25.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector Y must also implement the following additional inspection requirements: monthly routine inspections must include evaluation of material handling and storage areas, dust control mechanisms, and catch basins for zinc dust.

8.25.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table Y identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector Y which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.25.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector Y beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.25.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector Y beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table Y. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector Y (Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector Y facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector Y facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector Y		
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector Y facilities	No effluent limits for Sector Y		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector Y facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for <i>Daphnia pulex</i>	None
			LC ₅₀ for <i>Mysidopsis bahia</i>	

Table Y. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector Y (Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector Y facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ²DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress. ³Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.26 Sector Z –Reserved for Future Use

8.27 Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 10.16 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Fabricated Metal Products facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AA in Appendix A.

8.27.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector AA are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector AA beyond.

8.27.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

8.27.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector AA beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.27.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector AA must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Good Housekeeping

i. Raw Steel Handling Storage

The permittee must minimize the generation of and/or recover and properly manage scrap metals, fines, and iron dust. Include measures for containing materials within storage handling areas.

ii. Paints and Painting Equipment

The permittee must minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment to stormwater.

b. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

The permittee must ensure that the necessary equipment to implement a cleanup is available to personnel. The following areas should be addressed:

i. Metal Fabricating Areas

The permittee must maintain clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Use dry clean-up techniques where practicable.

ii. Storage Areas for Raw Metal

The permittee must keep these areas free of conditions that could cause, or impede appropriate and timely response to, spills or leakage of materials through implementation of control measures such as the following (list not exclusive): maintaining storage areas so that there is easy access in the event of a spill and labeling stored materials to aid in identifying spill contents.

- iii. Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas
The permittee must minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from storage areas for metal working fluids.
- iv. Cleaners and Rinse Water
The permittee must control and clean up spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners, control sand buildup and disbursement from sandblasting operations, and prevent exposure of recyclable wastes. Substitute environmentally benign cleaners when possible.
- v. Lubricating Oil and Hydraulic Fluid Operations
The permittee must minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from lubricating oil and hydraulic fluid operations. Use monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control leaks and overflows where feasible. Install perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or equivalent measures where feasible.
- vi. Chemical Storage Areas (In addition to Section 4.2.4)
The permittee must minimize stormwater contamination and accidental spillage in chemical storage areas and include a program to inspect containers and identify proper disposal methods.
The permittee must implement impermeable secondary containment in these areas in accordance with Section 4.2.4 as required for both stationary and mobile liquid storage stations.
- c. Spills and Leaks
In the spill prevention and response procedures, required by Section 4.2.8, the permittee must pay attention to the following materials (at a minimum): chromium, toluene, pickle liquor, sulfuric acid, zinc and other water priority chemicals, and hazardous chemicals and wastes.

8.27.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector AA must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

- a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)
The permittee must document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: raw metal storage areas; finished metal storage areas; scrap disposal collection sites; equipment storage areas; retention and detention basins; temporary and permanent diversion dikes or berms; right-of-way or perimeter diversion devices; sediment traps and barriers; processing areas, including outside painting areas; wood preparation; recycling; and raw material storage.
- b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)
The permittee must document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: loading and unloading operations for paints, chemicals, and raw materials; outdoor storage activities for raw materials, paints, empty containers, corn cobs, chemicals, and scrap metals; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities such as grinding, cutting, degreasing, buffing, and brazing; onsite waste disposal practices for spent solvents, sludge, pickling baths, shavings, ingot pieces, and refuse and waste piles.

8.27.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector AA must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

At a minimum, the permittee must include the following areas in all inspections: raw metal storage areas, finished product storage areas, material and chemical storage areas, spent solvents and chemical storage areas, recycling areas, loading and unloading areas, equipment storage areas, paint areas, drainage from roof and vehicle fueling and maintenance areas. Potential pollutants include chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel, and related materials.

8.27.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table AA identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector AA which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.27.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector AA beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.27.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector AA beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table AA. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AA (Fabricated Metal Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector AA facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
			Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector AA facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector AA		
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector AA facilities	No effluent limits for Sector AA		

Table AA. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AA (Fabricated Metal Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector AA facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector AA facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ²DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress. ³Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.28 Sector AB – Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery Facilities

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.28 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AB in Appendix A.

8.28.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector AB are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector AB.

8.28.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

8.28.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector AB beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.28.4 Additional Control Measures

There are no additional control measures for Sector AB beyond those listed in Section 4.2.

8.28.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector AB must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

- a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

The permittee must identify in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations.

8.28.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

There are no additional inspection requirements for Sector AB beyond those listed in Section 4.4.

8.28.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table AB identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector AB which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.28.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector AB beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.28.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector AB beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table AB. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AB (Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector AB facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector AB facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector AB		
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector AB facilities	No effluent limits for Sector AB		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector AB facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	

Table AB. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AB (Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector AB facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ²DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress. ³Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.29 Sector AC – Electronic and Electrical Equipment and components. Photographic and Optical Goods

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.29 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that manufacture Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical goods, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AC in Appendix A.

8.29.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector AC are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector AC.

8.29.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

8.29.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector AC beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.29.4 Additional Control Measures

There are no additional control measures for Sector AC beyond those listed in Section 4.2.

8.29.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

There are no additional SWPPP requirements for Sector AC beyond those listed in Section 4.3.

8.29.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

There are no additional inspection requirements for Sector AC beyond those listed in Section 4.4.

8.29.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

(In addition to Section 4.5) Table AC identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector AC which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.29.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector AC beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.29.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector AC beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table AC. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AC (Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods)					
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT	
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector AC facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)		75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)		5.0 mg/L
			pH		5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)		90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)		0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)		2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)		1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)		0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)		0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)		0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector AC facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector AC			
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector AC facilities	No effluent limits for Sector AC			
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector AC facilities	Once in the permit term ³	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex		None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia		

Table AC. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AC (Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector AC facilities	Annually		Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ² to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges
¹ Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ² DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress . ³ Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.30 Sector AD – Reserved for Future Use

8.31 Sector AE – Bulk Solid De-icing Material Storage

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.31 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Bulk Solid De-icing Material Storage facilities with the capacity to store, at any one time, 30,000 tons or more of solid de-icing materials and as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AE in Appendix A.

8.31.1 Authorized Discharges

- Authorized Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector AE are authorized.

- Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector AE.

8.31.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

Contaminated run-off from bulk storage of de-icing products is a prohibited non-stormwater discharge.

This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state: vehicle and equipment washwaters; the dry weather discharge of deicing chemicals.

8.31.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

In addition to the general definitions specified in Section 6, the permittees in Sector AE must also be aware of the following definitions:

“Bulk Solid De-icing Material Storage” means de-icing material storage facilities with the capacity to store, at any one time, 30,000 tons or more of solid de-icing materials.

“Surface Washwater,” for the purposes of this permit, means water from the washdown or power wash of an external building or road surface which contains mobilized solids, oil and grease, chemical additives (e.g., detergents), dissolved salt, or other pollutants.

“De-icing Chemicals,” for the purposes of this permit, means any chemicals used for de-icing purposes such as sodium chloride, calcium chloride, or calcium magnesium acetate as well as any additives to such chemicals such as molasses (e.g., Magic Minus Zero is a mixture of magnesium chloride and molasses).

8.31.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector AE must also implement the following additional control measures:

The permittee must determine the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December- February, October - March) during which bulk solid deicing material storage typically occurs at the facility. Implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections and monitoring must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season.

- a. Good Housekeeping (In addition to Section 4.2.2)

- i. The site must be swept at a minimum of weekly and, as needed, to prevent de-icing material from leaving the site and/or discharging to waters of the state.

- ii. For bulk solid de-icing material storage facilities with the capacity to store, at any one time, 30,000 tons or more of solid de-icing materials:
 - 1. The entrance, exits, and access roads must be swept, at a minimum twice per week.
 - 2. Truck idling restrictions must be implemented.
 - 3. Wheel wash stations must be installed and used for all vehicles leaving the site to minimize tracking of material and sediment.
- b. Minimize Exposure (In addition to Section 4.2.3)

Road salt must be securely covered during the off-season (approximately 6 months of the year). During the on-season, the salt must be securely covered unless actively loading or unloading. During active use, measures must be taken to minimize exposure to precipitation (e.g., partial covers, staging under roofed structures, or using tarps during non-active periods). This may be accomplished by storing the material in a building or covering it with a waterproof material that is sufficiently secured to withstand damage from wind and not allow precipitation to come in contact with the de-icing material. Sites must be well maintained, meaning the impermeable surface (i.e., road, pavement, etc.) must be visible in all areas except where the stockpile is visible. Bulk solid de-icing material storage facilities with the capacity to store, at any one time, 30,000 tons or more of solid de-icing materials, are exempt from the requirement in Section 4.2.12 of this general permit to cover the solid de-icing material pile (“stockpile”) by structural means (including a rigid or flexible roof) provided the following minimum best management practices are implemented and documented in the site SWPPP:
- c. Locate Stockpile on an Impermeable Surface (In addition to Section 4.2.3)
 - i. The bulk solid de-icing material storage facility must be located on a well-maintained paved and impermeable surface, adequate in size to accommodate the stockpile(s) and all operations associated with delivery, stockpiling, and distribution of de-icing material.
 - ii. The bulk solid de-icing material storage facility (and stockpile(s)) must be set a minimum of ten (10) feet back from all property boundaries.
- d. Provide an Impermeable Cover
 - i. The stockpile must be covered with an impermeable cover except when actively receiving deicing material, actively building the stockpile, or actively loading material out to customers.
 - ii. The impermeable cover must ensure there is no runoff from the pads and loading aprons.
 - iii. Field sewn seams must be double stitched. The impermeable cover must meet the following minimum specifications:
 - 1. Material: Type: Polyethylene, Weight: 6 oz/sq yard, Thickness: 12 mil
 - 2. Tensile Strength: Warp: 200 lbs., Weft: 175 lbs.,
 - 3. Tear Strength: Warp: 60 lbs., Weft: 50 lbs., Mullen Burst: 420 psi
 - iv. The impermeable cover must be weighted down to ensure it is secure all of the time.
 - v. The perimeter of the impermeable cover must be secured to the pavement with ballast.
 - vi. The impermeable cover must be routinely inspected for wear and tear; and replaced as needed.
- e. Receipt/Delivery of De-icing Materials
 - i. During receipt/delivery of de-icing materials to the site, the stockpile must be covered in sections or stages as de-icing material is delivered to create or augment a stockpile.
 - ii. When distributing/removing material from the site, the cover at the working face of the stockpile must be removed only enough to load out the day’s shipment and then the working face must be recovered at the end of the business day, unless there are adverse weather

conditions, then it must be covered as soon as possible following the end of the adverse weather.

- iii. Minimize the exposure of de-icing products such as Magic Minus Zero (Magnesium Chloride and molasses mixture) to rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt.
- f. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around areas where de-icing materials are stored or stockpiled, or where stormwater has commingled with de-icing materials (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater from coming into contact with de-icing material stockpiles.

- i. Stormwater Run-on
Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep uncontaminated stormwater run-on from commingling with de-icing materials. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.
- ii. Best Engineering Practices
The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage system meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.
Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).
- iii. For bulk solid de-icing material storage facilities with the capacity to store, at any one time, 30,000 tons or more of solid de-icing materials:
 - 1. Stockpile perimeter protection must be provided using concrete bin blocks lined with HDPE or equivalent to prevent run-on/off, with designated access points equipped with rubber curbs, asphalt speed bumps, or equivalent vehicle-mountable barriers.
 - 2. At the access points, a vehicle mountable perimeter control will be established using a rubber curb, asphalt speed bump or equivalent measure. These measures will be installed to fully extend to the perimeter protection at either end of the opening.

g. Training

Operations Staff Training: A biannual training program will be conducted for the salt stockpile BMPs. This training program must include the following items:

- i. Stockpile unloading procedures.
- ii. Truck loading operations.
- iii. End-of-day / end-of-shift site cleanup.
- iv. Spill cleanup procedures.
- v. Good housekeeping practices.
- vi. Street sweeping of neighboring roads / right of ways.
- vii. These trainings must be kept current and training protocols must be updated future modifications to site procedures.

8.31.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector AE must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

- a. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

The permittee must assess the potential for activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges and describe those activities in the SWPPP. The following is a list of potential pollutant sources (list not exclusive): vehicle washing area; onsite waste storage or disposal; areas where solid de-icing materials are exposed to stormwater. The SWPPP must also describe the precise chemical ingredients of the de-icing materials being stored on site (e.g., sodium chloride, calcium chloride, ferrocyanide). The Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) (formerly MSDSs or Material Safety Data Sheets) for all de-icing materials stored on-site must be kept in the SWPPP.

b. Bulk Solid De-icing Material Storage Operations

Permittees must describe any measures related to bulk solid de-icing materials storage in their SWPPP:

i. Deicing Material Storage Period

Permittees must document in the SWPPP the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December- February, October - March) during which most deicing activities (e.g., loading, unloading, receiving) and de-icing material storage typically occur at the facility.

ii. Deicing Material Storage BMPs, Inspections, and Monitoring (In addition to Section 4.3.2.5)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the implementation of control measures, including any BMPs for preventing stormwater from commingling with de-icing materials, as well as weekly facility inspections of de-icing stockpiles, and monitoring strategies for de-icing parameters. Emphasis must be placed on these activities throughout the defined deicing season.

8.31.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector AE must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

- a. Permittees must inspect areas around storage piles at least weekly, with particular emphasis on minimizing the exposure of exposed de-icing materials to stormwater. Permittees must also inspect the covers for tears or holes and ensure that BMPS haybales and catch basin inserts are working according to specifications.
- b. For bulk solid de-icing material storage facilities with the capacity to store, at any one time, 30,000 tons or more of solid de-icing materials:
 - i. • Inspections must include checks on stockpile perimeter protection, wheel wash stations, and cover anchoring systems, with deficiencies corrected immediately.

8.31.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table AE identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector AE which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.31.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

In addition to the general requirements for inactive sites listed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, the permittees in Sector L must also inspect covered stockpiles monthly to ensure that solid de-icing materials are not exposed to rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt.

8.31.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector AE beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table AE: All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AE (Bulk Solid De-icing Material Storage)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector AE facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ¹	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector AE facilities	Annually for permit term during de-icing season	Chloride ²	None
			Cyanide ²	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector AE facilities	No effluent limits for Sector AE		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector AE facilities	Once in the permit term ⁴	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	

Table AE: All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AE (Bulk Solid De-icing Material Storage)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector AE facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ³ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	
¹ Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).				
² These are deicing-related parameters. Collect samples and any required follow-up samples, during the timeframe defined in Section 10.21.4 when deicing material storage and activities are occurring. Monitor ONLY those discharge points that collect stormwater from areas where deicing material storage, loading, and unloading are occurring.				
³ DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress .				
⁴ Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.32 Sector AF – Federal, State, or Municipal Fleet Facilities

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Sector AF apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from fleet repair and maintenance facilities operated by a federal, state, or municipal government. These facilities include (but are not limited to) National Guard fleet facilities, Connecticut Department of Transportation (CT DOT) garages, and municipal public works garages, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AF in Appendix A.

8.32.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector AF are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector AF.

8.32.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state: vehicle, equipment, or surface washwater (including tank cleaning operations) containing any additive or chemical (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide).

8.32.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

In addition to the general definitions specified in Section 6, the permittees in Sector AF must also be aware of the following definitions:

“*Apron*,” or concrete apron, also known as “an approach,” is a Section of concrete inserted in one of more places in front of building or structure including in front of the entrance or around the perimeter.

“*Surface Washwater*,” for the purposes of this permit, means non-stormwater discharges from external building or road surface washdown/power wash which contains mobilized solids, oil and grease, chemical additives (e.g., detergents), dissolved salt, or other pollutants.

8.32.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector AF must also implement the following additional control measures:

- a. Vehicle and Equipment Storage

The permittee must minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance. The following are possible control measures:

- i. Use drip pans under vehicles/equipment.
- ii. Store vehicles and equipment indoors.
- iii. Install berms or dikes.

- iv. Use absorbents.
- v. Install roof or coverage over storage areas.
- vi. Clean pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease (with proper washwater disposal).
- b. Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Areas

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from fueling areas. The following are possible control measures:

 - i. Cover the fueling area (where feasible).
 - ii. Use spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment.
 - iii. Minimize stormwater run-on/run-off to the fueling area.
 - iv. Use dry cleanup methods.
 - v. Provide spill kits and catch basin covers nearby.
 - vi. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.
- c. Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning

This permit does not authorize the discharge of vehicle/equipment washwaters to the ground, storm sewer system, or any surface waters of the state. Vehicle/equipment washwater must be authorized under a separate permit issued by the Commissioner (pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.) for discharge to the sanitary sewer or collected and hauled for proper disposal.

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning. The permittee must implement the following (or other equivalent measures):

 - i. Perform all cleaning operations indoors, where feasible.
 - ii. Cover the cleaning operation.
 - iii. Ensure that all washwater drains to a proper collection system such as a sanitary sewer system (in accordance with applicable state and local guidelines) or holding tank.
- d. Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance. The permittee must implement the following (or other equivalent measures):

 - i. Perform maintenance activities indoors, where feasible.
 - ii. Use drip pans.
 - iii. Keep an organized inventory of materials used in the shop.
 - iv. Drain all parts of fluids prior to disposal.
 - v. Prohibit wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to storm sewer systems, waterbodies, or wetlands.
 - vi. Use dry cleanup methods.
 - vii. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.
 - viii. Minimize run-on/run-off of stormwater to and from maintenance areas.
- e. Material Storage Areas

The permittee must maintain all material storage vessels (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) to prevent contamination of stormwater and plainly label them (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents"). To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from material storage areas, implement the following or other equivalent, control measures (list not exclusive):

- i. Store the materials indoors.
 - ii. Install berms/dikes around the areas.
 - iii. Minimize run-off of stormwater to the areas.
 - iv. Use dry cleanup methods.
 - v. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.
- f. Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas

The permittee must minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from locomotive sanding areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, (list not exclusive):

- i. Cover sanding areas.
 - ii. Minimize stormwater run-on/run-off.
 - iii. Use other appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by stormwater.

- g. Solid De-icing Material Storage (In addition to Section 4.2.8)

The permittee must determine the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December - February, October - March) during which solid de-icing material storage typically occurs at the facility. Implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections and monitoring must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season.

The permittee must ensure that storage piles of deicing materials (including pure salt, salt alternatives or either of these mixed with other materials) used for deicing or any other commercial or industrial purposes that are in place for more than 180 days must be enclosed or covered by a rigid or flexible roof or other structural means. Such structure must not allow for the migration or release of material outside of the structure through its sidewalls or beyond the apron, especially when loading or unloading salt.

For temporary storage piles of de-icing materials in place for less than 180 days per year, a waterproof cover may be used to prevent exposure to precipitation (except for exposure necessary to add or remove materials from the pile).

In areas with a ground water classification of GA or GAA, an impervious liner must be utilized under any de-icing material pile to prevent infiltration to ground water. In addition, no new road salt or de-icing materials storage facilities must be located within a 100-year floodplain as defined and mapped for each municipality under 44 CFR 59 et seq. or within 250 feet of a well utilized for potable drinking water supply or within a Level A aquifer protection area as defined by mapping pursuant to Section 22a-354c of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- h. Liquid De-icing Material Storage

The permittee must ensure that container for liquid de-icing materials be constructed with impermeable secondary containment which will hold at least 110% of the volume of the container without overflow from the containment area.

For storage containers for liquid de-icing materials, the permittee must identify containment control measures as part of the SWPPP. Containment control measure options may include but are not limited to:

- i. Regularly inspect equipment for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts of equipment.
 - ii. Establish a preventative maintenance program.
 - iii. Use dry absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect spills or leaks.
 - iv. Install protection devices such as low-level alarms or equivalent devices.

- v. Implement containment or diversion structures to prevent spills or leaks from entering a storm sewer system.
- vi. Use drainage control and other diversionary structures (dikes, impermeable berms, curbing, pits).
- i. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around areas of vehicle and equipment fueling, service, maintenance, and cleaning (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with these industrial activities.

 - i. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep non-contaminated stormwater run-on away from areas of vehicle and equipment fueling, service, maintenance, and cleaning activities. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.
 - ii. Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage systems meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).
- j. Employee Training

The permittee must train personnel within 90 days of employment and at least once a year in accordance with Section 4.2.13 and address the following activities, as applicable:

 - i. Used oil and spent solvent management.
 - ii. Fueling procedures.
 - iii. General good housekeeping practices.
 - iv. Proper painting procedures.
 - v. Used battery management.

8.32.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector AF must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

- a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

The permittee must identify in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface run-off: vehicle and equipment storage areas (storage areas for vehicle/equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks); vehicle and equipment fueling areas; material storage areas; vehicle and equipment cleaning areas; vehicle and equipment maintenance areas; locomotive sanding (loading sand for traction) areas; liquid and solid de-icing material storage; other liquid storage tanks; loading/unloading areas; waste storage areas (areas where treatment, storage or disposal of wastes occur); other processing areas; and other storage areas.
- b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

The permittee must assess the potential for activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges and describe those activities in the SWPPP. The following is a list of potential pollutant sources (list not exclusive): vehicle washing area; onsite waste storage or disposal; dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance; illicit plumbing connections between interior floor drains and the storm sewer system(s); and fueling areas.

c. Solid De-icing Material Storage

Permittees must describe any measures related to solid de-icing materials storage (if it occurs on site) in their SWPPP:

d. Deicing Material Storage Period

Permittees must document in the SWPPP the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December- February, October - March) during which deicing activities and de-icing material storage typically occur at the facility.

e. Deicing Material Storage BMPs, Inspections, and Monitoring

(See Section 4.3.2.5) The permittee must document in the SWPPP the implementation of control measures, including any BMPs for preventing stormwater from commingling with de-icing materials, as well as facility inspections of de-icing stockpiles, and monitoring strategies for de-icing parameters. Emphasis must be placed on these activities throughout the defined deicing season.

8.32.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector AF must also implement the following additional inspection requirements: storage areas for vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance; fueling areas; indoor and outdoor vehicle/equipment maintenance areas; material storage areas; vehicle/equipment cleaning areas; de-icing material storage areas; and loading/unloading areas.

8.32.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table AF identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector AF which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

a. Monitoring for Chloride and Cyanide

Monitoring for chloride and cyanide for those facilities that have solid de-icing material storage must be conducted during the prescribed de-icing season (e.g., November through March).

b. Federal, State, or Municipal Facilities Consisting Solely of Solid De-icing Material Storage

Federal, state, or municipal facilities consisting solely of solid de-icing material storage (i.e., satellite stations for de-icing storage) are not required to sample and are not subject the requirements in Table AF if they meet all of the following conditions:

- i. They do not perform vehicle repair and maintenance.
- ii. They are not continually staffed.
- iii. They do not store more than 30,000 tons of solid de-icing material at any one time.

c. Federal, State, or Municipal Facilities without Vehicle Maintenance and Repair

Sector AF Facilities that do not conduct vehicle repair and maintenance on-site must conduct benchmark monitoring at least once per permit term.

Permittees for such facilities that do not conduct vehicle repair and maintenance on-site must utilize the following guidance in lieu of Section 4.6.3.1:

- i. For any parameter with a value that is above the benchmark but less than two (2) times greater than the benchmark threshold, the permittee must review the SWPPP and existing stormwater control measures. The permittee must immediately review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of their stormwater control measures to ensure the effectiveness of existing measures and determine if modifications are necessary to meet the benchmark threshold for the applicable parameter. Examples may include the following: review sources of pollution, spill, and leak procedures, and/or non-stormwater discharges; conduct a single comprehensive clean-up; make a change in a subcontractor; implement a new control measure, and/or increase inspections. After reviewing the SWPPP and stormwater control measures, the permittee must implement additional measures, considering good engineering practices, that would reasonably be expected to bring the site's exceedances below the parameter's benchmark threshold. The permittee must document actions taken in the SWPPP. No further sampling is required.
- ii. For any parameter with a value that is equal to or greater than two (2) times the benchmark, the permittee must review the SWPPP and Existing Stormwater Control Measures. The permittee must immediately review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of their stormwater control measures to ensure the effectiveness of existing measures and determine if modifications are necessary to meet the benchmark threshold for the applicable parameter. Examples may include the following: review sources of pollution, spill, and leak procedures, and/or non-stormwater discharges; conduct a single comprehensive clean-up; make a change in a subcontractor; implement a new control measure, and/or increase inspections. After reviewing the SWPPP and stormwater control measures, the permittee must implement additional measures, considering good engineering practices, that would reasonably be expected to bring the site's exceedances below the parameter's benchmark threshold. Once a SWPPP review is completed and control measures have been implemented, the permittee must sample the discharge to demonstrate the actions taken comply with the general permit and submit the results to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within 30 days of receipt. These steps must continue until the values for all the parameters are at or below the benchmark thresholds. The permittee must document actions taken in the SWPPP.

8.32.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector AF beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.32.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector AF beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table AF: All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AF (Federal, State, or Municipal Government Fleet ^{1,2,3})				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector AF facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ^{1,2,3,4}	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies only to Sector AF with incidental solid de-icing material storage	Annually for permit term during de-icing season	Chloride ⁵	None
			Cyanide ⁵	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector AF facilities	No effluent limits for Sector AF		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector AF facilities	Once in the permit term ^{6, 7}	LC ₅₀ for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC ₅₀ for Mysidopsis bahia	

Table AF: All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AF (Federal, State, or Municipal Government Fleet ^{1,2,3})				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector AF facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ⁸ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

¹The requirements in Sector AF apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from fleet repair and maintenance facilities operated by a federal, state, or municipal government.

²Federal, state, or municipal facilities consisting solely of solid de-icing material storage (i.e., satellite stations for de-icing storage) are not required to sample and are not subject the requirements in Table AF.

³Sector AF Facilities that do not conduct vehicle repair and maintenance on-site must conduct benchmark monitoring at least once per permit term.

⁴Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

⁵These are deicing-related parameters. Collect samples and any required follow-up samples, during the timeframe defined in Section 10.21.4.10.21.4g when deicing material storage is occurring. Monitor ONLY those discharge points that collect stormwater from areas where deicing material storage is occurring.

⁶Sector AF Facilities that do not conduct vehicle repair and maintenance on-site must conduct aquatic toxicity testing at the time of benchmark monitoring.

⁷Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

⁸DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress>.

8.33 Sector AG – Small-Scale Composting Facilities

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.33 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Small-Scale Composting facilities, as identified by the activity code “AG” under Sector AG in Appendix A.

8.33.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

Most stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are authorized for Sector AG.

- Non-stormwater Discharges

There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector AG.

8.33.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

Stormwater that has come into contact with the following is not authorized for discharge to surface water under this permit: chemical formulations sprayed to provide surface protection or coloring.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: contact washwater from washing trucks.

8.33.2.1 Commissioner’s Affirmative Determination

Permittees in Sector AG must design their site such that stormwater run-off up to a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall will not discharge to surface waters. The SWPPP and associated site plan will be reviewed during registration to determine whether the site design is adequate to retain a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event on site.

If the Commissioner concludes that the site is not in compliance with the above, the Commissioner may require the site design to be reviewed, amended as necessary, and certified by a Professional Engineer. Otherwise, the stormwater discharges must be authorized under this general permit as a Solid Waste Volume Reduction Facility (Sector L) or under a separate permit issued by the Commissioner (pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.).

8.33.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

In addition to the general definitions specified in Section 6, the permittees in Sector AG must also be aware of the following definitions:

“*Aerated Static Piles Composting*” means a composting method in which compost feedstock is mixed in large piles and loosely layered with carbon-based bulking materials such as branches, wood chips, or shredded newspaper for aeration; static piles may also have a network of pipes underneath the pile to move air through the pile.

“*Compost Feedstock*” (i.e., raw materials for composting) means feedstock, or raw materials, are those materials that will be processed for aerobic decomposition under controlled conditions (e.g., horse manure and bedding; food scraps from cafeterias and other food preparation establishments; grocery store organics; food processing residuals; spoiled produce; soiled paper; waxed corrugated cardboard; compostable packaging; and carbon sources such as bark, cardboard, leaves, mixed paper, newsprint, wheat straw, wood chips, and sawdust).

“Compost Leachate” means liquid that has passed through or emerged from feedstock piles, static aerated piles, or windrows, and contains dissolved, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such composting activities.

“Compost Wastewater” is a general term for leachate, drained free liquids, contaminated stormwater, and contact washwater from washing trucks, equipment, and exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with compost feedstock or active composting operations in the facility.

“Composting Facility” means land, appurtenances, structures, or equipment where organic materials originating from another process or location that have been separated at the point or source of generation from nonorganic material are recovered using a process of accelerated biological decomposition of organic material under controlled aerobic or anaerobic conditions.

“Contaminated Stormwater” means stormwater that comes into direct contact with compost piles, compost feedstock handling and process areas, drained free liquids, compost leachate, and trucks, equipment, or machinery that have been in direct contact with the compost materials.

“Drained Free Liquids” means aqueous wastes drained from in-vessel composting containers (e.g., drums) or other rigid containers for the storage of compost feedstock or compost.

“In-vessel Composting” means a composting method in which compost feedstock is placed in a drum, silo, or concrete-lined trench where environmental conditions are mechanically controlled, and compost feedstock is physically turned or mixed.

“Non-contaminated Stormwater” means stormwater that does not come into direct contact with compost piles, the compost feedstock handling and treatment areas, composted final product, or composting wastewater.

“Small-scale Composting Facility” mean facilities that process less than 5,000 cubic yards per year of one or more of the following source-separated organic materials (i.e., compost feedstock): horse manure and bedding; food scraps from cafeterias and other food preparation establishments; grocery store organics; food processing residuals; spoiled produce; soiled paper; waxed corrugated cardboard; compostable packaging; and carbon sources such as bark, cardboard, leaves, mixed paper, newsprint, wheat straw, wood chips, and sawdust, as well as any other bulking agents.

“Source-separated Organic Material” means organic material, including, but not limited to, food scraps, food processing residue and soiled or unrecyclable paper that has been separated at the point or source of generation from nonorganic material.

“Windrow Composting” means composting method in which compost material is arrayed in long rows (approximately 4-8 feet in height and 14-16 feet width) and aerated periodically by turning.

8.33.4 Additional Control Measures

Where composting operations are exposed to rainfall or run-off, the permittee must retain the run-off from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event. In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector AG must also implement the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive):

a. Management of Stormwater (In addition to Section 4.2.11 and Section 4.2.12)

i. Stormwater Run-off

Permittees in Sector AG should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for structural control measures to attenuate or eliminate stormwater run-off from the site. Measures which can reduce stormwater volume include infiltration BMPs (infiltration trench, infiltration chamber, infiltration basin, dry well, infiltrating catch basin), filtering BMPs (bioretention systems, sand filters), and vegetated buffers.

A soil evaluation is required for all proposed stormwater infiltration systems to confirm critical soil characteristics and subsurface conditions at the location of the proposed system

including soil types, depth to the seasonal high ground water table, depth to bedrock, and soil infiltration rates (or hydraulic conductivity). This information is used to determine if stormwater infiltration is appropriate for use at the site and to support the design of the infiltration system.

ii. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees in Sector AG should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep non-contaminated stormwater run-on from commingling with compost materials. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

iii. Preserving Vegetated Buffers

Permittees in Sector AG should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for preserving vegetated buffers. Vegetated buffers are naturally vegetated areas between industrial activity and surface waterbodies and wetlands which can mitigate stormwater run-off flow rates, filter run-off, and promote infiltration.

b. Stormwater Treatment

To prevent contaminated stormwater or compost wastewater (leachate, drained free liquids, contaminated stormwater, and contact washwater) from commingling with or polluting a facility's stormwater discharges, or otherwise causing pollution to the waters of the state, the permittees in Sector AG must also implement the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive):

i. Treatment BMPs

Permittees in Sector AG should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for BMPs which provide treatment to stormwater such as Stormwater Pond BMPs (wet pond, extended detention pond), and Stormwater Wetland BMPs (subsurface gravel wetland, shallow wetland).

ii. Compost Leachate Collection and Treatment

Permittees may implement and maintain all elements of a leachate collection and treatment system, to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater.

c. Best Engineering Practices

The permittee must ensure that any engineered stormwater drainage system meet the standards of best engineering practices and are properly designed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

8.33.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector AG must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map

The permittee must include in their site map the following list:

- i. Site boundaries for active composting activities (e.g., in-vessel composting, windrows, or aerated static piles).
- ii. Site boundaries where blending of end-product is occurring.
- iii. Site boundaries for feedstock hauling, loading, or transfer.

- iv. Outdoor areas for compost feedstock storage, processing, and curing.
 - v. Outdoor areas for storage of bulking materials (dry carbon matter for mixing), topsoil's, or other additives for final blended product.
 - vi. Outdoor areas for chemical storage (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides).
 - vii. Outdoor equipment storage, cleaning, and maintenance areas.
 - viii. Access and haul roads.
 - ix. Outline of the drainage areas of each stormwater discharge point within the facility with indications of the types of discharges from the drainage areas.
 - x. Locations of any known compost leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with stormwater run-off.
 - xi. Locations of any leachate collection and handling systems.
- b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources
- The permittee must document in the SWPPP the following sources and activities, as well as any others, that have the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater run-off:
- i. Tabular inventory of the compost feedstock materials (i.e., raw materials) and nature of materials composted (e.g., "yard waste", "commercial food waste", "domestic food waste", etc.).
 - ii. Bulking materials (leaves, newsprint, wood chips) used as a carbon source.
 - iii. Materials, including daily, interim, and final used as cover for stockpiles or for blending final product.
 - iv. Fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides.
 - v. Uncontrolled leachate flows.
 - vi. Any failure or leaks from any leachate collection and treatment systems.
- c. Composting Operations
- The permittee must document how the following criteria have been included in the design of the small-scale composting operations:
- i. Quantities of source materials to be composted.
 - ii. Origin of source materials to be composted.
 - iii. Target carbon-nitrogen ratio.
 - iv. Target moisture content.
 - v. Mix ratios of source materials.
 - vi. Method for mixing materials.
 - vii. Equipment used in all phases of composting.
 - viii. Turning schedule.
 - ix. Temperature monitoring.
 - x. Composting and curing times.
 - xi. Odor control.
 - xii. Area requirements.
 - xiii. End market for compost product.

8.33.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector AG must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

Permittees must inspect composting sites at least once every seven (7) days. Focus should be on areas of feedstock transfer, storage, and processing; areas where aerated static piles or windrows have not matured (fresh piles); areas used for storage of materials which have structural control measures in place (berms, ditches, etc.); evidence of compost leachate or drained free liquid which can migrate into surface waters; any leachate collection and treatment systems; and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site. Ensure that sediment and erosion control measures as well as storm water retention controls are operating properly. For areas with mature piles or windrows where composting has been completed, or the areas for the storage of blended final product, conduct inspections at least once every month.

8.33.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Where composting operations are exposed to rainfall or run-off, the permittee must retain the run-off from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event on site. When a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event cannot be retained on site, and the site discharges to surface waters, Table AG identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector AG which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.33.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

This permit covers stormwater discharges from inactive sites. In addition to the general requirements for inactive sites listed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, the permittees in Sector AG must also implement the following measures:

a. Inspections

No inspection exemptions for unstaffed or inactive facilities. Permittees in Sector AG must continue to inspect quarterly in accordance with the SWPPP.

b. Control Measures

For inactive or unstaffed small-scale composting facilities which still have composting materials outside (composting feedstock, compost aerated static piles or windrows, bulking materials, blending materials, etc.), the following control measures are required:

i. Preventative Maintenance Program

As part of the preventative maintenance program, the permittee must maintain the following: all elements of any leachate collection and treatment systems, to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater; the integrity and effectiveness of any structural control measures (including repairing berms, ditches, or swales) to eliminate stormwater run-off to surface waters; storm-resistance covering for any chemicals or materials that remain stored outdoors.

ii. Erosion and Sedimentation Control

The permittee must provide temporary slope stabilization for the following to minimize erosion and sediment in stormwater discharges: both inactive (i.e., finished) areas of compost and active compost piles; finished composted product; materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final use; and any other bulking or blending materials stockpiled outdoors.

8.33.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

In addition to the general requirements for terminating permit coverage listed in Section 3.9, the permittees in Sector AG must also implement the following measures for terminating coverage:

a. Remove or otherwise properly dispose of any of the following materials stored outdoors:

- i. Active composting activities (e.g., in-vessel composting, windrows, or aerated static piles).
- ii. Compost feedstock.
- iii. Bulking materials (dry carbon matter for mixing), topsoil, or other additives for final blended product.

- iv. Chemicals (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides).

Table AG. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AG (Small-Scale Composting of Food Scraps, Manure, and Yard Waste ¹)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector AG facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met ²	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	1.10 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies to all Sector AG facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector AG		
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector AG facilities	No effluent limits for Sector AG		
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector AG facilities	Once in the permit term ⁴	LC ₅₀ for <i>Daphnia pulex</i>	None
			LC ₅₀ for <i>Mysidopsis bahia</i>	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector AG facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map ³ to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

¹Small-scale composting facilities are those facilities that process less than 5,000 cubic yards per year of one or more of the following source separated organic materials, including but not limited to: horse manure and bedding; food scraps from cafeterias and other food preparation establishments; grocery store organics; food processing residuals; spoiled produce; soiled paper; waxed corrugated cardboard; compostable packaging; and including carbon-based bulking materials such as sawdust, woodchips, and leaves.

Table AG. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AG (Small-Scale Composting of Food Scraps, Manure, and Yard Waste ¹)				
MONITORING TYPE	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	PARAMETER	THRESHOLD OR LIMIT
² Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1). ³ DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress . ⁴ Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.				

8.34 Sector AH – Stormwater Discharges Designated by the Commissioner as Requiring Permits

This sector is primarily intended for discharges designated by the Commissioner as needing a stormwater permit (which is an atypical circumstance), and the permittee's facility may or may not normally be discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity. The permittee must obtain the Commissioner's written permission to use this Sector prior to submitting a registration. If the permittee is authorized to use this permit, they will still be required to ensure that their discharges meet the basic eligibility provisions of this permit at Section 2.

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

Sector AH is used to provide permit coverage for facilities designated by the Commissioner as needing a stormwater permit, and any discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity not described by Sectors A-AG. The requirements in Subsection 8.34 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity and are identified by the activity code "AH" under Sector AH in Appendix A.

8.34.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

The Commissioner will notify the permittee of the authorized stormwater discharges.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

The Commissioner will notify the permittee of any additional authorized non-stormwater discharges.

8.34.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by the Commissioner must be eliminated or be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

The Commissioner will notify the permittee of any prohibited stormwater discharges.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

The Commissioner will notify the permittee of any prohibited non-stormwater discharges.

8.34.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

The Commissioner will notify the permittee of any additional definitions beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.34.4 Additional Control Measures

The Commissioner will notify the permittee of any additional control measures beyond those listed in Section 4.2.

8.34.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

The Commissioner will notify the permittee of any additional SWPPP requirements beyond those listed in Section 4.3.

8.34.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

The Commissioner will notify the permittee of any additional inspection requirements beyond those listed in Section 4.4.

8.34.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

In addition to Section 4.5, the Commissioner will establish any monitoring and reporting requirements for the permittee's facility prior to authorizing them to be covered by this permit. Monitoring requirements will be based on the nature of activities at the facility and the stormwater discharges.

8.34.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

The Commissioner will notify the permittee of any additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.34.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Appendices A through L

Appendix A - Industrial SIC & NAICS Codes

Appendix B - Registration Certification

Appendix C - Aquifer Protection Areas

Appendix D - SWPPP Certification

Appendix E – Certification of Stormwater & Non-Stormwater Discharges

Appendix F – Certification of Unstaffed or Inactive Facility

Appendix G – Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Appendix H – Guidance for Semi-annual Benchmark Monitoring and Corrective Action

Appendix I – Sector S Effluent Limit Exemption Certification

Appendix J – BMPs for Concrete Washout

Appendix K – Notice of Termination

Appendix L - DMR No Data Indicator Codes

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Industrial SIC NAICS Codes

Sector A. Timber Products				
Sector	SIC Code	SIC Code Description	NAICS Code	NAICS Code Description
A	2411	Logging (log storage and handling activities only; wet deck storage areas only authorized if no chemical additives are used in the spray water or applied to the logs.)	113310	Logging
A	2421	General Sawmills and Planing Mills (sawmills)	321113	Sawmills
A	2421	(lumber manufacturing from purchased lumber, softwood cut stock, wood lath, fence pickets, and planing mill products)	321912	Cut Stock, Resawing Lumber, and Planing
A	2421	(softwood flooring)	321918	Other Millwork (including Flooring)
A	2421	(box lumber made from purchased lumber)	321920	Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing
A	2421	(kiln drying)	321999	All Other Miscellaneous Wood Product Manufacturing
A	2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills (hardwood dimension lumber made from logs or bolts)	321113	Sawmills
A	2426	(hardwood cut stock, resawing hardwood lumber, and planing purchased hardwood lumber, except flooring)	321912	Cut Stock, Resawing Lumber, and Planing
A	2426	(hardwood flooring)	321918	Other Millwork (including Flooring)
A	2426	(wood furniture frames and finished furniture parts)	337215	Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and Locker Manufacturing

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Industrial SIC NAICS Codes

A	2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified (shingle mills, shakes)	321113	Sawmills
A	2429	(stave manufacturing from purchased lumber)	321912	Cut Stock, Resawing Lumber, and Planing
A	2429	(cooperage stock)	321920	Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing
A	2429	(excelsior)	321999	All Other Miscellaneous Wood Product Manufacturing
A	2431	Millwork (wood windows and doors)	321911	Wood Window and Door Manufacturing
A	2431	(except wood windows and doors)	321918	Other Millwork (including Flooring)
A	2435	Hardwood Veneer and Plywood	321211	Hardwood Veneer and Plywood Manufacturing
A	2436	Softwood Veneer and Plywood	321212	Softwood Veneer and Plywood Manufacturing
A	2439	Structural Wood Members, Not Elsewhere Classified (except trusses)	321213	Engineered Wood Member (except Truss) Manufacturing
A	2439	(trusses)	321214	Truss Manufacturing
A	2441	Nailed and Lock Corner Wood Boxes and Shook	321920	Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing
A	2448	Wood Pallets and Skids	321920	Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing

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A	2449	Wood Containers, Not Elsewhere Classified	321920	Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing
A	2451	Mobile Homes	321991	Manufactured Home (Mobile Home) Manufacturing
A	2452	Prefabricated Wood Buildings and Components	321992	Prefabricated Wood Building Manufacturing
A	2491	Wood Preserving	321114	Wood Preservation
A	2493	Reconstituted Wood Products	321219	Reconstituted Wood Product Manufacturing
A	2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified (wood containers, such as noncoopered vats and reed or straw baskets)	321920	Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing
A	2499	(except wood containers, wood cooling towers, cork life preservers, mirror or frames, and laundry picture hampers of reed, rattan, and willow)	321999	All Other Miscellaneous Wood Product Manufacturing
A	2499	(wood cooling towers)	333415	Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing
A	2499	(laundry hampers of reed, rattan, and willow)	337125	Household Furniture (except Wood and Metal) Manufacturing
A	2499	(cork life preservers)	339113	Surgical Appliance and Supplies Manufacturing
A	2499	(mirror and picture frames)	339999	All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing
A	2611	Pulp Mills (pulp producing mills only)	322110	Pulp Mills

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Industrial SIC NAICS Codes

A	2611	(producing paper, except newsprint)	322121	Paper (except Newsprint) Mills
A	2611	(producing newsprint)	322122	Newsprint Mills
A	2611	(producing paperboard)	322130	Paperboard Mills
A	2621	Paper Mills (except newsprint mills)	322121	Paper (except Newsprint) Mills
A	2621	(newsprint mills)	322122	Newsprint Mills
A	2631	Paperboard Mills	322130	Paperboard Mills
A	5099	Durable Goods, Not Elsewhere Classified	423990	Other Miscellaneous Durable Goods Merchant Wholesalers <i>(Note: The SIC Code 5099 only applies to those mulching and chipping facilities that add coloring to timber products.)</i>

Sector B. Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing

Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
B	2652	Setup Paperboard Boxes	322213	Setup Paperboard Box Manufacturing
B	2653	Corrugated and Solid Fiber Boxes	322211	Corrugated and Solid Fiber Boxes Manufacturing
B	2655	Fiber Cans, Tubes, Drums, and Similar Products	322214	Fiber Can, Tube, Drum, and Similar Products Manufacturing

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Industrial SIC NAICS Codes

B	2656	Sanitary Food Containers, Except Folding	322215	Nonfolding Sanitary Food Container Manufacturing
B	2657	Folding Paperwork Boxes	322212	Folding Paperboard Box Manufacturing
B	2671	Packaging Paper and Plastics Film, Coated and Laminated (except single-web and multi-web plastics packaging film and sheets)	322221	Coated and Laminated Packaging Paper and Plastics Film Manufacturing
B	2671	(single-web and multi-web plastics packaging film and sheets)	326112	Plastics Packaging Film and Sheet (including Laminated) Manufacturing <i>(Note: Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing single-web and multi-web plastics packaging film and</i>
B	2672	Coated and Laminated Paper, Not Elsewhere Classified	322222	Coated and Laminated Paper Manufacturing
B	2673	Plastics, Foil, and Coated Paper Bags (except single-web or multi-web plastics bags)	322223	Plastics, Foil, and Coated Paper Bags Manufacturing
B	2673	(single-web and multi-web plastics bags)	326111	Plastics Bag Manufacturing <i>(Note: Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing single-web and multi-web plastics bags (SIC 2673/NAICS 326111) should be regulated under Sector Y, but may continue to be regulated under Sector B, or alternatively, under Sector AH. Sectors Y, B, and AH do not have specific requirements for facilities manufacturing single-web and multi-web plastics bags. However, under Sector AH.</i>
B	2674	Uncoated Paper and Multiwall Bags	322224	Uncoated Paper and Multiwall Bags Manufacturing
B	2675	Die Cut Paper and Paperboard and Cardboard (pasted, lined, laminated, or surface-coated paperboard)	322226	Surface-Coated Paperboard Manufacturing
B	2675	(die cut paper and paperboard office supplies, such as file folders, tabulating cards, and report covers)	322231	Die Cut Paper and Paperboard Office Supplies Manufacturing
B	2675	(except pasted, lined, laminated, or surface-coated paperboard and die-cut paper and paperboard office supplies)	322299	All Other Converted Paper Product Manufacturing

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B	2676	Sanitary Paper Products	322291	Sanitary Paper Product Manufacturing
B	2677	Envelopes	322232	Envelope Manufacturing
B	2678	Stationery, Tablets, and Related Products	322233	Stationery, Tablets, and Related Product Manufacturing
B	2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Not Elsewhere Classified (corrugated paper)	322211	Corrugated and Solid Fiber Box Manufacturing
B	2679	(wallpaper and gift wrap paper)	322222	Coated and Laminated Paper Manufacturing
B	2679	(paper supplies for business machines, such as adding machine tape, and other paper office supplies)	322231	Die Cut Paper and Paperboard Office Supplies Manufacturing
B	2679	(except corrugated paper, wall paper, gift wrap paper, paper supplies for business machines, and other paper office supplies)	322299	All Other Converted Paper Product Manufacturing

Sector C. Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing

Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
C	2812	Alkalies and Chlorine	325181	Alkalies and Chlorine Manufacturing
C	2813	Industrial Gases	325120	Industrial Gas Manufacturing
C	2816	Inorganic Pigments (except bone and lamp black)	325131	Inorganic Dye and Pigment Manufacturing

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C	2816	(bone and lamp black)	325182	Carbon Black Manufacturing
C	2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals, Not Elsewhere Classified (recovering sulfur from natural gas)	211112	Natural Gas Liquid Extraction
C	2819	(inorganic dyes)	325131	Inorganic Dye and Pigment Manufacturing
C	2819	(other)	325131	All Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing
C	2819	(activated carbon and charcoal)	325998	All Other Miscellaneous Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing
C	2819	(alumina)	331311	Alumina Refining <i>(Note: Any facility whose primary activity is alumina refining (NAICS 331311) should be regulated under Sector F, but may continue to be regulated under Sector C. Sector C requires sector/subsector specific benchmark monitoring for total aluminum, total iron, and nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen. Sector F applies additional technology- based effluent limits comprised of good housekeeping measures; additional SWPPP requirements; and additional</i>
C	2821	Plastics Materials, Synthetic Resins, and Nonvulcanizable Elastomers	325211	Plastics Material and Resin Manufacturing
C	2822	Synthetic Rubber	325212	Synthetic Rubber Manufacturing
C	2823	Cellulosic Manmade Fibers	325221	Cellulosic Organic Fiber Manufacturing
C	2824	Manmade Organic Fibers, Except Cellulosic	325222	Noncellulosic Organic Fiber Manufacturing
C	2833	Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products	325411	Medicinal and Botanical Manufacturing

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C	2834	Pharmaceutical Preparations	325412	Pharmaceutical Preparation Manufacturing
C	2835	In Vitro and In Vivo Diagnostic Substances (except in vitro diagnostic)	325412	Pharmaceutical Preparation Manufacturing
C	2835	(in vitro diagnostic substances)	325413	In Vitro Diagnostic Substance Manufacturing
C	2836	Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances	325414	Biological Product (except Diagnostic) Manufacturing
C	2841	Soaps and Other Detergents, Except Specialty Cleaners	325611	Soap and Other Detergent Manufacturing
C	2842	Specialty Cleaning, Polishing, and Sanitation Preparations	325612	Polish and Other Sanitation Good Manufacturing
C	2843	Surface Active Agents, Finishing Agents, Sulfonated Oils, and Assistants	325613	Surface Active Agent Manufacturing
C	2844	Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations (toothpaste, gel, and dentifrice powders)	325611	Soap and Other Detergent Manufacturing
C	2844	(except toothpaste, gel, and dentifrice powders)	325620	Toilet Preparation Manufacturing
C	2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products	325510	Paint and Coating Manufacturing
C	2861	Gum and Wood Chemicals	325191	Gum and Wood Chemical Manufacturing
C	2865	Cyclic Organic Crudes and Intermediates, and Organic Dyes and Pigments (aromatics)	325110	Petrochemical Manufacturing

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C	2865	(organic dyes and pigments)	325132	Synthetic Organic Dye and Pigment Manufacturing
C	2865	(except aromatics and organic dyes and pigments)	325192	Cyclic Crude and Intermediate Manufacturing
C	2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals, Not Elsewhere Classified (aliphatics)	325110	Petrochemical Manufacturing
C	2869	(fluorocarbon gases)	325120	Industrial Gas Manufacturing
C	2869	(carbon bisulfide)	325188	All Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing
C	2869	(cyclopropane, diethylcyclohexane, naphthalene sulfonic acid)	325192	Cyclic Crude and Intermediate Manufacturing
C	2869	(ethyl alcohol)	325193	Ethyl Alcohol Manufacturing
C	2869	(except aliphatics, carbon bisulfide, ethyl alcohol, cyclopropane, diethylcyclohexane, naphthalene sulfonic acid, synthetic hydraulic fluids, and fluorocarbon	325199	All Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing
C	2869	(synthetic hydraulic fluids)	325998	All Other Miscellaneous Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing
C	2873	Nitrogenous Fertilizers	325311	Nitrogenous Fertilizer Manufacturing
C	2874	Phosphatic Fertilizers	325312	Phosphatic Fertilizer Manufacturing
C	2875	Fertilizers, Mixing Only	325314	Fertilizers (Mixing Only) Manufacturing

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C	2879	Pesticides and Agricultural Chemicals, Not Elsewhere Classified	325320	Pesticides and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing
C	2891	Adhesives and Sealants	325520	Adhesive Manufacturing
C	2892	Explosives	325920	Explosives Manufacturing
C	2893	Printing Ink	325910	Printing Ink Manufacturing
C	2895	Carbon Black	325182	Carbon Black Manufacturing
C	2899	Chemicals and Chemical Preparations, Not Elsewhere Classified (table salt)	311942	Spice and Extract Manufacturing (table salt only)
C	2899	(fatty acids)	325199	All Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing
C	2899	(frit and plastic wood fillers)	325510	Paint and Coating Manufacturing
C	2899	(except frit, plastic wood fillers, fatty acids, and table salt)	325998	All Other Miscellaneous Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing
C	2911	Petroleum Refining	324110	Petroleum Refineries
C	3952	Fertilizers, Mixing Only	325998	All Other Miscellaneous Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing
C	3952	(china painting enamels, platinum paint for burnt wood or leather work, paints for china painting, artist's paints, and artist's watercolors)	339942	Lead Pencil and Art Good Manufacturing

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Industrial SIC NAICS Codes

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

Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
D	2951	Asphalt Paving Mixtures and Blocks	324121	Asphalt Paving Mixture and Block Manufacturing
D	2952	Asphalt Felt and Coatings	324122	Asphalt Shingle and Coating Materials Manufacturing
D	2992	Lubricating Oils and Greases	324191	Petroleum Lubricating Oil and Grease Manufacturing
D	2999	Products of Petroleum and Coal, Not Elsewhere Classified	324199	All Other Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing

Sector E. Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing

Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
E	3211	Flat Glass	327211	Flat Glass Manufacturing
E	3221	Glass Containers	327213	Glass Container Manufacturing
E	3229	Pressed and Blown Glass and Glassware, Not Elsewhere Classified	327212	Other Pressed and Blown Glass and Glassware Manufacturing
E	3231	Glass Product Manufacturing Made of Purchased Glass	327215	Glass Product Manufacturing Made of Purchased Glass

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E	3241	Hydraulic Cement	327310	Cement Manufacturing
E	3251	Brick and Structural Clay Tile (except slumped brick)	327121	Brick and Structural Clay Tile Manufacturing
E	3251	(slumped brick)	327331	Concrete Block and Brick Manufacturing
E	3253	Ceramic Wall and Floor Tile	327122	Ceramic Wall and Floor Tile Manufacturing
E	3255	Clay Refractories	327124	Clay Refractory Manufacturing
E	3259	Structural Clay Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	327123	Other Structural Clay Product Manufacturing
E	3261	Vitreous China Plumbing Fixtures and China and Earthenware Fittings and Bathroom Accessories	327111	Vitreous China Plumbing Fixture and China and Earthenware Bathroom Accessories Manufacturing
E	3262	Vitreous China Table and Kitchen Articles	327112	Vitreous China, Fine Earthenware, and Other Pottery Product Manufacturing
E	3263	Fine Earthenware (Whiteware) Table and Kitchen Articles	327112	Vitreous China, Fine Earthenware, and Other Pottery Product Manufacturing
E	3264	Porcelain Electrical Supplies	327113	Porcelain Electrical Supply Manufacturing
E	3269	Pottery Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	327112	Vitreous China, Fine Earthenware, and Other Pottery Product Manufacturing
E	3271	Concrete Block and Brick	327331	Concrete Block and Brick Manufacturing

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E	3272	Concrete Products, Except Block and Brick (concrete pipe)	327332	Concrete Pipe Manufacturing
E	3272	(concrete products, except dry mix concrete and pipe)	327390	Other Concrete Product Manufacturing
E	3272	(dry mixture concrete)	327999	All Other Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing
E	3273	Ready-Mixed Concrete	327320	Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturing
E	3274	Lime Manufacturing Calcium hydroxide (i.e., hydrated lime) manufacturing	327410	Lime Manufacturing
E	3274	Calcium oxide (i.e., quicklime) manufacturing	327410	Lime Manufacturing
E	3274	Dolomite, dead-burned, manufacturing	327410	Lime Manufacturing
E	3274	Hydrated lime (i.e., calcium hydroxide) manufacturing	327410	Lime Manufacturing
E	3274	Quicklime (i.e., calcium oxide) manufacturing	327410	Lime Manufacturing
E	3274	Agricultural lime manufacturing	327410	Lime Manufacturing
E	3274	Dolomitic lime manufacturing	327410	Lime Manufacturing
E	3275	Gypsum Products	327420	Gypsum Product Manufacturing

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Industrial SIC NAICS Codes

E	3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products	327991	Cut Stone and Stone Product Manufacturing
E	3291	Abrasive Products (except steel wool manufacturing)	327910	Abrasive Product Manufacturing
E	3291	(steel wool manufacturing)	332999	All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing <i>(Note: Any facility whose primary activity is steel wool manufacturing (NAICS 332999) should be regulated under Sector AA, but may continue to be regulated under Sector E. Sector AA applies additional technology-based effluent limits comprised of good housekeeping measures, spill prevention and response procedures, and spills and leaks; additional SWPPP requirements; and additional inspection requirements. Sector E applies additional</i>
E	3292	Asbestos Products (except brake pads and linings)	327999	All Other Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing
E	3292	(asbestos brake linings and pads)	336340	Motor Vehicle Brake System Manufacturing
E	3292	(asbestos clutch facings, motor vehicle)	336350	Motor Vehicle Transmission and Power Train Parts Manufacturing
E	3295	Minerals and Earths, Ground or Otherwise Treated (grinding, washing, separating, etc. of kaolin and ball clay)	212324	Kaolin and Ball Clay Mining
E	3295	(grinding, washing, separating, etc. of clay, ceramic, and refractory minerals, not elsewhere classified)	212325	Clay and Ceramic and Refractory Minerals Mining
E	3295	(grinding, washing, separating, etc. of chemical and fertilizer minerals, not elsewhere classified)	212393	Other Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining
E	3295	(grinding, washing, separating, etc. of nonmetallic minerals, not elsewhere classified)	212399	All Other Nonmetallic Mineral Mining
E	3295	(except grinding, washing, separating, etc. of nonmetallic minerals)	327992	Ground or Treated Mineral and Earth Manufacturing

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Industrial SIC NAICS Codes

E	3296	Mineral Wool	327993	Mineral Wool Manufacturing
E	3297	Nonclay Refractories	327125	Nonclay Refractory Manufacturing
E	3299	Nonmetallic Mineral Products, Not Elsewhere Classified (clay statuary)	327112	Vitreous China, Fine Earthenware, and Other Pottery Product Manufacturing
E	3299	(moldings, ornamental and architectural plaster work, and gypsum statuary)	327420	Gypsum Product Manufacturing
E	3299	(except moldings, ornamental and architectural plaster work, clay statuary, and gypsum statuary)	327999	All Other Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing

Sector F. Primary Metals

Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
F	3312	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces (Including Coke Ovens), and Rolling Mills (coke oven products [e.g., coke, gases, tars] made in coke oven establishments)	324199	All Other Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing <i>(Note: Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing coke oven products (e.g., coke, gases, tars) made in coke oven establishments should be regulated under Sector D, but may continue to be regulated under Sector F. Sector F requires sector-specific benchmark monitoring requirements for total aluminum and total zinc. Sector D does not require benchmark</i>
F	3312	(except coke ovens not integrated with steel mills and hot-rolling purchased steel)	331111	Iron and Steel Mills
F	3312	(hot-rolling purchased steel)	331221	Rolled Steel Shape Manufacturing
F	3313	Electrometallurgical Products, Except Steel	331112	Electrometallurgical Ferroalloy Product Manufacturing

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F	3315	Steel Wiredrawing and Steel Nails and Spikes (steel wire drawing)	331222	Steel Wire Drawing
F	3316	Cold-Rolled Steel Sheet, Strip, and Bars	331221	Rolled Steel Shape Manufacturing
F	3317	Steel Pipe and Tubes	331210	Iron and Steel Pipe and Tube Manufacturing from Purchased Steel
F	3321	Gray and Ductile Iron Foundries	331511	Iron Foundries
F	3322	Malleable Iron Foundries	331511	Iron Foundries
F	3324	Steel Investment Foundries	331512	Steel Investment Foundries
F	3325	Steel Foundries, Not Elsewhere Classified	331513	Steel Foundries (except Investment)
F	3331	Primary Smelting and Refining of Copper	331411	Primary Smelting and Refining of Copper
F	3334	Primary Production of Aluminum	331312	Primary Aluminum Production
F	3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals, Except Copper and Aluminum	331419	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metal (except Copper and Aluminum)
F	3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals (aluminum)	331314	Secondary Smelting and Alloying of Aluminum
F	3341	(copper)	331423	Secondary Smelting, Refining and Alloying of Copper

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F	3341	(except copper and aluminum)	331492	Secondary Smelting, Refining and Alloying of Nonferrous Metal (Except Copper and Aluminum)
F	3351	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Copper	331421	Copper Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding
F	3353	Aluminum Sheet, Plate, and Foil	331315	Aluminum Sheet, Plate, and Foil Manufacturing
F	3354	Aluminum Extruded Products	331316	Aluminum Extruded Product Manufacturing
F	3355	Aluminum Rolling and Drawing, Not Elsewhere Classified	331319	Other Aluminum Rolling and Drawing
F	3356	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals, Except Copper and Aluminum	331491	Nonferrous Metal (Except Copper and Aluminum) Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding
F	3357	Drawing and Insulating of Nonferrous Wire (aluminum wire drawing)	331319	Other Aluminum Rolling and Drawing
F	3357	(copper wire drawing)	331422	Copper Wire (except Mechanical) Drawing
F	3357	(wire drawing except copper or aluminum)	331491	Nonferrous Metal (except Copper and Aluminum) Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding
F	3357	(fiber optic cable-insulating only)	335921	Fiber Optic Cable Manufacturing
F	3357	(communication and energy wire, except fiber optic-insulating only)	335929	Other Communication and Energy Wire Manufacturing
F	3363	Aluminum Die Castings	331521	Aluminum Die Casting Foundries

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F	3364	Nonferrous Die Castings, Except Aluminum	331522	Nonferrous (Except Aluminum) Die Casting Foundries
F	3365	Aluminum Foundries	331524	Aluminum Foundries (Except Die-Casting)
F	3366	Copper Foundries	331525	Copper Foundries (Except Die-Casting)
F	3369	Nonferrous Foundries, Except Copper and Aluminum	331528	Other Nonferrous Foundries (Except Die-Casting)
F	3398	Metal Heat Treating	332811	Metal Heat Treating
F	3399	Primary Metal Products, Not Elsewhere Classified (iron ore recovery from open hearth slag)	331111	Iron and Steel Mills
F	3399	(ferrous powder, paste, flakes, etc.)	331221	Rolled Steel Shape Manufacturing
F	3399	(aluminum powder, paste, flakes, etc.)	331314	Secondary Smelting and Alloying of Aluminum
F	3399	(copper powder, paste, flakes, etc.)	331423	Secondary Smelting, Refining, and Alloying of Copper
F	3399	(nonferrous powder, paste, flakes, etc., except copper and aluminum)	331492	Secondary Smelting, Refining, and Alloying of Nonferrous Metal (except Copper and Aluminum)
F	3399	(nonferrous nails, brads, staples, tacks, etc. made from purchased nonferrous wire)	332618	Other Fabricated Wire Product Manufacturing

Sector G. Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)

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Industrial SIC NAICS Codes

Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
G	n/a	Reserved for Future Use	n/a	Reserved for Future Use
Sector H. Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities				
Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
H	n/a	Reserved for Future Use	n/a	Reserved for Future Use
Sector I. Oil and Gas Extraction				
Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
I	n/a	Reserved for Future Use	n/a	Reserved for Future Use
Sector J. Mineral Mining and Dressing				
Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
J	1411	Dimension Stone	212311	Dimension Stone Mining and Quarrying
J	1422	Crushed and Broken Limestone	212312	Crushed and Broken Limestone Mining and Quarrying

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J	1423	Crushed and Broken Granite	212313	Crushed and Broken Granite Mining and Quarrying
J	1429	Crushed and Broken Stone, Not Elsewhere Classified	212319	Other Crushed and Broken Stone Mining and Quarrying
J	1442	Construction Sand and Gravel	212321	Construction Sand and Gravel Mining
J	1446	Industrial Sand	212322	Industrial Sand Mining
J	1455	Kaolin and Ball Clay	212324	Kaolin and Ball Clay Mining
J	1459	Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Minerals, Not Elsewhere Classified	212325	Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Minerals Mining
J	1474	Potash, Soda, and Borate Minerals	212391	Potash, Soda, and Borate Mineral Mining
J	1475	Phosphate Rock	212392	Phosphate Rock Mining
J	1479	Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining, Not Elsewhere Classified	212393	Other Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining
J	1481	Nonmetallic Minerals Services, Except Fuels (except geophysical surveying and mapping, site preparation, and related construction activities performed on a contract or fee basis)	213115	Support Activities for Nonmetallic Minerals (except Fuels)
J	1481	(site preparation and related construction activities on a contract basis)	238910	Site Preparation Contractors
J	1499	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels (except bituminous limestone and bituminous sandstone)	212399	All Other Nonmetallic Mineral Mining

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Industrial SIC NAICS Codes

Sector K. Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facilities

Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
K	HZ	Refuse Systems (hazardous waste facilities) may include the following: • hazardous waste treatment • hazardous waste storage • hazardous waste disposal • hazardous waste facilities	562211	Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal (<i>Note: HZ is the Activity Code (i.e., non-SIC / non-NAICS designation) for this Sector. It potentially applies to any facility regardless of SIC/NAICS</i>
K	HZ		562112	Hazardous Waste Collection (hazardous waste transfer stations).

Sector L. Landfills and Land Application Sites

Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
L	LF	Refuse Systems may include the following: • landfills • land application sites • open dumps • bulk waste facilities • recycling facilities (non-scrap metal) • transfer stations • volume reduction plants • waste-to-energy facilities Do not use for Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.	562212	Solid waste Landfill (<i>Note: LF is the Activity Code (i.e., non-SIC and non-NAICS designation) for this Sector. It may apply to any facility / SIC Code / NAICS Code, in addition to those specifically related to landfills and landfill application sites.</i> Note 1: Do not use for Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258. Note 2: Small-Scale Composting Facilities as defined in Section 2 are covered under Sector AG. See the requirements of Sector AG to determine if the facility is authorized under this permit

Sector M. Automobile Salvage Yards

Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
M	5015	Motor Vehicle Parts, Used (merchant wholesalers, except those selling via retail method)	423140	Motor Vehicle Parts (Used) Merchant Wholesalers

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Sector N. Scrap Recycling Facilities

Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
N	5093	Scrap and Waste Materials (merchant wholesalers, except Source-Separated Recycling)	423930	Recyclable Material Merchant Wholesalers
N	5093	Scrap and Waste Materials (Source-Separated Recycling)	423930	Recyclable Material Merchant Wholesalers

Sector O. Steam Electric Generating Facilities

Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
O	SE	Electric Services (fossil fuel power generation, nuclear electric power generation & other electric power generation) including: • steam electric power generation using coal, including coal	221112	Fossil Fuel Electric Power Generation
O	SE		221113	Nuclear Electric Power Generation (<i>SE is the Activity Code (i.e., non-SIC and non-NAICS designation) for this Sector. It may apply to any facility/SIC Code/NAICS Code, in addition to those specifically related to steam electric generation.</i> <i>Note 1: Use SIC 4911 in ezFile.</i>

Sector P. Land Transportation

Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
P	4011	Railroads, Line-Haul Operating	482111	Line-Haul Railroads

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P	4013	Railroad Switching and Terminal Establishments (short line railroads)	482112	Short Line Railroads
P	4013	(except short line railroads)	488210	Support Activities for Rail Transportation
P	4111	Local and Suburban Transit (mixed mode)	485111	Mixed Mode Transit Systems
P	4111	(commuter rail)	485112	Commuter Rail Systems
P	4111	(bus and motor vehicle)	485113	Bus and Other Motor Vehicle Transit Systems
P	4111	(except mixed mode, commuter rail, airport transportation service, and bus and motor vehicle)	485119	Other Urban Transit Systems
P	4111	(airport transportation service)	485999	All Other Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation
P	4119	Local Passenger Transportation, Not Elsewhere Classified (limousine rental with driver and automobile rental with driver)	485320	Limousine Service
P	4119	(employee transportation)	485410	School and Employee Bus Transportation
P	4119	(special needs transportation)	485991	Special Needs Transportation
P	4119	(hearse rental with driver and carpool and vanpool operation)	485999	All Other Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation
P	4119	(sightseeing buses and cable and cog railways, except scenic)	487110	Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Land

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P	4119	(land ambulance)	621910	Ambulance Services
P	4121	Taxicabs	485310	Taxi Service
P	4131	Intercity and Rural Bus Transportation	485210	Interurban and Rural Bus Transportation
P	4141	Local Bus Charter Service	485510	Charter Bus Industry
P	4142	Bus Charter Service, Except Local	485510	Charter Bus Industry
P	4151	School Buses	485410	School and Employee Bus Transportation
P	4173	Terminal and Service Facilities for Motor Vehicle Passenger Transportation	488490	Other Support Activities for Road Transportation
P	4212	Local Trucking Without Storage (general freight)	484110	General Freight Trucking, Local
P	4212	(household goods moving)	484210	Used Household and Office Goods Moving
P	4212	(specialized freight)	484220	Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local
P	4212	(solid waste collection without disposal)	562111	Solid Waste Collection
P	4212	(hazardous waste collection without disposal)	562112	Hazardous Waste Collection

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P	4212	(other waste collection without disposal)	562119	Other Waste Collection
P	4213	Trucking, Except Local (general freight, truckload)	484121	General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload
P	4213	(general freight, less than truckload)	484122	General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Less Than Truckload
P	4213	(household goods moving)	484210	Used Household and Office Goods Moving
P	4213	(specialized freight)	484230	Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long-Distance
P	4214	Local Trucking With Storage (general freight)	484110	General Freight Trucking, Local
P	4214	(household goods moving)	484210	Used Household and Office Goods Moving
P	4214	(specialized freight)	484220	Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local
P	4215	Courier Services, Except by Air (hub and spoke intercity delivery)	492110	Couriers
P	4215	(local delivery)	492210	Local Messengers and Local Delivery
P	4221	Farm Product Warehousing and Storage	493130	Farm Product Warehousing and Storage
P	4222	Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage	493120	Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage

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P	4225	General Warehousing and Storage	493110	General Warehousing and Storage
P	4231	Terminal and Joint Terminal Maintenance Facilities for Motor Freight Transportation	488490	Other Support Activities for Road Transportation
P	5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (except petroleum sold via retail method)	424710	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals
P	5171	(heating oil sold to final consumer)	454311	Heating Oil Dealers
P	5171	(LP gas sold to final consumer)	454312	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Bottled Gas) Dealers
P	5541	Retail Truck Stops that have vehicle maintenance and/or repair operations	457120	Other Gasoline Stations (only retail truck stops (within SIC 5541) that have vehicle maintenance and/or fueling repair operations) <i>(Note: This general permit only authorizes discharges from SIC Code 5541)</i> <i>03. Truck Stops & Plazas (Retail) is a subcategory of Gasoline Service Stations (Retail) industry that caters to the needs of truck drivers and other motorists on highways and major roads. These establishments provide a range of services and amenities to their customers, including fuel, food, restrooms, showers, laundry facilities, convenience stores, and parking spaces for trucks and other large vehicles. Truck Stops & Plazas (Retail) are typically open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and are strategically located near major</i>
Sector Q. Water Transportation				
Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
Q	4412	Deep Sea Foreign Transportation of Freight	483111	Deep Sea Freight Transportation

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Q	4424	Deep Sea Domestic Transportation of Freight	483113	Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation
Q	4432	Freight Transportation on the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Seaway	483113	Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation
Q	4449	Water Transportation of Freight, Not Elsewhere Classified	483211	Inland Water Freight Transportation
Q	4481	Deep Sea Transportation of Passengers, Except by Ferry (deep sea activities)	483112	Deep Sea Passenger Transportation
Q	4481	(coastal activities)	483114	Coastal and Great Lakes Passenger Transportation
Q	4482	Ferries (coastal and Great Lakes)	483114	Coastal and Great Lakes Passenger Transportation
Q	4482	(inland)	483212	Inland Water Passenger Transportation
Q	4489	Water Transportation of Passengers, Not Elsewhere Classified (water taxis)	483212	Inland Water Passenger Transportation
Q	4489	(airboats, excursion boats, and sightseeing boats)	487210	Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Water
Q	4491	Marine Cargo Handling (dock and pier operations)	488310	Port and Harbor Operations
Q	4491	(all but dock and pier operations)	488320	Marine Cargo Handling
Q	4492	Towing and Tugboat Services	488330	Navigational Services to Shipping

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Q	4493	Marinas	713930	Marinas
Q	4499	Water Transportation Services, Not Elsewhere Classified (lighterage)	483211	Inland Water Freight Transportation
Q	4499	(lighthouse and canal operations)	488310	Port and Harbor Operations
Q	4499	(piloting vessels in and out of harbors and marine salvage)	488330	Navigational Services to Shipping
Q	4499	(all but lighthouse operations, piloting vessels in and out of harbors, boat and ship rental, marine salvage, lighterage, marine surveyor services, and canal operations)	488390	Other Support Activities for Water Transportation
Q	4499	(boat and ship rental, commercial)	532411	Commercial Air, Rail, and Water Transportation Equipment Rental and Leasing
Q	5551	Boat Dealers	441222	Boat Dealers <i>(Note: Boat dealers that have onsite engine service or repair, vehicle or equipment cleaning, painting operations, hull maintenance and repair (including, but not limited to, sanding,</i>
Q	7997	Membership Sports and Recreation Clubs (Yacht Clubs)	713990	All Other Amusement and Recreation Industries
Sector R. Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards				
Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
R	3731	Ship Building and Repairing (except repairs in floating drydocks)	336611	Ship Building and Repairing

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R	3731	(repair services provided by floating drydocks)	488390	Other Support Activities for Water Transportation (includes ship scaling facilities)
R	3732	Boat Building and Repairing (boat building)	336612	Boat Building
R	3732	(pleasure boat repair and maintenance services without retailing new boats)	811490	Other Personal and Household Goods Repair and Maintenance
R	3732	(ship scaling)	488390	Other Support Activities for Water Transportation (drydocks, floating [i.e., routine repair and maintenance of ships]; other support activities for water transportation; ship dismantling at floating
R	3732	(motorboat [i.e., inboard and outboard] repair and maintenance services; outboard motor repair shops)	811490	Other Personal and Household Goods Repair and Maintenance

Sector S. Air Transportation Facilities

Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
S	4512	Air Transportation, Scheduled (passenger)	481111	Scheduled Passenger Air Transportation
S	4512	(freight)	481112	Scheduled Freight Air Transportation
S	4513	Air Courier Services	492110	Couriers
S	4522	Air Transportation, Nonscheduled (passenger)	481211	Nonscheduled Chartered Passenger Air Transportation
S	4522	(freight)	481212	Nonscheduled Chartered Freight Air Transportation

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S	4522	(using general purpose aircraft for a variety of passenger, freight, courier, and other uses)	481219	Other Nonscheduled Air Transportation
S	4522	(sightseeing planes)	487990	Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Other
S	4522	(air ambulance)	621910	Ambulance Services
S	4581	Airports, Flying Fields, and Airport Terminal Services (air freight handling at airports, hangar operations, airport terminal services, aircraft storage, airports, and	488119	Other Airport Operations
S	4581	(aircraft servicing and repairing)	488190	Other Support Activities for Air Transportation

Sector T. Treatment Works

Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
T	TW	Sewerage System: • treatment works with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or more treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge; • wastewater treatment devices or system used by	221320	Sewage Treatment Facilities (<i>Note: TW is the Activity Code (i.e., non-SIC and non-NAICS designation) for this Sector. It may apply to any facility/SIC Code/NAICS Code, in addition to</i>

Sector U. Food and Kindred Products

Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
U	2011	Meat Packing Plants	311611	Animal (except Poultry) Slaughtering
U	2013	Sausages and Other Prepared Meat Products (except lard made from purchased materials)	311612	Meat Processed from Carcasses

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U	2013	(lard made from purchased materials)	311613	Rendering and Meat Byproduct Processing
U	2015	Poultry Slaughtering and Processing (poultry slaughtering and processing)	311615	Poultry Processing
U	2015	(egg processing)	311999	All Other Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing
U	2021	Creamery Butter	311512	Creamery Butter Manufacturing
U	2022	Natural, Processed, and Imitation Cheese	311513	Cheese Manufacturing
U	2023	Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Dairy Products (liquid non-dairy creamer)	311511	Fluid Milk Manufacturing
U	2023	(except liquid non-dairy creamer)	311514	Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Dairy Product Manufacturing
U	2024	Ice Cream and Frozen Deserts	311520	Ice Cream and Frozen Dessert Manufacturing
U	2026	Fluid Milk (except ultra-high temperature)	311511	Fluid Milk Manufacturing
U	2026	(ultra-high temperature)	311514	Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Dairy Product Manufacturing
U	2032	Canned Specialties (except canned puddings)	311422	Specialty Canning
U	2032	(canned puddings)	311999	All Other Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing

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U	2033	Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Preserves, Jams, and Jellies	311421	Fruit and Vegetable Canning
U	2034	Dried and Dehydrated Fruits, Vegetables, and Soup Mixes (vegetable flour)	311211	Flour Milling
U	2034	(except vegetable flour and soup mixes made from purchased dried and dehydrated ingredients)	311423	Dried and Dehydrated Food Manufacturing
U	2034	(soup mixes made from purchased dehydrated ingredients)	311999	All Other Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing
U	2035	Pickled Fruits and Vegetables, Vegetable Sauces and Seasonings, and Salad Dressings (pickled fruits and vegetables)	311421	Fruit and Vegetable Canning
U	2035	(sauces and salad dressings)	311941	Mayonnaise, Dressing, and Other Prepared Sauce Manufacturing
U	2037	Frozen Fruits, Fruit Juices, and Vegetables	311411	Frozen Fruit, Juice, and Vegetable Manufacturing
U	2038	Frozen Specialties, Not Elsewhere Classified	311412	Frozen Specialty Food Manufacturing
U	2041	Flour and Other Grain Mill Products	311211	Flour Milling
U	2043	Cereal Breakfast Foods (cereal breakfast foods and related preparations, except grain based coffee substitutes)	311230	Breakfast Cereal Manufacturing
U	2043	(grain based coffee substitutes)	311920	Coffee and Tea Manufacturing
U	2044	Rice Milling	311212	Rice Milling

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U	2045	Prepared Flour Mixes and Doughs	311822	Flour Mixes and Dough Manufacturing from Purchased Flour
U	2046	Wet Corn Milling (except refining purchased corn oil)	311221	Wet Corn Milling
U	2046	(refining purchased corn oil)	311225	Fats and Oils Refining and Blending
U	2047	Dog and Cat Food	311111	Dog and Cat Food Manufacturing
U	2048	Prepared Feeds and Feed Ingredients for Animals and Fowls, Except Dogs and Cats (except slaughtering animals for pet food)	311119	Other Animal Food Manufacturing
U	2048	(slaughtering animals for pet food)	311611	Animal (except Poultry) Slaughtering
U	2051	Bread and Other Bakery Products, Except Cookies and Crackers	311812	Commercial Bakeries
U	2052	Cookies and Crackers (unleavened bread and soft pretzels)	311812	Commercial Bakeries
U	2052	(except unleavened bread and pretzels)	311821	Cookie and Cracker Manufacturing
U	2052	(hard pretzels and snack pretzels, except soft)	311919	Other Snack Food Manufacturing (pretzels, except soft)
U	2053	Frozen Bakery Products, Except Bread	311813	Frozen Cakes, Pies, and Other Pastries Manufacturing
U	2061	Cane Sugar, Except Refining	311311	Sugarcane Mills

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U	2062	Cane Sugar Refining	311312	Cane Sugar Refining
U	2063	Beet Sugar	311313	Beet Sugar Manufacturing
U	2064	Candy and Other Confectionery Products (chocolate confectionery)	311330	Confectionery Manufacturing from Purchased Chocolate
U	2064	(nonchocolate confectionery)	311340	Nonchocolate Confectionery Manufacturing
U	2066	Chocolate and Cocoa Products (except chocolate products, made from purchased chocolate)	311320	Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacturing from Cacao Beans
U	2066	(chocolate products made from purchased chocolate)	311330	Confectionery Manufacturing from Purchased Chocolate
U	2067	Chewing Gum	311340	Nonchocolate Confectionery Manufacturing
U	2068	Salted and Roasted Nuts and Seeds	311911	Roasted Nuts and Peanut Butter Manufacturing
U	2074	Cottonseed Oil Mills (cottonseed processing)	311223	Other Oilseed Processing
U	2074	(processing purchased cottonseed oil)	311225	Fats and Oils Refining and Blending
U	2075	Soybean Oil Mills (soybean processing, except edible soybean oil)	311222	Soybean Processing
U	2075	(processing purchased soybean oil)	311225	Fats and Oils Refining and Blending

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U	2076	Vegetable Oil Mills, Except Corn, Cottonseed, and Soybean (oilseed processing)	311223	Other Oilseed Processing
U	2076	(processing purchased vegetable and oilseed oils)	311225	Fats and Oils Refining and Blending
U	2077	Animal and Marine Fats and Oils (animal fats and oils)	311613	Rendering and Meat Byproduct Processing
U	2077	(canned marine fats and oils)	311711	Seafood Canning
U	2077	(fresh and frozen marine fats and oils)	311712	Fresh and Frozen Seafood Processing
U	2079	Shortening, Table Oils, Margarine, and Other Edible Fats and Oils, Not Elsewhere Classified (processing soybean oil into edible cooking oils from soybeans crushed in the same establishment)	311222	Soybean Processing
U	2079	(processing vegetable oils, except soybean, into edible cooking oils from oilseeds and vegetables crushed in the same establishment)	311223	Other Oilseed Processing
U	2079	(except processing vegetable and soybean oils into edible oils from oilseeds and vegetables crushed in the same establishment)	311225	Fats and Oils Refining and Blending
U	2082	Malt Beverages (malt extract)	311942	Spice and Extract Manufacturing
U	2082	(except malt extract)	312120	Breweries
U	2083	Malt	311213	Malt Manufacturing
U	2084	Wines, Brandy, and Brandy Spirits	312130	Wineries

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U	2085	Distilled and Blended Liquors (apple jack)	312130	Wineries
U	2085	(except apple jack)	312140	Distilleries
U	2086	Bottled and Canned Soft Drinks and Carbonated Water (except bottled water)	312111	Soft Drink Manufacturing
U	2086	(bottled water)	312112	Bottled Water Manufacturing
U	2087	Flavoring Extracts and Flavoring Syrups, Not Elsewhere Classified (coffee flavoring and syrups)	311920	Coffee and Tea Manufacturing
U	2087	(flavoring syrups and concentrates, except coffee)	311930	Flavoring Syrup and Concentrate Manufacturing
U	2087	(flavoring extracts and natural food colorings)	311942	Spice and Extract Manufacturing
U	2087	(powered drink mix)	311999	All Other Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing
U	2091	Canned and Cured Fish and Seafoods	311711	Seafood Canning
U	2092	Prepared Fresh or Frozen Fish and Seafoods	311712	Fresh and Frozen Seafood Processing
U	2095	Roasted Coffee	311920	Coffee and Tea Manufacturing
U	2096	Potato Chips, Corn Chips, and Similar Snacks	311919	Other Snack Food Manufacturing

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U	2097	Manufactured Ice	312113	Ice manufacturing
U	2098	Macaroni, Spaghetti, Vermicelli, and Noodles	311823	Dry Pasta Manufacturing
U	2099	Food Preparations, Not Elsewhere Classified (rice, uncooked and packaged with other ingredients made in rice mills)	311212	Rice Milling
U	2099	(marshmallow creme)	311340	Nonchocolate Confectionery Manufacturing
U	2099	(bouillon and potatoes dried and packaged with other ingredients produced in dehydrating plants)	311423	Dried and Dehydrated Food Manufacturing
U	2099	(dry pasta packaged with other ingredients made in dry pasta plants)	311823	Dry Pasta Manufacturing
U	2099	(tortillas)	311830	Tortilla Manufacturing
U	2099	(peanut butter)	311911	Roasted Nuts and Peanut Butter Manufacturing
U	2099	(tea)	311920	Coffee and Tea Manufacturing
U	2099	(vinegar, prepared dip)	311941	Mayonnaise, Dressing, and Other Prepared Sauce Manufacturing
U	2099	(spices, dry dip mix, dry salad dressing mix, and seasoning mix)	311942	Spice and Extract Manufacturing
U	2099	(perishable prepared food)	311991	Perishable Prepared Food Manufacturing

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U	2099	(except bouillon, marshmallow creme, spices, peanut butter, perishable prepared foods, tortillas, tea and tea extracts, dry dip mix, prepared dips, dry salad dressing mix, seasoning mix, dried potatoes, pasta and rice mixed with other ingredients in mills or dehydrating plants,	311999	All Other Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing
U	2111	Cigarettes	312221	Cigarette Manufacturing
U	2121	Cigars	312229	Other Tobacco Product Manufacturing
U	2131	Chewing and Smoking Tobacco and Snuff	312229	Other Tobacco Product Manufacturing
U	2141	Tobacco Stemming and Redrying (stemming and redrying tobacco)	312210	Tobacco Stemming and Redrying
U	2141	(reconstituted tobacco)	312229	Other Tobacco Product Manufacturing

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

Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
V	2211	Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	313210	Broadwoven Fabric Mills
V	2221	Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade Fiber and Silk	313210	Broadwoven Fabric Mills
V	2231	Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Wool (Including Dyeing and Finishing) (except finishing wool fabric without weaving wool fabric)	313210	Broadwoven Fabric Mills 2231
V	2231	(wool broadwoven fabric finishing without weaving fabric)	313311	Broadwoven Fabric Finishing Mills

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V	2231	(wool fabric, except broadwoven, finishing without weaving fabric)	313312	Textile and Fabric Finishing (except Broadwoven Fabric) Mills
V	2241	Narrow Fabric and Other Smallwares Mills: Cotton, Wool, Silk, and Manmade Fiber	313221	Narrow Fabric Mills
V	2251	Women's Full-Length and Knee-Length Hosiery, Except Socks (dyeing and finishing sheer hosiery without knitting sheer hosiery)	313312	Textile and Fabric Finishing (except Broadwoven Fabric) Mills
V	2251	(except dyeing and finishing sheer hosiery without knitting sheer hosiery)	315111	Sheer Hosiery Mills
V	2252	Hosiery, Not Elsewhere Classified (dyeing and finishing hosiery, except sheer, without knitting hosiery)	313312	Textile and Fabric Finishing (except Broadwoven Fabric) Mills
V	2252	(girls' full length and knee length sheer hosiery)	315111	Sheer Hosiery Mills
V	2252	(except girls' full-length and knee-length sheer hosiery and dyeing and finishing hosiery without knitting hosiery)	315119	Other Hosiery and Sock Mills
V	2253	Knit Outerwear Mills (dyeing and finishing knit outerwear without knitting outerwear)	313312	Textile and Fabric Finishing (except Broadwoven Fabric) Mills
V	2253	(except bath and lounging robes and dyeing and finish without knitting garments)	315191	Outerwear Knitting Mills
V	2253	(knitting bath or lounging robes)	315192	Underwear and Nightwear Knitting Mills
V	2254	Knit Underwear and Nightwear Mills (dyeing and finishing underwear and nightwear without knitting garments)	313312	Textile and Fabric Finishing (except Broadwoven Fabric) Mills
V	2254	(except dyeing and finishing underwear and nightwear without knitting garments)	315192	Underwear and Nightwear Knitting Mills

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V	2257	Weft Knit Fabric Mills (except finishing without knitting weft fabric)	313241	Weft Knit Fabric Mills
V	2257	(finishing weft fabric without knitting weft fabric)	313312	Textile and Fabric Finishing (except Broadwoven Fabric) Mills
V	2258	Weft Knit Fabric Mills (except finishing without knitting weft fabric)	313241	Weft Knit Fabric Mills
V	2258	(finishing weft fabric without knitting weft fabric)	313312	Textile and Fabric Finishing (except Broadwoven Fabric) Mills
V	2259	Knitting Mills, Not Elsewhere Classified (knitting weft fabric and fabricating textile products, such as bedspreads, curtains, or towels)	313241	Weft Knit Fabric Mills
V	2259	(knitting lace or warp fabric and fabricating textile products, such as bedspreads, curtains, or towels)	313249	Other Knit Fabric and Lace Mills
V	2259	(dyeing and finishing knit gloves and mittens without knitting gloves or mittens)	313312	Textile and Fabric Finishing (except Broadwoven Fabric) Mills
V	2259	(knitting gloves and mittens)	315191	Outerwear Knitting Mills
V	2259	(knitting girdles and allied foundation garments)	315192	Underwear and Nightwear Knitting Mills
V	2261	Finishers of Broadwoven Fabrics of Cotton	313311	Broadwoven Fabric Finishing Mills
V	2262	Finishers of Broadwoven Fabrics of Manmade Fibers and Silk	313311	Broadwoven Fabric Finishing Mills
V	2269	Finishers of Textiles, Not Elsewhere Classified (linen fabric finishing)	313311	Broadwoven Fabric Finishing Mills

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V	2269	(except linen fabric finishing)	313312	Textile and Fabric Finishing (except Broadwoven Fabric) Mills
V	2273	Carpets and Rugs	314110	Carpet and Rug Mills
V	2281	Yarn Spinning Mills	313111	Yarn Spinning Mills
V	2282	Yarn Texturizing, Throwing, Twisting, and Spinning Mills	313112	Yarn Texturizing, Throwing, and Twisting Mills
V	2284	Thread Mills (except finishing thread without manufacturing thread)	313113	Thread Mills
V	2284	(finishing thread without manufacturing thread)	313312	Textile and Fabric Finishing (except Broadwoven Fabric) Mills
V	2295	Coated Fabrics, Not Rubberized	313320	Fabric Coating Mills
V	2296	Tire Cord and Fabrics	314992	Tire Cord and Tire Fabric Mills
V	2297	Nonwoven Fabrics	313230	Nonwoven Fabric Mills
V	2298	Cordage and Twine (hemp rope made in spinning mills)	313111	Yarn Spinning Mills
V	2298	(except hemp rope made in spinning mills)	314991	Rope, Cordage, and Twine Mills
V	2299	Textile Goods, Not Elsewhere Classified (hemp bags made in spinning mills and spinning yarn of flax, hemp, jute, and ramie)	313111	Yarn Spinning Mills

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V	2299	(manufacturing thread of hemp, linen, and ramie)	313113	Thread Mills
V	2299	(broadwoven fabrics of jute, linen, hemp, and ramie and hand woven fabrics)	313210	Broadwoven Fabric Mills
V	2299	(narrow woven fabric of jute, linen, hemp, and ramie)	313221	Narrow Fabric Mills
V	2299	(nonwoven felt)	313230	Nonwoven Fabric Mills
V	2299	(finishing hard fiber thread and yarn without manufacturing thread or yarn)	313312	Textile and Fabric Finishing (except Broadwoven Fabric) Mills
V	2299	(manufacturing other textile products)	314999	All Other Miscellaneous Textile Product Mills
V	2311	Men's and Boys' Suits, Coats, and Overcoats (contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2311	(except contractors)	315222	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Suit, Coat, and Overcoat Manufacturing
V	2321	Men's and Boys' Shirts, Except Work Shirts (contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2321	(except contractors)	315223	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Shirt (except Work Shirt) Manufacturing
V	2322	Men's and Boys' Underwear and Nightwear (contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2322	(except contractors)	315221	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Underwear and Nightwear Manufacturing

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V	2323	Men's and Boys' Neckwear (contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2323	(except contractors)	315993	Men's and Boys' Neckwear Manufacturing
V	2325	Men's and Boys' Separate Trousers and Slacks (contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2325	(except contractors)	315224	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Trouser, Slack, and Jean Manufacturing
V	2326	Men's and Boys' Work Clothing (contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2326	(except contractors)	315225	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Work Clothing Manufacturing
V	2329	Men's and Boys' Clothing, Not Elsewhere Classified (contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2329	(except team athletic uniforms and contractors)	315228	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Other Outerwear Manufacturing
V	2329	(team athletic uniforms, except contractors)	315299	All Other Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing
V	2331	Women's, Misses', and Juniors' Blouses and Shirts (contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2331	(except contractors)	315232	Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Blouse and Shirt Manufacturing
V	2335	Women's, Misses', and Juniors' Dresses (contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors

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V	2335	(except contractors)	315233	Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Dress Manufacturing
V	2337	Women's, Misses', and Juniors' Suits, Skirts, and Coats (contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2337	(except contractors)	315234	Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Suit, Coat, Tailored Jacket, and Skirt Manufacturing
V	2339	Women's, Misses', and Juniors' Outerwear, Not Elsewhere Classified (contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2339	(except team athletic uniforms, scarves, and contractors)	315239	Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Other Outerwear Manufacturing
V	2339	(team athletic uniforms, except contractors)	315299	All Other Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing
V	2339	(scarves, except contractors)	315999	Other Apparel Accessories and Other Apparel Manufacturing
V	2341	Women's, Misses', Children's, and Infants' Underwear and Nightwear (boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2341	(women's, girls', and infants' contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2341	(boys', except contractors)	315221	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Underwear and Nightwear Manufacturing
V	2341	(women and girls', except contractors)	315231	Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Lingerie, Loungewear, and Nightwear Manufacturing
V	2341	(infants', except contractors)	315291	Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing

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V	2342	Brassieres, Girdles, and Allied Garments (contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2342	(except contractors)	315231	Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Lingerie, Loungewear, and Nightwear Manufacturing
V	2353	Hats, Caps, and Millinery (men's and boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2353	(women's, girls', and infants' contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2353	(except contractors)	315991	Hat, Cap, and Millinery Manufacturing
V	2361	Girls', Children's, and Infants' Dresses, Blouses, and Shirts (boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2361	(girls' and infants' contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2361	(boys' shirts, except contractors)	315223	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Shirt (except Work Shirt) Manufacturing
V	2361	(girls' blouses and shirts, except contractors)	315232	Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Blouse and Shirt Manufacturing
V	2361	(girls' dresses, except contractors)	315233	Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Dress Manufacturing
V	2361	(infants', except contractors)	315291	Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing
V	2369	Girls', Children's, and Infants' Outerwear, Not Elsewhere Classified (boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors

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V	2369	(girls' and infants' contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2369	(boys' robes, except contractors)	315221	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Underwear and Nightwear Manufacturing
V	2369	(boys' suits and coats, except contractors)	315222	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Suit, Coat, and Overcoat Manufacturing
V	2369	(boys' trousers, slacks, and jeans, except contractors)	315224	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Trouser, Slack, and Jean Manufacturing
V	2369	(boys' other outerwear, except contractors)	315228	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Other Outerwear Manufacturing
V	2369	(girls' robes, except contractors)	315231	Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Lingerie, Loungewear, and Nightwear Manufacturing
V	2369	(girls' suits, coats, jackets, and skirts, except contractors)	315234	Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Suit, Coat, Tailored Jacket, and Skirt Manufacturing
V	2369	(girls' other outerwear, except contractors)	315239	Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Other Outerwear Manufacturing
V	2369	(infants', except contractors)	315291	Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing
V	2371	Fur Goods (men's and boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2371	(women's, girls', and infants' contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2371	(except contractors)	315292	Fur and Leather Apparel Manufacturing

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V	2381	Dress and Work Gloves, Except Knit and All-Leather (men's and boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2381	(women's, girls', and infants' contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2381	(except contractors)	315992	Glove and Mitten Manufacturing
V	2384	Robes and Dressing Gowns (men's and boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2384	(women's, girls', and infants' contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2384	(men's, except contractors)	315221	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Underwear and Nightwear Manufacturing
V	2384	(women's, except contractors)	315231	Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Lingerie, Loungewear, and Nightwear Manufacturing
V	2385	Waterproof Outerwear (men's and boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2385	(women's, girls', and infants' contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2385	(men's and boys' water resistant or water repellent tailored overcoats, except made from rubberized fabric, plastics, etc. and contractors)	315222	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Suit, Coat, and Overcoat Manufacturing
V	2385	(men's and boys' water resistant or water repellent nontailored outerwear, except made from rubberized fabric, plastics, etc. and contractors)	315228	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Other Outerwear Manufacturing
V	2385	(women's and girls' water resistant or water repellent tailored coats, except made from rubberized fabric, plastics, etc. and contractors)	315234	Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Suit, Coat, Tailored Jacket, and Skirt Manufacturing

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V	2385	(other women's and girls' water resistant or water repellent nontailored outerwear, except made from rubberized fabric, plastics, etc. and contractors)	315239	Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Other Outerwear Manufacturing
V	2385	(infants' waterproof outerwear made from rubberized fabric, plastics, etc., except contractors)	315291	Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing
V	2385	(men's, boys', women's, and girls' waterproof outerwear made from rubberized fabric, plastics, etc., except contractors)	315299	All Other Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing
V	2385	(accessories, such as aprons, bibs, and other miscellaneous waterproof items, made from rubberized fabric, plastics, etc., except contractors)	315999	Other Apparel Accessories and Other Apparel Manufacturing
V	2386	Leather and Sheep-Lined Clothing (men's and boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2386	(women's, girls', and infants' contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2386	(except contractors)	315292	Fur and Leather Apparel Manufacturing
V	2387	Apparel Belts (men's and boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2387	(women's, girls', and infants' contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2387	(except contractors)	315999	Other Apparel Accessories and Other Apparel Manufacturing
V	2389	Apparel and Accessories, Not Elsewhere Classified (men's and boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2389	(women's, girls', and infants' contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors

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V	2389	(garters and garter belts, except contractors)	315231	Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Lingerie, Loungewear, and Nightwear Manufacturing
V	2389	(apparel, such as academic gowns, clerical outerwear, and band uniforms, except contractors)	315299	All Other Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing
V	2389	(accessories, such as handkerchiefs, arm bands, cummerbunds, suspenders, etc., except contractors)	315999	Other Apparel Accessories and Other Apparel Manufacturing
V	2391	Curtains and Draperies	314121	Curtain and Drapery Mills
V	2392	Housefurnishings, Except Curtains and Draperies (except mops, dust rags, and bags)	314129	Other Household Textile Product Mills
V	2392	(blanket, laundry, and wardrobe bags)	314911	Textile Bag Mills
V	2392	(dust rags)	314999	All Other Miscellaneous Textile Product Mills
V	2392	(floor and dust mops)	339994	Broom, Brush, and Mop Manufacturing
V	2393	Textile Bags	314911	Textile Bag Mills
V	2394	Canvas and Related Products	314912	Canvas and Related Product Mills
V	2395	Pleating, Decorative and Novelty Stitching, and Tucking for the Trade (except apparel contractors)	314999	All Other Miscellaneous Textile Product Mills
V	2395	(men's and boy's apparel contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors

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V	2395	(women's, girls', and infants' apparel contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2396	Automotive Trimmings, Apparel Findings, and Related Products (textile products, except automotive and apparel trimmings and findings, printing)	314999	All Other Miscellaneous Textile Product Mills
V	2396	(men's and boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2396	(women's, girls', and infants' contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2396	(apparel findings and trimmings, except contractors)	315999	Other Apparel Accessories and Other Apparel Manufacturing
V	2396	(printing and embossing on fabric articles)	323113	Commercial Screen Printing
V	2396	(textile motor vehicle trimming, except contractors)	336360	Motor Vehicle Seating and Interior Trim Manufacturing
V	2397	Schiffli Machine Embroideries	313222	Schiffli Machine Embroidery
V	2399	Fabricated Textile Products, Not Elsewhere Classified (except apparel and accessories, automotive seat belts, seat and tire covers, and contractors)	314999	All Other Miscellaneous Textile Product Mills
V	2399	(men's and boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2399	(women's, girls', and infants' contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	2399	(apparel and apparel accessories, except contractors)	315999	Other Apparel Accessories and Other Apparel Manufacturing

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V	2399	(seat belts and seat and tire covers)	336360	Motor Vehicle Seating and Interior Trim Manufacturing
V	3131	Boot and Shoe Cut Stock and Findings (except wood heels and metal buckles)	316999	All Other Leather Good Manufacturing
V	3131	(heels, boot and shoe, finished wood, manufacturing)	321999	All Other Miscellaneous Wood Product Manufacturing <i>(Note: A facility with the primary activity of NAICS 321999 “heels, boot and shoe, finished wood, manufacturing” can be regulated under Sector A or Sector V. Sector A requires additional technology- based effluent limits comprising good housekeeping; additional SWPPP requirements; additional inspection requirements; and benchmark monitoring for COD and TSS. Sector V requires additional technology-based effluent limits comprised of good housekeeping measures and employee training; additional SWPPP requirements; and additional inspection requirements. Regulatory burden would likely be greater under Sector A.)</i>
V	3131	(metal buckles)	339993	Fastener, Button, Needle, and Pin Manufacturing <i>(Note: Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing metal buckles (SIC 3131/NAICS 339993) should be regulated under Sector Y, but may continue to be regulated under Sector V, or alternatively, under Sector AH. Sector Y does not apply additional sector-specific requirements to metal buckle manufacturers. Sector V applies additional technology-based limitations comprised of good housekeeping measures for material storage areas and employee training. Under Sector AH, DEEP could establish additional facility- specific monitoring and reporting requirements. Regulatory burden would likely be greater under Sector V.)</i>
V	3142	House Slippers	316212	House Slipper Manufacturing
V	3143	Men’s Footwear, Except Athletic	316213	Men’s Footwear (except Athletic) Manufacturing
V	3144	Women’s Footwear, Except Athletic	316214	Women’s Footwear (except Athletic) Manufacturing

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V	3149	Footwear, Except Rubber, Not Elsewhere Classified	316219	Other Footwear Manufacturing
V	3151	Leather Gloves and Mittens (men's and boys' contractors)	315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	3151	(women's, girls', and infants' contractors)	315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
V	3151	(except contractors)	315992	Glove and Mitten Manufacturing
V	3161	Luggage	316991	Luggage Manufacturing
V	3171	Women's Handbags and Purses	316992	Women's Handbag and Purse Manufacturing
V	3172	Personal Leather Goods, Except Women's Handbags and Purses (except nonprecious metal personal goods, such as card cases, cigar cases, and	316993	Personal Leather Good (except Women's Handbag and Purse) Manufacturing
V	3172	(nonprecious metal personal goods, such as card cases, cigar cases, and comb cases)	339914	Costume Jewelry and Novelty Manufacturing (Note: Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing nonprecious metal personal goods, such as card cases, cigar cases, and comb cases (SIC 3172/NAICS 339914) should be regulated under Sector Y, but may continue to be regulated under Sector V, or alternatively, under Sector AH. Sector Y does not apply additional sector-specific requirements to metal buckle manufacturers. Sector V applies additional technology-based limitations comprised of goodhousekeeping measures for material storage areas and employee training. Under Sector AH, DEEP could establish additional facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements. Regulatory burden would likely be greater under Sector V.)
V	3199	Leather Goods, Not Elsewhere Classified	316999	All Other Leather Good Manufacturing

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Sector W. Furniture and Fixtures				
Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
W	2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets	337110	Wood Kitchen Cabinet and Countertop Manufacturing
W	2511	Wood Household Furniture, Except Upholstered (except wood box spring frames)	337122	Nonupholstered Wood Household Furniture Manufacturing
W	2511	(wood box spring frames (parts))	337215	Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and Locker Manufacturing
W	2512	Wood Household Furniture, Upholstered	337121	Upholstered Household Furniture Manufacturing
W	2514	Metal Household Furniture (upholstered)	337121	Upholstered Household Furniture Manufacturing
W	2514	(except upholstered metal furniture and metal box spring frames)	337124	Metal Household Furniture Manufacturing
W	2514	(metal box spring frames)	337215	Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and Locker Manufacturing
W	2515	Mattresses, Foundations, and Convertible Beds (convertible beds)	337121	Upholstered Household Furniture Manufacturing
W	2515	(mattresses and foundations)	337910	Mattress Manufacturing
W	2517	Wood, Television, Radio, Phonograph, and Sewing Machine Cabinets	337129	Wood, Television, Radio, Phonograph, and Sewing Machine Cabinet Manufacturing

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W	2519	Household Furniture, Not Elsewhere Classified	337125	Household Furniture (except Wood and Metal) Manufacturing
W	2521	Wood Office Furniture	337211	Wood Office Furniture Manufacturing
W	2522	Office Furniture, Except Wood	337214	Office Furniture (Except Wood) Manufacturing
W	2531	Public Building and Related Furniture (seats for motor vehicles)	336360	Motor Vehicle Seating and Interior Trim Manufacturing
W	2531	(except motor vehicle seats and blackboards)	337127	Institutional Furniture Manufacturing
W	2531	(blackboards)	339942	Lead Pencil and Art Good Manufacturing
W	2541	Wood Office and Store Fixtures, Partitions, Shelving, and Lockers (counter tops)	337110	Wood Kitchen Cabinet and Countertop Manufacturing
W	2541	(wood lunchroom tables and chairs)	337127	Institutional Furniture Manufacturing
W	2541	(custom architectural millwork)	337212	Custom Architectural Woodwork and Millwork Manufacturing
W	2541	(except custom architectural millwork, counter tops, and lunchroom tables and chairs)	337215	Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and Locker Manufacturing
W	2542	Office and Store Fixtures, Partitions, Shelving, and Lockers, Except Wood (lunchroom tables and chairs)	337127	Institutional Furniture Manufacturing
W	2542	(except lunchroom tables and chairs)	337215	Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and Locker Manufacturing

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W	2591	Drapery Hardware and Window Blinds and Shades	337920	Blind and Shade Manufacturing
W	2599	Furniture and Fixtures, Not Elsewhere Classified (except hospital beds)	337127	Institutional Furniture Manufacturing
W	2599	(hospital beds)	339111	Laboratory Apparatus and Furniture Manufacturing

Sector X. Printing and Publishing

Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
X	2711	Newspapers: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing (except Internet newspaper publishing)	511110	Newspaper Publishers
X	2721	Periodicals: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing (except Internet periodical publishing)	511120	Periodical Publishers
X	2731	Books: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing (except Internet book publishing) (except music books)	511130	Book Publishers
X	2731	(music books)	512230	Music Publishers
X	2732	Book Printing	323117	Book Printing
X	2741	Miscellaneous Publishing (except Internet publishers) (shopping news and advertising periodical publishing or publishing and printing except	511120	Periodical Publishers
X	2741	(technical manuals and books publishing or publishing and printing, except Internet)	511130	Book Publishers

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X	2741	(directory publishers, except Internet publishers)	511140	Directory and Mailing List Publishers
X	2741	(except database, advertising periodicals, shopping news, technical manuals and books, and sheet music publishing or publishing and printing)	511199	All Other Publishers
X	2741	(sheet music publishing or publishing and printing)	512230	Music Publishers
X	2752	Commercial Printing, Lithographic (except quick printing)	323110	Commercial Lithographic Printing
X	2752	(quick printing)	323114	Quick Printing
X	2754	Commercial Printing, Gravure	323111	Commercial Gravure Printing
X	2759	Commercial Printing, Not Elsewhere Classified (flexographic printing)	323112	Commercial Flexographic Printing
X	2759	(screen printing)	323113	Commercial Screen Printing
X	2759	(digital printing, except quick printing)	323115	Digital Printing
X	2759	(other commercial printing except flexographic, screen, digital, and quick printing)	323119	Other Commercial Printing
X	2761	Manifold Business Forms	323111	Commercial Gravure Printing
X	2771	Greeting Cards (except Internet greeting card publishers) (lithographic printing of greeting cards)	323110	Commercial Lithographic Printing

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X	2771	(gravure printing of greeting cards)	323111	Commercial Gravure Printing
X	2771	(flexographic printing of greeting cards)	323112	Commercial Flexographic Printing
X	2771	(screen printing of greeting cards)	323113	Commercial Screen Printing
X	2771	(other printing of greeting cards)	323119	Other Commercial Printing
X	2771	(publishing greeting cards)	511191	Greeting Card Publishers
X	2782	Blankbooks, Looseleaf Binders, and Devices (checkbooks)	323116	Manifold Business Form Printing
X	2782	(except checkbooks)	323118	Blankbook, Loose-leaf Binder, and Device Manufacturing
X	2789	Bookbinding and Related Work	323121	Tradebinding and Related Work
X	2791	Typesetting	323122	Prepress Services
X	2796	Platemaking and Related Services	323122	Prepress Services
Sector Y. Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries				
Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	

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Y	3011	Tires and Inner Tubes	326211	Tire Manufacturing (except Retreading)
Y	3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear	316211	Rubber and Plastics Footwear Manufacturing
Y	3052	Rubber and Plastics Hose and Belting	326220	Rubber and Plastics Hoses and Belting Manufacturing
Y	3053	Gaskets, Packing, and Sealing Devices	339991	Gaskets, Packing, and Sealing Device Manufacturing
Y	3061	Molded, Extruded, and Lathe-Cut Mechanical Rubber Goods	326291	Rubber Product Manufacturing for Mechanical Use
Y	3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified (rubberizing fabric or purchased textile products)	313320	Fabric Coating Mills
Y	3069	(bags made from rubberized fabric)	314911	Textile Bag Mills
Y	3069	(rubber cut and sew outerwear)	315299	All Other Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing
Y	3069	(bibs, bathing caps, related rubber accessories)	315999	Other Apparel Accessories and Other Apparel Manufacturing
Y	3069	(rubber resilient floor coverings)	326192	Resilient Floor Covering Manufacturing
Y	3069	(except rubberized fabric and garments, gloves, life vests, wet suits, accessories, such as bibs and bathing caps, rubber toys, bags made from rubberized fabric, rubber diaper covers, and rubber resilient floor coverings)	326299	All Other Rubber Product Manufacturing
Y	3069	(rubber gloves, inflatable rubber life jackets)	339113	Surgical and Appliance and Supplies Manufacturing

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Y	3069	(wet suits)	339920	Sporting and Athletic Goods Manufacturing
Y	3069	(rubber toys, except dolls)	339932	Game, Toy, and Children's Vehicle Manufacturing
Y	3081	Unsupported Plastics Film and Sheet	326113	Unlaminated Plastics Film and Sheet (except Packaging) Manufacturing
Y	3082	Unsupported Plastics Profile Shapes	326121	Unlaminated Plastics Profile Shape Manufacturing
Y	3083	Laminated Plastics Plate, Sheet, and Profile Shapes	326130	Laminated Plastics Plate, Sheet (except Packaging), and Shape Manufacturing
Y	3084	Plastics Pipe	326122	Plastics Pipe and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing
Y	3085	Plastics Bottles	326160	Plastics Bottle Manufacturing
Y	3086	Plastics Foam Products (polystyrene foam products)	326140	Polystyrene Foam Product Manufacturing
Y	3086	(except polystyrene foam products)	326150	Urethane and Other Foam Product (except Polystyrene) Manufacturing
Y	3087	Custom Compounding of Purchased Plastics Resins	325991	Custom Compounding of Purchased Resins
Y	3088	Plastics Plumbing Fixtures	326191	Plastics Plumbing Fixture Manufacturing
Y	3089	Plastics Products, Not Elsewhere Classified (plastics sausage casings)	326121	Unlaminated Plastics Profile Shape Manufacturing

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Y	3089	(pipe fittings)	326122	Plastics Pipe and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing
Y	3089	(except plastics pipe fittings, inflatable plastics life jackets, plastics furniture parts, and plastics sausage casings)	326199	All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing
Y	3089	(finished plastic furniture parts)	337215	Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and Locker Manufacturing
Y	3089	(inflatable plastic life jackets)	339113	Surgical Appliance and Supplies Manufacturing
Y	3931	Musical Instruments	339992	Musical Instrument Manufacturing
Y	3942	Dolls and Stuffed Toys	339931	Doll and Stuffed Toy Manufacturing
Y	3944	Games, Toys, and Children's Vehicles, Except Dolls and Bicycles (metal tricycles)	336991	Motorcycle, Bicycle, and Parts Manufacturing <i>(Note: Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing metal tricycles (SIC 3944/NAICS 336991) should be regulated under Sector AB, but may continue to be regulated under Sector Y, or alternatively, under Sector AH. Sector AB applies additional SWPPP requirements. Sector Y does not apply additional sector-specific requirements to metal tricycle manufacturers and under Sector AH, DEEP could establish additional facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements. Regulatory burden would be greater under Sector AB.)</i>
Y	3944	(except metal tricycles)	339932	Game, Toy, and Children's Vehicle Manufacturing
Y	3949	Sporting and Athletic Goods, Not Elsewhere Classified	339920	Sporting and Athletic Goods Manufacturing
Y	3951	Pens, Mechanical Pencils, and Parts	339941	Pens, Mechanical Pencil Manufacturing

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Y	3953	Marking Devices	339943	Marking Device Manufacturing
Y	3955	Carbon Paper and Inked Ribbons	339944	Carbon Paper and Inked Ribbon Manufacturing
Y	3961	Costume Jewelry and Costume Novelties, Except Precious Metal (except cuff links)	339914	Costume Jewelry and Novelty Manufacturing
Y	3961	(nonprecious cuff links)	339993	Fastener, Button, Needle, and Pin Manufacturing
Y	3965	Fasteners, Buttons, Needles, and Pins	339993	Fastener, Button, Needle, and Pin Manufacturing
Y	3991	Brooms and Brushes	339994	Broom, Brush, and Mop Manufacturing
Y	3993	Signs and Advertising Specialties (screen printing purchased advertising specialties)	323113	Commercial Screen Printing (<i>Note: Any facility whose primary activity is screen printing purchased advertising specialties (SIC 3993/NAICS 323113) should be regulated under Sector X, but may continue to be regulated under Sector Y, or alternatively, under Sector AH. Sector X applies additional technology-based effluent limits comprised of good housekeeping measures for material storage areas, and additional SWPPP requirements. Sector Y does not apply additional requirements to these facilities and under Sector AH, DEEP could establish additional facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements. Regulatory burden would be greater under Sector X.</i>)
Y	3993	(signs)	339950	Sign Manufacturing
Y	3995	Burial Caskets	339995	Burial Casket Manufacturing
Y	3996	Linoleum, Asphalted-Felt-Base, and Other Hard Surface Floor Coverings, Not Elsewhere Classified	326192	Resilient Floor Covering Manufacturing

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Industrial SIC NAICS Codes

Y	3999	Manufacturing Industries, Not Elsewhere Classified (fur dressing and finishing)	316110	Leather and Hide Tanning and Finishing (<i>Note: Any facility whose primary activity is fur dressing and finishing (SIC 3999/NAICS 316110) should be regulated under Sector Z, but may continue to be regulated under Sector Y, or alternatively, under Sector AH. Sector Z applies additional technology-based effluent limits comprised of good housekeeping measures for material storage areas and handling areas, and additional SWPPP requirements. Sector Y does not apply additional requirements to these facilities and under Sector AH, DEEP could establish additional facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements</i>)
Y	3999	(burnt wood articles)	321999	All Other Miscellaneous Wood Product Manufacturing (<i>Note: Any facility whose primary activity is burnt wood articles (SIC 3999/NAICS 321999) should be regulated under Sector A, but may continue to be regulated under Sector Y, or alternatively, under Sector AH. Sector A applies additional technology-based effluent limits comprised of good housekeeping measures, additional SWPPP requirements, and benchmark monitoring for COD and TSS. Sector Y does not apply additional requirements to these facilities and under Sector AH, DEEP could establish</i>)
Y	3999	(matches and match books manufacturing)	325998	All Other Miscellaneous Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing (<i>Note: Any facility whose primary activity is matches and match books manufacturing (SIC 3999/NAICS 325998) should be regulated under Sector C, but may continue to be regulated under Sector Y, or alternatively, under Sector AH. Sectors C and Y do not require additional sector-specific requirements. DEEP could establish additional facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements under Sector AH. Regulatory burden is not expected to differ between Sectors C and Y</i>)
Y	3999	(plastics products such as combs, hair curlers, etc.)	326199	All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing

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Y	3999	(hand operated hair clippers for humans)	332211	Cutlery and Flatware (except Precious) Manufacturing (Note: Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing hand operated hair clippers for humans (SIC 3999/NAICS 332211) should be regulated under Sector AA, but may continue to be regulated under Sector Y, or alternatively, under Sector AH. Sector AA applies additional technology-based effluent limits comprised of good housekeeping measures, spill prevention and response procedures, and spills and leaks; additional SWPPP requirements; and additional inspection requirements. Sector Y does not require additional sector-specific requirements. DEEP could establish additional facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements under Sector AH. Regulatory burden would be greater under Sector AA.)
Y	3999	(tape measures)	332212	Hand and Edge Tool Manufacturing (Note: Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing tape measures (SIC 3999/NAICS 332212) should be regulated under Sector AA, but may continue to be regulated under Sector Y, or alternatively, under Sector AH. Sector AA applies additional technology-based effluent limits comprised of good housekeeping measures, spill prevention and response procedures, and spills and leaks; additional SWPPP requirements; and additional inspection requirements. Sector Y does not require additional sector-specific requirements. DEEP could establish additional facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements under Sector AH. Regulatory burden would be greater under Sector AA.)
Y	3999	(flocking metal products for the trade)	332812	Metal Coating, Engraving (except Jewelry and Silverware), and Allied Services to Manufacturers (Note: Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing flocking metal products for the trade (SIC 3999/NAICS 332812) should be regulated under Sector AA, but may continue to be regulated under Sector Y, or alternatively, under Sector AH. Sector AA applies additional technology-based effluent limits comprised of good housekeeping measures, spill prevention and response procedures, and spills and leaks; additional SWPPP requirements; and additional inspection requirements. Sector Y does not require additional sector-specific requirements. DEEP could establish additional facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements under Sector AH. Regulatory burden would be greater under Sector AA.)

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Industrial SIC NAICS Codes

Y	3999	(other miscellaneous metal products, such as combs, hair curlers, etc.)	332999	All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (<i>Note: Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing other miscellaneous metal products, such as combs, hair curlers, etc. (SIC 3999/NAICS 332999) should be regulated under Sector AA, but may continue to be regulated under Sector Y, or alternatively, under Sector AH. Sector AA applies additional technology-based effluent limits comprised of good housekeeping measures, spill prevention and response procedures, and spills and leaks; additional SWPPP requirements; and additional inspection requirements. Sector Y does not require additional sector-specific requirements. DEEP could establish additional facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements under Sector AH. Regulatory burden would be greater under Sector AA.</i>)
Y	3999	(beauty and barber shop equipment, except chairs)	333319	Other Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing
Y	3999	(lamp shades of paper or textile)	335121	Residential Electric Lighting Fixture Manufacturing
Y	3999	(electric hair clippers for humans)	335211	Electric Housewares and Household Fan Manufacturing (<i>Note: Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing electric hair clippers for humans (SIC 3999/NAICS 335211) should be regulated under Sector AC, but may continue to be regulated under Sector Y, or alternatively, under Sector AH. Sectors Y and AC do not apply sector-specific requirements to facilities manufacturing electric hair clippers for humans. DEEP may establish facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements under Sector AH. Regulatory burden is not expected to differ between Sectors Y and AC.</i>)

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Y	3999	(beauty and barber chairs)	337127	Institutional Furniture Manufacturing (<i>Note: Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing beauty and barber chairs (SIC 3999/NAICS 337127) should be regulated under Sector W, but may continue to be regulated under Sector Y, or alternatively, under Sector AH. Sector W applies additional SWPPP requirements to facilities manufacturing beauty and barber chairs. Sector Y applies no additional requirements and under Sector AH, DEEP could establish additional facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements. Regulatory burden would be greater under</i>
Y	3999	(embroidery kits)	339932	Game, Toy, and Children's Vehicle Manufacturing
Y	3999	(other miscellaneous products not specially provided for previously)	339999	All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing

Sector Z. Leather Tanning and Finishing

Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
Z	n/a	Reserved for Future Use	n/a	Reserved for Future Use

Sector AA. Fabricated Metal Products

Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
AA	3411	Metal Cans	332431	Metal Can Manufacturing
AA	3412	Metal Shipping Barrels, Drums, Kegs, and Pails	332439	Other Metal Container Manufacturing

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AA	3421	Cutlery (except hedge shears and trimmers, tinnerns' snips, and similar nonelectric hand tools)	332211	Cutlery and Flatware (except Precious) Manufacturing
AA	3421	(hedge shears and trimmers, tinnerns' snips, and similar nonelectric hand tools)	332212	Hand and Edge Tool Manufacturing
AA	3423	Hand and Edge Tools, Except Machine Tools and Handsaws	332212	Hand and Edge Tool Manufacturing
AA	3425	Saw Blades and Handsaws	332213	Saw Blade and Handsaw Manufacturing
AA	3429	Hardware, Not Elsewhere Classified (vacuum and insulated bottles, jugs, and chests)	332439	Other Metal Container Manufacturing
AA	3429	(except fire hose nozzles, hose couplings, vacuum and insulated bottles, jugs and chests, fireplace fixtures, time locks, turnbuckles, pulleys, tackle blocks, luggage and utility racks, sleep sofa mechanisms and chair glides, traps, handcuffs and leg irons, ladder jacks, and other like metal	332510	Hardware Manufacturing
AA	3429	(turnbuckles and hose clamps)	332722	Bolt, Nut, Screw, Rivet, and Washer Manufacturing
AA	3429	(fire hose nozzles and hose couplings)	332919	Other Metal Valve and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing
AA	3429	(fireplace fixtures, traps, handcuffs and leg irons, ladder jacks, and other like metal products)	332999	All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
AA	3429	(pulleys, tackle blocks, and block and tackle assemblies)	333923	Overhead Traveling Crane, Hoist, and Monorail System Manufacturing
AA	3429	(time locks)	334518	Watch, Clock, and Part Manufacturing
AA	3429	(luggage and utility racks)	336399	All Other Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing

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AA	3429	(sleep sofa mechanisms and chair glides)	337215	Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and Locker Manufacturing
AA	3431	Enameled Iron and Metal Sanitary Ware	332998	Enameled Iron and Metal Sanitary Ware Manufacturing
AA	3432	Plumbing Fixture Fittings and Trim (except shower rods, lawn hose nozzles, and lawn sprinklers)	332913	Plumbing Fixture Fitting and Trim Manufacturing
AA	3432	(lawn hose nozzles and lawn sprinklers)	332919	Other Metal Valve and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing
AA	3432	(metal shower rods)	332999	All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
AA	3433	Heating equipment, except electric	333414	Heating Equipment (except Warm Air Furnaces) Manufacturing
AA	3441	Fabricated structural metal	332312	Fabricated Structural Metal Manufacturing
AA	3442	Metal Doors, Sash, Frames, Molding, and Trim Manufacturing	332321	Metal Window and Door Manufacturing
AA	3443	Fabricated Plate Work (Boiler Shops) (fabricated plate work and metal weldments)	332313	Plate Work Manufacturing
AA	3443	(power boilers and heat exchangers)	332410	Power Boiler and Heat Exchanger Manufacturing
AA	3443	(heavy gauge tanks)	332420	Metal Tank (Heavy Gauge) Manufacturing
AA	3443	(metal cooling towers)	333415	Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing (metal cooling towers)

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AA	3444	Sheet Metal Work (stamped metal skylights)	332321	Metal Window and Door Manufacturing
AA	3444	(except sheet metal bins and vats, skylights, and sheet metal cooling towers)	332322	Sheet Metal Work Manufacturing
AA	3444	(metal bins and vats)	332439	Other Metal Container Manufacturing
AA	3444	(cooling towers, sheet metal)	333415	Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing
AA	3446	Architectural and Ornamental Ironwork	332323	Ornamental and Architectural Metal Work Manufacturing
AA	3448	Prefabricated Metal Buildings and Components	332311	Prefabricated Metal Building and Component Manufacturing
AA	3449	Miscellaneous Structural Metal Work (custom roll forming)	332114	Custom Roll Forming
AA	3449	(fabricated bar joists and concrete reinforcing bars)	332312	Fabricated Structural Metal Manufacturing
AA	3449	(curtain wall and metal plaster bases and lath)	332323	Ornamental and Architectural Metal Work Manufacturing
AA	3451	Screw Machine Products	332721	Precision Turned Product Manufacturing
AA	3452	Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, and Washers	332722	Bolt, Nut, Screw, Rivet, and Washer Manufacturing
AA	3462	Iron and Steel Forgings	332111	Iron and Steel Forging

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AA	3463	Nonferrous Forgings	332112	Nonferrous Forging
AA	3465	Automotive Stampings	336370	Motor Vehicle Metal Stamping
AA	3466	Crowns and Closures	332115	Crown and Closure Manufacturing
AA	3469	Metal Stampings, Not Elsewhere Classified (except kitchen utensils, pots and pans for cooking, coins, and stamped metal boxes)	332116	Metal Stamping
AA	3469	(kitchen utensils, pots, and pans for cooking)	332214	Kitchen Utensil, Pot, and Pan Manufacturing
AA	3469	(stamped metal tool, cash, mail, and lunch boxes)	332439	Other Metal Container Manufacturing
AA	3471	Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing, and Coloring	332813	Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing, and Coloring
AA	3479	Coating, Engraving, and Allied Services, Not Elsewhere Classified (except jewelry, silverware, and flatware engraving and etching)	332812	Metal Coating, Engraving (except Jewelry and Silverware), and Allied Services to Manufacturers
AA	3479	(precious metal jewelry engraving and etching)	339911	Jewelry (except Costume) Manufacturing
AA	3479	(silver and plated ware engraving and etching)	339912	Silverware and Holloware Manufacturing
AA	3479	(costume jewelry engraving and etching)	339914	Costume Jewelry and Novelty Manufacturing
AA	3482	Small Arms Ammunition	332992	Small Arms Ammunition Manufacturing

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AA	3483	Ammunition, Except for Small Arms	332993	Ammunition (except for Small Arms) Manufacturing
AA	3484	Small Arms	332994	Small Arms Manufacturing
AA	3489	Ordinance and Accessories, Not Elsewhere Classified	332995	Other Ordinance and Accessories Manufacturing
AA	3491	Industrial Valves	332911	Industrial Valve Manufacturing
AA	3492	Fluid Power Valves and Hose Fittings	332912	Fluid Power Valve and Hose Fitting Manufacturing
AA	3493	Steel Springs, Except Wire	332611	Spring (Heavy Gauge) Manufacturing
AA	3494	Valves and Pipe Fittings, Not Elsewhere Classified (except metal pipe hangers and supports)	332919	Other Metal Valve and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing
AA	3494	(metal pipe hangers and supports)	332999	All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
AA	3495	Wire Springs (except watch and clock springs)	332612	Spring (Light Gauge) Manufacturing
AA	3495	(clock and watch springs)	334518	Watch, Clock, and Part Manufacturing
AA	3496	Miscellaneous Fabricated Wire Products (potato mashers)	332214	Kitchen Utensil, Pot, and Pan Manufacturing
AA	3496	(except shopping carts and potato mashers)	332618	Other Fabricated Wire Product Manufacturing

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AA	3496	(shopping carts made from purchased wire)	333924	Industrial Truck, Tractor, Trailer, and Stacker Machinery Manufacturing
AA	3497	Metal Foil and Leaf (laminated aluminum foil rolls and sheets for flexible packaging uses)	322225	Laminated Aluminum Foil Manufacturing for Flexible Packaging Uses
AA	3497	(foil and foil containers)	332999	All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
AA	3498	Fabricated Pipe and Pipe Fittings	332996	Fabricated Pipe and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing
AA	3499	Fabricated Metal Products, Not Elsewhere Classified (powder metallurgy)	332117	Powder Metallurgy Part Manufacturing
AA	3499	(metal boxes)	332439	Other Metal Container Manufacturing
AA	3499	(safe and vault locks)	332510	Hardware Manufacturing
AA	3499	(metal aerosol valves)	332919	Other Metal Valve and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing
AA	3499	(other metal products)	332999	All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
AA	3499	(metal automobile seat frames)	336360	Motor Vehicle Seating and Interior Trim Manufacturing
AA	3499	(metal furniture frames)	337215	Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and Locker Manufacturing
AA	3911	Jewelry, Precious Metal	339911	Jewelry (except Costume) Manufacturing

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AA	3914	Silverware, Plated Ware, and Stainless Steel Ware (cutlery and flatware, nonprecious and precious plated)	332211	Cutlery and Flatware (except Precious) Manufacturing
AA	3914	(precious metal plated holloware)	332999	All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
AA	3914	(except nonprecious and precious plated metal cutlery, flatware, and holloware)	339912	Silverware and Holloware Manufacturing
AA	3915	Jewelers Findings and Materials and Lapidary Work (watch jewels)	334518	Watch, Clock, and Part Manufacturing (Note: Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing watch jewels (SIC 3915/NAICS 334518) should be regulated under Sector AC, but may continue to be regulated under Sector AA, or alternatively, under Sector AH. Sector AA applies additional technology-based effluent limits comprising good housekeeping measures, spill prevention and response, and spills and leaks; additional SWPPP requirements; and additional inspection requirements. Sector AC does not apply additional sector-specific requirements and DEEP may establish facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirements under Sector AH. Regulatory burden would be greater.)
AA	3915	(except watch jewels)	339913	Jewelers' Material and Lapidary Work Manufacturing

Sector AB. Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery

Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
AB	3511	Steam, Gas, and Hydraulic Turbines, and Turbine Generator Set Units	333611	Turbine and Turbine Generator Set Units Manufacturing
AB	3519	Internal Combustion Engines, Not Elsewhere Classified (except stationary engine radiators)	333618	Other Engine Equipment Manufacturing
AB	3519	(stationary engine radiators)	336399	All Other Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing

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AB	3523	Farm Machinery and Equipment (hand hair clippers for animals)	332212	Hand and Edge Tool Manufacturing
AB	3523	(corrals, stalls, and holding gates)	332323	Ornamental and Architectural Metal Work Manufacturing
AB	3523	(except corrals, stalls, holding gates, hand clippers for animals, and farm conveyors/elevators)	333111	Farm Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
AB	3523	(farm conveyors and elevators)	333922	Conveyor and Conveying Equipment Manufacturing
AB	3524	Lawn and Garden Tractors and Home Lawn and Garden Equipment (nonpowered lawnmowers)	332212	Hand and Edge Tool Manufacturing
AB	3524	(except nonpowered lawnmowers)	333112	Lawn and Garden Tractor and Home Lawn and Garden Equipment Manufacturing
AB	3531	Construction Machinery and Equipment (except railway track maintenance equipment, winches, aerial work platforms, and automotive wrecker hoists)	333120	Construction Machinery Manufacturing
AB	3531	(winches, aerial work platforms, automobile wrecker hoists, locomotive cranes, and ship cranes)	333923	Overhead Traveling Crane, Hoist, and Monorail System Manufacturing
AB	3531	(railway track maintenance equipment)	336510	Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing
AB	3532	Mining Machinery and Equipment, Except Oil and Gas Field Machinery and Equipment	333131	Mining Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
AB	3533	Oil and Gas Field Machinery and Equipment	333132	Oil and Gas Field Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
AB	3534	Elevators and Moving Stairways	333921	Elevators and Moving Stairway Manufacturing

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AB	3535	Conveyors and Conveying Equipment	333922	Conveyors and Conveying Equipment Manufacturing
AB	3536	Overhead Traveling Cranes, Hoists, and Monorail Systems	333923	Overhead Traveling Cranes, Hoists, and Monorail System Manufacturing
AB	3537	Industrial Trucks, Tractors, Trailers, and Stackers (metal air cargo containers)	332439	Other Metal Container Manufacturing
AB	3537	(metal pallets)	332999	All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
AB	3537	(except metal pallets and metal air cargo containers)	333924	Industrial Truck, Tractor, Trailer, and Stacker Machinery Manufacturing
AB	3541	Machine Tools, Metal Cutting Types	333512	Machine Tool (Metal Cutting Types) Manufacturing
AB	3542	Machine Tools, Metal Forming Types	333513	Machine Tool (Metal Forming Types) Manufacturing
AB	3543	Industrial Patterns	332997	Industrial Pattern Manufacturing
AB	3544	Special Dies and Tools, Die Sets, Jigs and Fixtures, and Industrial Molds (industrial molds)	333511	Industrial Mold Manufacturing
AB	3544	(except molds)	333514	Special Die and Tool, Die Set, Jig, and Fixture Manufacturing
AB	3545	Cutting Tools, Machine Tool Accessories, and Machinist Precision Measuring Devices (precision measuring devices)	332212	Hand and Edge Tool Manufacturing
AB	3545	(except precision measuring devices)	333515	Cutting Tool and Machine Tool Accessory Manufacturing

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AB	3546	Power-Driven Handtools	333991	Power-Driven Handtool Manufacturing
AB	3547	Rolling Mill Machinery and Equipment	333516	Rolling Mill Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
AB	3548	Electric and Gas Welding and Soldering Equipment (except transformers for arc-welding)	333992	Welding and Soldering Equipment Manufacturing
AB	3548	(transformers for arc-welders)	335311	Power, Distribution, and Specialty Transformer Manufacturing
AB	3549	Metalworking Machinery, Not Elsewhere Classified	333518	Other Metalworking Machinery Manufacturing
AB	3552	Textile Machinery	333292	Textile Machinery Manufacturing
AB	3553	Woodworking Machinery	333210	Sawmill and Woodworking Machinery Manufacturing
AB	3554	Paper Industries Machinery	333291	Paper Industry Machinery Manufacturing
AB	3555	Printing Trades Machinery and Equipment	333293	Printing Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
AB	3556	Food Products Machinery	333294	Food Product Machinery Manufacturing
AB	3559	Special Industry Machinery, Not Elsewhere Classified (nuclear control rod drive mechanisms)	332410	Power Boiler and Heat Exchanger Manufacturing
AB	3559	(cotton ginning machinery)	333111	Farm Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing

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Industrial SIC NAICS Codes

AB	3559	(rubber and plastics manufacturing machinery)	333220	Plastics and Rubber Industry Machinery Manufacturing
AB	3559	(semiconductor machinery manufacturing)	333295	Semiconductor Machinery Manufacturing
AB	3559	(except rubber and plastics manufacturing machinery, semiconductor manufacturing machinery, and automotive maintenance equipment)	333298	All Other Industrial Machinery Manufacturing
Sector AB. Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery (continued)				
Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
AB	3559	(automotive maintenance equipment)	333319	Other Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing
AB	3561	Pumps and Pumping Equipment	333911	Pump and Pumping Equipment Manufacturing
AB	3562	Ball and Roller Bearings	332991	Ball and Roller Bearing Manufacturing
AB	3563	Air and Gas Compressors	333912	Air and Gas Compressor Manufacturing
AB	3564	Industrial and Commercial Fans and Blowers and Air Purification Equipment (air purification equipment)	333411	Air Purification Equipment Manufacturing
AB	3564	(fans and blowers)	333412	Industrial and Commercial Fan and Blower Manufacturing
AB	3565	Packaging Machinery	333993	Packaging Machinery Manufacturing

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AB	3566	Speed Changers, Industrial High-Speed Drives, and Gears	333612	Speed Changer, Industrial High-Speed Drives, and Gear Manufacturing
AB	3567	Industrial Process Furnaces and Ovens	333994	Industrial Process Furnace and Oven Manufacturing
AB	3568	Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified	333613	Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment Manufacturing
AB	3569	General Industrial Machinery and Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified (textile fire hose)	314999	All Other Miscellaneous Textile Product Mills
AB	3569	(electric swimming pool heaters)	333414	Heating Equipment (except Warm Air Furnaces) Manufacturing
AB	3569	(except fire hoses and electric swimming pool heaters)	333999	All Other Miscellaneous General Purpose Machinery Manufacturing
AB	3581	Automatic Vending Machines	333311	Automatic Vending Machine Manufacturing
AB	3582	Commercial Laundry, Drycleaning, and Pressing Machines	333312	Commercial Laundry, Drycleaning, and Pressing Machine Manufacturing
AB	3585	Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration Equipment (except motor vehicle air-	333415	Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating
AB	3585	(motor vehicle air-conditioning)	336391	Motor Vehicle Air-Conditioning Manufacturing
AB	3586	Measuring and Dispensing Pumps	333913	Measuring and Dispensing Pump Manufacturing
AB	3589	Service Industry Machinery, Not Elsewhere Classified	333319	Other Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing

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AB	3592	Carburetors, Pistons, Piston Rings, and Valves	336311	Carburetor, Piston, Piston Ring, and Valve Manufacturing
AB	3593	Fluid Power Cylinders and Actuators	333995	Fluid Power Cylinder and Actuator Manufacturing
AB	3594	Fluid Power Pumps and Motors	333996	Fluid Power Pumps and Motors Manufacturing
AB	3596	Scales and Balances, Except Laboratory	333997	Scale and Balance (except Laboratory) Manufacturing
AB	3599	Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified (machine shops)	332710	Machine Shops
AB	3599	(grinding castings for the trade)	332813	Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing, and Coloring
AB	3599	(flexible metal hose)	332999	All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
AB	3599	(carnival amusement park equipment)	333319	Other Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing
AB	3599	(other industrial and commercial machinery and equipment)	333999	All Other Miscellaneous General Purpose Machinery Manufacturing
AB	3599	(water leak detectors)	334519	Other Measuring and Controlling Device Manufacturing
AB	3599	(gasoline, oil, and intake filters for internal combustion engines, except for motor vehicles)	336399	All Other Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing
AB	3711	Motor Vehicles and Passenger Car Bodies (automobiles)	336111	Automobile Manufacturing

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AB	3711	(light trucks and utility vehicles)	336112	Light Truck and Utility Vehicle Manufacturing
AB	3711	(heavy duty trucks)	336120	Heavy Duty Truck Manufacturing
AB	3711	(kit car and other passenger car bodies)	336211	Motor Vehicle Body Manufacturing
AB	3711	(military armored vehicles)	336992	Military Armored Vehicle, Tank, and Tank Component Manufacturing
AB	3713	Truck and Bus Bodies	336211	Motor Vehicle Body Manufacturing
AB	3714	Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories (dump truck lifting mechanisms and fifth wheels)	336211	Motor Vehicle Body Manufacturing
AB	3714	(gasoline engines and engine parts including rebuilt)	336312	Gasoline Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing
AB	3714	(wiring harness sets, other than ignition; block heaters and battery heaters; instrument board assemblies; permanent defrosters; windshield washer- wiper mechanisms; cruise control	336322	Other Motor Vehicle Electrical and Electronic Equipment Manufacturing
AB	3714	(steering and suspension parts)	336330	Motor Vehicle Steering and Suspension Components (except Spring) Manufacturing
AB	3714	(brake and brake systems, including assemblies)	336340	Motor Vehicle Brake System Manufacturing
AB	3714	(transmissions and power train parts, including rebuilding)	336350	Motor Vehicle Transmission and Power Train Parts Manufacturing
AB	3714	(except truck and bus bodies, trailers, engine and engine parts, motor vehicle electrical and electronic equipment, motor vehicle steering and suspension components, motor vehicle brake	336399	All Other Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing

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AB	3715	Truck Trailers	336212	Truck Trailer Manufacturing
AB	3716	Motor Homes	336213	Motor Home Manufacturing
AB	3721	Aircraft (except research and development not producing prototypes)	336411	Aircraft Manufacturing
AB	3724	Aircraft Engines and Engine Parts (except research and development not producing prototypes)	336412	Aircraft Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing
AB	3728	Aircraft Parts and Auxiliary Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified (fluid power aircraft subassemblies)	332912	Fluid Power Valve and Hose Fitting Manufacturing
AB	3728	(target drones)	336411	Aircraft Manufacturing
AB	3728	(except fluid power aircraft subassemblies, target drones, and research and development not producing prototypes)	336413	Other Aircraft Part and Auxiliary Equipment Manufacturing
AB	3743	Railroad Equipment (locomotive fuel lubricating or cooling medium pumps)	333911	Pump and Pumping Equipment Manufacturing
AB	3743	(except locomotive fuel lubricating or cooling medium pumps)	336510	Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing
AB	3751	Motorcycles, Bicycles, and Parts	336991	Motorcycle, Bicycle, and Parts Manufacturing
AB	3761	Guided Missiles and Space Vehicles (except research and development not producing prototypes)	336414	Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Manufacturing
AB	3764	Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Propulsion Units and Propulsion Unit Parts (except research and development not producing prototypes)	336415	Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Propulsion Unit and Propulsion Unit Parts Manufacturing

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AB	3769	Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Parts and Auxiliary Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified (except research and development not producing prototypes)	336419	Other Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Parts and Auxiliary Equipment Manufacturing
AB	3792	Travel Trailers and Campers	336214	Travel Trailer and Camper Manufacturing
AB	3795	Tanks and Tank Components	336992	Military Armored Vehicle, Tank, and Tank Component Manufacturing
AB	3799	Transportation Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified (wheelbarrows)	333924	Industrial Truck, Tractor, Trailer, and Stacker Machinery Manufacturing
AB	3799	(automobile, boat, utility, and light truck trailers)	336214	Travel Trailer and Camper Manufacturing
AB	3799	(trailer hitches)	336399	All Other Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing
AB	3799	(except automobile, boat, utility light truck trailers, trailer hitches, and wheelbarrows)	336999	All Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing

Sector AC. Electronic, Electrical, Photographic and Optical Goods

Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
AC	3571	Electronic Computers	334111	Electronic Computer Manufacturing
AC	3572	Computer Storage Devices	334112	Computer Storage Device Manufacturing
AC	3575	Computer Terminals	334113	Computer Terminal Manufacturing

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AC	3577	Computer Peripheral Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified (except plotter controllers and magnetic tape head cleaners)	334119	Other Computer Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing
AC	3577	(plotter controllers)	334418	Printed Circuit Assembly (Electronic Assembly) Manufacturing
AC	3577	(magnetic tape head cleaners)	334613	Magnetic and Optical Recording Media Manufacturing
AC	3578	Calculating and Accounting Machinery, Except Electronic Computers (change making machines)	333311	Automatic Vending Machine Manufacturing
AC	3578	(except point of sales terminals, change making machines and funds transfer devices)	333313	Office Machinery Manufacturing
AC	3578	(point of sale terminals and fund transfer devices)	334119	Other Computer Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing
AC	3579	Office Machines, Not Elsewhere Classified (except timeclocks, time stamps, pencil sharpeners, stapling machines, etc.)	333313	Office Machinery Manufacturing
AC	3579	(time clocks and other time recording devices)	334518	Watch, Clock, and Part Manufacturing
AC	3579	(pencil sharpeners, staplers and other office equipment)	339942	Lead Pencil and Art Good Manufacturing
AC	3612	Power, Distribution, and Specialty Transformers	335311	Power, Distribution, and Specialty Transformer Manufacturing
AC	3613	Switchgear and Switchboard Apparatus	335313	Switchgear and Switchboard Apparatus Manufacturing
AC	3621	Motors and Generators	335312	Motors and Generator Manufacturing

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AC	3624	Carbon and Graphite Products	335991	Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing
AC	3625	Relays and Industrial Controls	335314	Relay and Industrial Control Manufacturing
AC	3629	Electrical Industrial Apparatus, Not Elsewhere Classified	335999	All Other Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing
AC	3631	Household Cooking Equipment	335221	Household Cooking Appliance Manufacturing
AC	3632	Household Refrigerators and Home and Farm Freezers	335222	Household Refrigerator and Home Freezer Manufacturing
AC	3633	Household Laundry Equipment	335224	Household Laundry Equipment Manufacturing
AC	3634	Electric Housewares and Fans (wall and baseboard heating units for permanent installation)	333414	Heating Equipment (except Warm Air Furnaces) Manufacturing
AC	3634	(except wall and baseboard heating units for permanent installation, electronic cigarette lighters, and wall mount restroom hand dryers)	335211	Electric Housewares and Household Fan Manufacturing
AC	3634	(electronic cigarette lighters)	339999	All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing
AC	3635	Household Vacuum Cleaners	335212	Household Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturing
AC	3639	Household Appliances, Not Elsewhere Classified (household sewing machines)	333298	All Other Industrial Machinery Manufacturing
AC	3639	(floor waxing and floor polishing machines)	335212	Household Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturing

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AC	3639	(except floor waxing and floor polishing machines, and household sewing machines)	335228	Other Major Household Appliance Manufacturing
AC	3641	Electric Lamp Bulbs and Tubes	335110	Electric Lamp Bulbs and Part Manufacturing
AC	3643	Current-Carrying Wiring Devices	335931	Current-Carrying Wiring Device Manufacturing
AC	3644	Noncurrent-Carrying Wiring Devices (fish wire, electrical wiring tool)	332212	Hand and Edge Tool Manufacturing <i>(Note: Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing fish wire, electrical wiring tool (SIC 3644/NAICS 332212) should be regulated under Sector AA, but may continue to be regulated under Sector AC, or alternatively, under Sector AH. Sector AA applies additional technology-based effluent limits comprising good housekeeping measures, spill prevention and response, and spills and leaks; additional SWPPP requirements; and additional inspection requirements. Sector AC does not apply additional sector-specific requirements and DEED may establish facility-specific monitoring.)</i>
AC	3644	(except fishwire, electrical wiring tool)	335932	Noncurrent-Carrying Wiring Device Manufacturing
AC	3645	Residential Electric Lighting Fixtures	335121	Residential Electric Lighting Fixture Manufacturing
AC	3646	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Electric Lighting Fixtures	335122	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Electric Lighting Fixture Manufacturing
AC	3647	Vehicular Lighting Equipment	336321	Vehicular Lighting Equipment Manufacturing
AC	3648	Lighting Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified	335129	Other Lighting Equipment Manufacturing
AC	3651	Household Audio and Video Equipment	334310	Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing

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AC	3652	Phonograph Records and Prerecorded Audio Tapes and Disks (reproduction of all other media except video)	334612	Prerecorded Compact Disc (except Software), Tape, and Record Reproducing
AC	3661	Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus (except consumer external modems)	334210	Telephone Apparatus Manufacturing
AC	3661	(consumer external modems)	334418	Printed Circuit Assembly (Electronic Assembly) Manufacturing
AC	3663	Radio and Television Broadcasting and Communications Equipment	334220	Radio and Television Broadcasting and Wireless Communications Equipment Manufacturing
AC	3669	Communications Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified	334290	Other Communications Equipment Manufacturing
AC	3671	Electron Tubes	334411	Electron Tube Manufacturing
AC	3672	Printed Circuit Boards	334412	Bare Printed Circuit Board Manufacturing
AC	3674	Semiconductors and Related Devices	334413	Semiconductor and Related Device Manufacturing
AC	3675	Electronic Capacitors	334414	Electronic Capacitor Manufacturing
AC	3676	Electronic Resistors	334415	Electronic Resistor Manufacturing
AC	3677	Electronic Coils, Transformers, and Other Inductors	334416	Electronic Coil, Transformer, and Other Inductor Manufacturing
AC	3678	Electronic Connectors	334417	Electronic Connector Manufacturing

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AC	3679	Electronic Components, Not Elsewhere Classified (antennas)	334220	Radio and Television Broadcasting and Wireless Communications Equipment Manufacturing
AC	3679	(radio headphones)	334310	Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing
AC	3679	(printed circuit/electronic assembly manufacturing)	334418	Printed Circuit Assembly (Electronic Assembly) Manufacturing
AC	3679	(other electronic components)	334419	Other Electronic Component Manufacturing
AC	3691	Storage Batteries	335911	Storage Battery Manufacturing
AC	3692	Primary Batteries, Dry and Wet	335912	Primary Battery Manufacturing
AC	3694	Electrical Equipment for Internal Combustion Engines	336322	Other Motor Vehicle Electrical and Electronic Equipment Manufacturing
AC	3695	Magnetic and Optical Recording Media	334613	Magnetic and Optical Recording Media Manufacturing
AC	3699	Electrical Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies, Not Elsewhere Classified (electronic teaching machines and flight simulators)	333319	Other Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing
AC	3699	(outboard electric motors)	333618	Other Engine Equipment Manufacturing : <i>(Note: Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing outboard electric motors (SIC 3699/NAICS 333618) should be regulated under Sector AB, but may continue to be regulated under Sector AC, or alternatively, under Sector AH. Sector AB applies additional sector-specific SWPPP requirements. Sector AC does not apply additional sector-specific requirements and DEEP may establish facility-specific monitoring and</i>
AC	3699	(laser welding and soldering equipment)	333992	Welding and Soldering Equipment Manufacturing

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AC	3699	(Christmas tree lighting sets, electric insect lamps, electric fireplace logs, and trouble lights)	335129	Other Lighting Equipment Manufacturing
AC	3699	(other electrical industrial apparatus)	335999	All Other Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing
AC	3812	Search, Detection, Navigation, Guidance, Aeronautical, and Systems and Instruments	334511	Search, Detection, Navigation, Guidance, Aeronautical, and Nautical System and Instrument Manufacturing
AC	3821	Laboratory Apparatus and Furniture	339111	Laboratory Apparatus and Furniture Manufacturing
AC	3822	Automatic Controls for Regulating Residential and Commercial Environments and Appliances	334512	Automatic Environmental Control Manufacturing for Residential, Commercial, and Appliance Use
AC	3823	Industrial Instruments for Measurement, Display, and Control of Process Variables and Related Products	334513	Instruments and Related Products Manufacturing for Measuring, Displaying, and Controlling Industrial Process Variables
AC	3824	Totalizing Fluid Meters and Counting Devices	334514	Totalizing Fluid Meter and Counting Device Manufacturing
AC	3825	Instruments for Measuring and Testing of Electricity and Electrical Signals (automotive ammeters and voltmeters)	334514	Totalizing Fluid Meter and Counting Device Manufacturing
AC	3825	(except automotive instruments)	334515	Instrument Manufacturing for Measuring and Testing Electricity and Electrical Signals
AC	3826	Laboratory Analytical Instruments	334516	Analytical Laboratory Instrument Manufacturing
AC	3827	Optical Instruments and Lenses	333314	Optical Instruments and Lens Manufacturing
AC	3829	Measuring and Controlling Devices, Not Elsewhere Classified (motor vehicle gauges)	334514	Totalizing Fluid Meter and Counting Device Manufacturing

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AC	3829	(electronic chronometers)	334518	Watch, Clock, and Part Manufacturing
AC	3829	(except medical thermometers, electronic chronometers and motor vehicle gauges)	334519	Other Measuring and Controlling Device Manufacturing
AC	3829	(medical thermometers)	339112	Surgical and Medical Instrument Manufacturing
AC	3841	Surgical and Medical Instruments and Apparatus (tranquilizer guns)	332994	Small Arms Manufacturing <i>(Note: Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing tranquilizer guns (SIC 3841/NAICS 332994) should be regulated under Sector AA, but may continue to be regulated under Sector AC, or alternatively, under Sector AH. Sector AA applies additional technology-based effluent limits comprising good housekeeping measures, spill prevention and response, and spills and leaks; additional SWPPP requirements; and additional inspection requirements. Sector AC does not apply additional sector-specific requirements and DEEP</i>
AC	3841	(operating room tables)	339111	Laboratory Apparatus and Furniture Manufacturing
AC	3841	(except tranquilizer guns and operating room tables)	339112	Surgical and Medical Instrument Manufacturing
AC	3842	Orthopedic, Prosthetic, and Surgical Appliances and Supplies (incontinent pads and bed pads)	322291	Sanitary Paper Product Manufacturing <i>(Note: Any facility whose primary activity is manufacturing incontinent pads and bed pads (SIC 3842/NAICS 322291) should be regulated under Sector B, but may continue to be regulated under Sector AC, or alternatively, under Sector AH. Sectors B and AC do not apply additional sector-specific requirements. DEEP may require additional facility-specific monitoring and reporting requirement under Sector AH. Regulatory burden</i>
AC	3842	(electronic hearing aids)	334510	Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus Manufacturing
AC	3842	(except electronic hearing aids, incontinent pads, anatomical models, and bed pads)	339113	Surgical Appliance and Supplies Manufacturing

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AC	3842	(anatomical models)	339999	All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing
AC	3843	Dental Equipment and Supplies	339114	Dental Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing
AC	3844	X-Ray Apparatus and Tubes and Related Irradiation Apparatus	334517	Irradiation Apparatus Manufacturing
AC	3845	Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus (except CT and CAT scanners)	334510	Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus Manufacturing
AC	3845	(CT and CAT Scanners)	334517	Irradiation Apparatus Manufacturing
AC	3851	Ophthalmic Goods (intraocular lenses, i.e., surgical implants)	339113	Surgical Appliance and Supplies Manufacturing
AC	3851	(except intraocular lenses)	339115	Ophthalmic Goods Manufacturing
AC	3861	Photographic Equipment and Supplies (photographic films, paper, plates and chemicals)	325992	Photographic Film, Paper, Plate, and Chemical Manufacturing
AC	3861	(except photographic film, paper, plates, and chemicals)	333315	Photographic and Photocopying Equipment Manufacturing
AC	3873	Watches, Clocks, Clockwork Operated Devices, and Parts	334518	Watch, Clock, and Part Manufacturing
Sector AD. Reserved for future use				
Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	

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AD	n/a	Reserved for Future Use	n/a	Reserved for Future Use
Sector AE. Bulk Solid De-icing Material Storage				
Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
AE	4226	Special Warehousing and Storage, Not Elsewhere Classified (warehousing in foreign trade zones)	493110	General Warehousing and Storage
AE	5169	Chemicals and Allied Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	424690	Other Chemical and Allied Products Merchant Wholesaler
Sector AF. Federal, State, or Municipal Fleet Facilities				
Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
AF	4311	United States Postal Service	491110	Postal Service
AF	9199	General Government, Not Elsewhere Classified	921190	Other General Government Support
AF	9621	Regulation and Administration of Transportation (air traffic control)	488111	Air Traffic Control
AF	9621	(except air traffic control)	926120	Regulation and Administration of Transportation Programs
AF	9711	National Security	928110	National Security

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Industrial SIC NAICS Codes

Sector AG. Small-Scale Composting Facilities

Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
AG	AG	Small-Scale Composting	325315	Compost Manufacturing: Facilities conducting composting, excluding farms composting agricultural wastes integral to the farming operation and that process less than 5,000 cubic yards per year of one or more of the following source separated organic materials, including but not limited to: horse manure and bedding; food scraps from cafeterias and other food preparation establishments; grocery store organics; food processing residuals; spoiled produce; soiled paper; waxed corrugated cardboard; compostable packaging; and including carbon-based bulking

Sector AH. Stormwater Discharges Designated by the Commissioner as Requiring Permits

Sector	SIC Codes and Description		NAICS Code and Description	
AH	AH	Stormwater Discharges Designated by the Commissioner as Requiring Permits	To be determined upon registration	Stormwater Discharges Designated by the Commissioner as Requiring Permits (<i>Note: This sector is primarily intended for use by discharges designated by the Commissioner as needing a stormwater permit (which is an atypical circumstance), and the permittee's facility may or may not normally be discharging stormwater associated with industrial</i>

Appendix B Registration Certification

Certification Requirement for Registration

As part of your registration for coverage under this general permit, you (the registrant) and any other individual(s) primarily responsible for preparing the registration must submit a written certification to the Commissioner.

- o This certification must, at a minimum, comply with the official certification statement below.
- o The language of the certification may not be altered in any way.
- o A copy of this certification, along with any supporting documentation, must also be included in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and kept on site.

Certification: I hereby certify that I am making this certification in connection with a registration under the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity, submitted to the Commissioner by [Click or tap here to enter text.](#) for an activity located at [Click or tap here to enter text.](#) and that all terms and conditions of the general permit are being met for all discharges which have been created, initiated or maintained and such activity is eligible for authorization under such permit. I further certify that a system is in place to ensure that all terms and conditions of this general permit will continue to be met for all discharges authorized by this general permit at the site.

I certify that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information that provides the basis for this certification, including but not limited to all information described in Section 2.2.16.1 of such general permit, and I certify, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining such information, that the information upon which this certification is based is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I certify that I have made an affirmative determination in accordance with Section 2.2.16.2 of this general permit.

I understand that the registration filed in connection with such general permit is submitted in accordance with and shall comply with the requirements of Section 22a-430b of Regs. Conn. State Agencies. I also understand that knowingly making any false statement made in the submitted information and in this certification may be punishable as a criminal offense, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment, under section 53a-157b of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies and any other applicable law.

Certifier Name:	Click or tap here to enter text.	Certifier Title:	Click or tap here to enter text.
Certifier Signature:		Date:	Click or tap here to enter text.
Site/Facility Name and Address:	Click or tap here to enter text.	General Permit No.:	Click or tap here to enter text.



Appendix C Aquifer Protection Areas

For the use of stormwater infiltration, the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall consider measures to reduce or mitigate potential impacts to both groundwater (aquifers) and surface waters, taking into consideration both quantity and quality of the runoff. The emphasis should be to minimize, to the extent possible, changes between pre-development and post-development runoff rates and volumes.

The basic stormwater principles for Aquifer Protection Areas (APAs) and other groundwater drinking supply areas are to prevent inadvertent pollution discharges/releases to the ground, while encouraging recharge of stormwater where it does not endanger groundwater quality.

Measures include:

- prevent illicit discharges to storm water, including fuel/chemical pollution releases to the ground.
- minimize impervious coverage and disconnect large impervious areas with natural or landscape areas.
- direct paved surface runoff to aboveground type land treatment structures – sheet flow, surface swales, depressed grass islands, detention/retention and infiltration basins, and wet basins. These provide an opportunity for volatilization of volatile organic compounds to the extent possible before the stormwater can infiltrate into the ground.
- provide necessary impervious pavement in high-potential pollutant release areas. These “stormwater hot spots” include certain land use types or storage and loading areas, fueling areas, intensive parking areas, and roadways (see table below).
- only use subsurface recharge structures such as dry wells, galleries, or leaching trenches, to directly infiltrate clean runoff such as rooftops, or other clean surfaces. These structures do not adequately allow for attenuation of salts, solvents, fuels, or other soluble compounds in groundwater that may be contained in runoff.
- restrict pavement deicing chemicals or use an environmentally suitable substitute such as sand only, or alternative de-icing agents, such as calcium chloride or calcium magnesium.

Infiltration of stormwater should be **restricted** under the following site conditions:

- **Land Uses with Higher Potential Pollutant Loads:** Infiltration of stormwater from these land uses or activities (refer to Table 10-4 below), also referred to as stormwater “hotspots,” can contaminate public and private groundwater supplies. Infiltration of stormwater from these land uses or activities may be allowed by the review authority with appropriate pretreatment. Pretreatment could consist of one or a combination of the primary or secondary treatment practices described in the Stormwater Quality Manual, provided that the treatment practice is designed to remove the stormwater contaminants of concern.
- **Subsurface Contamination:** Infiltration of stormwater in areas with or that may introduce soil or groundwater contamination, such as brownfield sites and urban redevelopment areas, can mobilize contaminants.
- **Groundwater Supply and Wellhead Areas:** Infiltration of stormwater can potentially contaminate groundwater drinking water supplies in immediate public drinking water wellhead areas.



Appendix C Aquifer Protection Areas

Table 10-4: Land Uses or Activities with Higher Potential Pollutant Loads

Land Use/Activities	Stormwater Infiltration Systems Allowed?
Industrial facilities subject to the CT DEEP General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity ¹	Yes ²
Vehicle salvage yards and vehicle recycling facilities	No
Vehicle fueling facilities (gas stations and other facilities with on-site vehicle fueling)	No
Vehicle service, maintenance, and equipment cleaning facilities	No
Fleet storage areas (cars, buses, trucks, public works)	Yes ²
Public works storage areas	Yes ²
Road salt storage facilities (if exposed to rainfall)	No
Commercial Nurseries	Yes ²
Flat metal rooftops of industrial facilities	No
Facilities with outdoor storage and loading/unloading of hazardous substances or materials, regardless of the primary land use of the facility or development	No
Facilities subject to chemical inventory reporting under Section 312 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), if materials or containers are exposed to rainfall	Yes ²
Marinas (service and maintenance)	No
<u>Notes:</u> ¹ Stormwater pollution prevention plans are required for these facilities. Source control practices and pollution prevention (refer to Chapter 6) are recommended for the other land uses and activities listed above. ² If allowed by the review authority under the conditions described in this section, special considerations for the site that has subsurface contamination are essential and may severely limit the applications in vehicle salvage yards and recycling facilities.	

This table was taken from page 192 of the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual (published September 30, 2023).

For further information regarding the design of stormwater collection systems in Aquifer Protection Areas, contact the Aquifer Protection Area Program at (860) 424-3020.

Appendix D SWPPP Certification

SWPPP Certification for the Permittee & Qualified Professional(s)

The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must include a certification stating that the SWPPP complies with the requirements of the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity.

This certification must be signed and dated by either:

- o A Professional Engineer licensed to practice in the State of Connecticut, or
- o A Certified Hazardous Materials Manager (CHMM).

The language of the certification must not be altered. Both the certification and all required supporting documentation must be included in your SWPPP.

Recertification Requirements

If you make significant changes to the site or to the SWPPP the SWPPP must be re-certified in accordance with Section 4.3.1 of the permit.

Certification: I certify that I have thoroughly and completely reviewed the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan prepared for the site or facility known as [Click or tap here to enter text.](#). I further certify, based on such review and site visit by myself or my agent, and on my professional judgment, that the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan meets the criteria set forth in the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity.

I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement made in the submitted information may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with section 22a-6 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, pursuant to section 53a-157b of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, and in accordance with any other applicable statute.

Certifier Name:	Click or tap here to enter text.	Certifier Title:	Click or tap here to enter text.
Certifier Signature:		Date:	Click or tap here to enter text.
Site/Facility Name and Address:	Click or tap here to enter text.	General Permit No.:	Click or tap here to enter text.

Appendix E

Certification of Stormwater & Non-Stormwater Discharges

Instructions for Certification in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

As part of your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), you must include a certification that the discharge from your site meets one of the following conditions:

- o It consists only of stormwater.
- o It is stormwater combined with non-stormwater that is authorized under a valid permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (including this general permit).
- o It is stormwater combined with other non-stormwater discharges that are specifically authorized in this permit.

This certification must:

- o Be signed and dated by a qualified professional.
- o Be included in the SWPPP without any changes to the certification language.
- o Be accompanied by appropriate supporting documentation.

Supporting Documentation Requirements

Include the following information:

- Details on any potential non-stormwater sources at your site.
- A description of any tests or evaluations performed to detect non-stormwater discharges.
- The criteria or testing methods used.
- The date the test or evaluation was conducted.
- The specific on-site drainage points that were observed during testing.

Recertification Requirement

If you make significant changes to the site or to the SWPPP, you are required to recertify the SWPPP in accordance with the requirements in Section 4.3 of the permit.

Certification: I certify that in my professional judgment, the stormwater discharge from the site or facility known as [Click or tap here to enter text.](#) consists only of stormwater, or of stormwater combined with non-stormwater authorized by an effective permit issued under section 22a-430 or section 22a-430b of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, including the provisions of Section 4.3.2.9b the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity or of stormwater combined with any of the following discharges, provided they do not contribute to a violation of water quality standards.

This certification is based on testing and/or evaluation of the stormwater discharge from the site. I further certify that all potential sources of non-stormwater at the site, a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-stormwater discharges, the evaluation criteria or testing method used, the date of any testing and/or evaluation, and the on-site drainage points that were directly observed during the test have been described in detail in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan prepared for the site. I further certify that no interior building floor drains exist unless such floor drain connection has been approved and permitted by the commissioner or otherwise authorized by a local authority for discharge as domestic sewage to a sanitary sewer.

I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement made in the submitted information may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with section 22a-6 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, pursuant to section 53a-157b of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, and in accordance with any other applicable statute.

Certifier Name:	Click or tap here to enter text.	Certifier Title:	Click or tap here to enter text.
Certifier Signature:		Date:	Click or tap here to enter text.
Site/Facility Name and Address:	Click or tap here to enter text.	General Permit No.:	Click or tap here to enter text.



Appendix E
Certification of Stormwater & Non-Stormwater Discharges

Appendix F Certification of Unstaffed or Inactive Facility

Instructions Inactive or Unstaffed Sites

If your facility is inactive and unstaffed, you may qualify for exemptions from certain monitoring or inspection requirements. To maintain this exemption, you must:

1. Indicate Facility Status on Registration

- o When registering under this permit, you must state that your facility is inactive and unstaffed.
- o If your facility was already registered as active and later becomes inactive and unstaffed, you must submit a revised registration to the Commissioner for approval.

2. Annual Certification in SWPPP

- o You must include a certification in your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), as required under Section 4.3 of the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity.
 - The certification must state that: The site is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater.
- o Use the official certification statement provided below. The language must not be altered, modified, or changed in any way.

3. Signature and Documentation

- o The certification must be signed and dated by a qualified professional.
- o The signed certification and supporting documentation must be included in your SWPPP.

4. Change in Site Conditions

- o If your site becomes active, staffed, or industrial materials/activities are exposed to stormwater, the exemption no longer applies.
- o You must immediately resume compliance with all applicable permit terms and conditions.

Certification: I certify that I have thoroughly examined the site or facility known as [Click or tap here to enter text.](#). I further certify, based on such examination and site visit by myself or my agent, and on my professional judgment, that the facility is inactive or unstaffed. Furthermore, I certify that all reasonable steps have been taken to prevent pollutants from entering stormwater, including all applicable provisions in the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity, effective on [Click or tap here to enter text.](#).

I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement made in the submitted information may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with section 22a-6 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, pursuant to section 53a-157b of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, and in accordance with any other applicable statute.

Certifier Name:	Click or tap here to enter text.	Certifier Title:	Click or tap here to enter text.
Certifier Signature:		Date:	Click or tap here to enter text.
Site/Facility Name and Address:	Click or tap here to enter text.	General Permit No.:	Click or tap here to enter text.

Appendix G

Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Purpose:

A qualified professional, as defined in the general permit, trained and designated by the permittee, will complete this form as soon as they are made aware of a condition triggering a Corrective Action Measure (CAM). The permittee must keep this form and any related documentation in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

Violation of an Effluent Limitations Guideline:

Violation of an Effluent Limit Guideline (ELG) requires immediate reporting in accordance with the permit terms and conditions. The permittee may attach this form when completing the online notification of noncompliance. See Sections 4.6 and 4.7 of the general permit for further reporting requirements. The Noncompliance Reporting portal is located at:

<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/industrial-wastewater/compliance-assistance/notification-requirements>

Request for an Extension or Waiver:

The permittee may also use this form to request an extension to timelines for implementing Corrective Action Measure Level 1, 2, or 3 as needed, or to request a Waiver from further Corrective Action Measures and/or monitoring. A request, and copy of the this form along with supporting documentation may be submitted to DEEP at Stormwater Staff DEEP.Stormwaterindustrial@ct.gov. Retain a copy of all requests and communication in the SWPPP.

Appendix G

Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Section 1. Corrective Action Measure Documentation Submission Type

General Corrective Action Measure Documentation	☐
Violation of an Effluent Limitations Guideline	☐
Unauthorized spill, leak, release, or discharge	☐
Request for an Extension to CAM Timelines	☐
Request for a Waiver from Further Corrective Action Measures and/or Monitoring ²	☐

Section 2. Corrective Action Measure General Information

Permittee Information	Permittee Name	
	Site Name	
	Site Address	
	Site City/State/Zip	
	Permit Number (CTR05)	
Site Contact (Person Filling out this Form)	Name (first & last)	
	Title	
	Email Address	
	Phone Number	
Date/ Time/ Location	Location of Incident on Site	
	Time of Condition Started	
	Date of Condition Started	

Appendix G

Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Section 3. Corrective Action Triggering Condition Information

Triggering Condition	Description	Condition Occurring? (Check Box)
4 Event Average Exceeds the Benchmark Threshold (or Mathematical Equivalent)	A discharge exceeds an applicable benchmark threshold after 4 consecutive semi-annual measurements	☐
Effluent Limit Exceedance	A discharge exceeds a numeric effluent limitation guideline	☐
Unauthorized release or discharge	Spill, leak, release, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this permit or another permit	☐
Inconsistency with an Applicable Total Maximum Daily Load and Wasteload Allocation	A discharge is inconsistent with the assumptions and requirements of an Applicable Total Maximum Daily Load and its Wasteload Allocation	☐
Control Measure Not Stringent Enough to Meet Water Quality Standards	A required control measure is not stringent enough for a stormwater discharge to be controlled as necessary such that the receiving water will meet applicable water quality standards	☐
Control Measure Never Designed, Installed, Implemented, or Maintained	A required control measure was never designed, installed, or implemented	☐
Change in Design, Operation, or Maintenance at a Facility	Construction or a change in the design, operation, or maintenance at a facility that significantly changes the nature or increases the quantity of pollutants discharged	☐
Visual Assessment Shows Evidence of Pollution	Color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, or foam observed in discharge water	☐
Other Corrective Actions (as Required by the Commissioner)	The Commissioner may utilize enforcement discretion to require additional corrective actions in response to permit violations	☐

Appendix G

Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Please provide a description of the event or the request being made to the Commissioner:

Appendix G

Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Section 4. Corrective Action Measure Select the appropriate level and describe the actions taken		
<input style="width: 30px; height: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="checkbox"/> Corrective Action Level 1	Immediate Actions (Within 1-2 Days)	
	Subsequent Actions (Within 14-60 Days)	
	Extension (Greater than 60 Days)	
	Follow-up sample, if applicable (include date, discharge location, and parameter)	
<input style="width: 30px; height: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="checkbox"/> Corrective Action Level 2	Immediate Actions (Within 1-2 Days)	
	Subsequent Actions (Within 14-60 Days)	
	Extension (Greater than 60 Days)	
	Follow-up sample, if applicable (include date, discharge location, and parameter)	
<input style="width: 30px; height: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="checkbox"/> Corrective Action Level 3	Immediate Actions (Within 1-2 Days)	
	Subsequent Actions (Within 14-60 Days)	
	Extension (Greater than 60 Days)	
	Follow-up sample, if applicable (include date, discharge location, and parameter)	

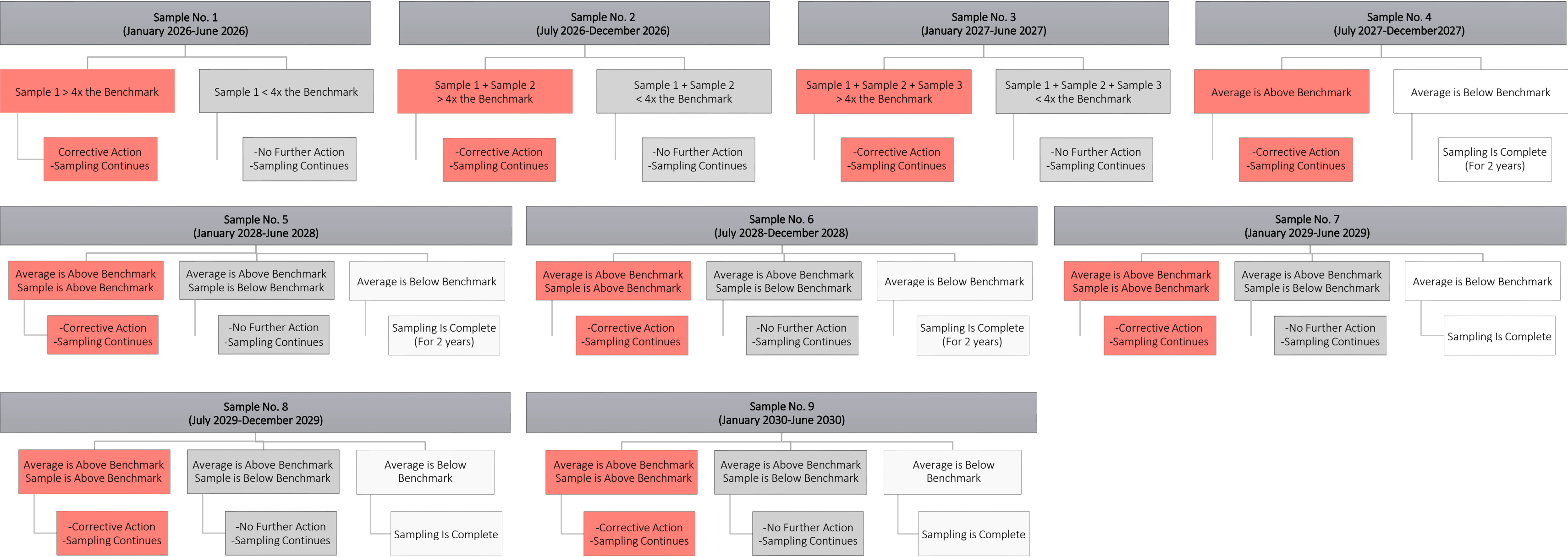
Appendix G

Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Section 5. Additional Information (check all that apply)

☐ Follow-up photographs	Please describe any photographs taken and attach them to the end of this document.												
☐ Request for an extension	Please describe the request for an extension for CAM implementation. Please see the permit for criteria applicable to exemptions.												
☐ Request for a waiver	Please describe the request for a waiver from further corrective action measures and/ or monitoring. Please see the permit for criteria applicable to waivers.												
Certification	I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement made in the submitted information may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with section 22a-6 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, pursuant to section 53a-157b of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, and in accordance with any other applicable statute. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">Certifier Name:</td> <td style="width: 30%;">Click or tap here to enter text.</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Certifier Title:</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Click or tap here to enter text.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Certifier Signature:</td> <td></td> <td>Date:</td> <td>Click or tap here to enter text.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Site/Facility Name and Address:</td> <td>Click or tap here to enter text.</td> <td>General Permit No.:</td> <td>Click or tap here to enter text.</td> </tr> </table>	Certifier Name:	Click or tap here to enter text.	Certifier Title:	Click or tap here to enter text.	Certifier Signature:		Date:	Click or tap here to enter text.	Site/Facility Name and Address:	Click or tap here to enter text.	General Permit No.:	Click or tap here to enter text.
Certifier Name:	Click or tap here to enter text.	Certifier Title:	Click or tap here to enter text.										
Certifier Signature:		Date:	Click or tap here to enter text.										
Site/Facility Name and Address:	Click or tap here to enter text.	General Permit No.:	Click or tap here to enter text.										

Appendix H Guidance for Semi-annual Benchmark Monitoring and Corrective Action



Appendix I

Sector S Effluent Limit Exemption Certification

Instructions for Effluent Limit Exemption for Ammonia as Nitrogen (Sector S)

If your facility is an existing or new primary airport with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures, you may qualify for an effluent limit exemption for Ammonia as Nitrogen. To maintain this exemption, you must:

1. Annual Certification in SWPPP

- o Each year, you must certify in your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that your facility does not use pavement deicers containing urea.
- o Use the official certification statement provided below. This language must not be altered, modified, or changed in any way.

2. Signature and Documentation

- o The certification must be **signed and dated annually** by a qualified professional.
- o The certification and any supporting documentation must be kept in your SWPPP, as required under Section 4.3 of the permit.

3. Change in Deicer Use

- o If your facility begins using pavement deicers containing urea, the exemption will no longer apply.
- o In that case, you must immediately comply with all applicable permit requirements, including those listed in Table S-2.

Certification: I certify that I have thoroughly examined the site or facility known as [Click or tap here to enter text.](#) which is a new or primary airport with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures. I further certify, based on such examination and site visit by myself or my agent, and on my professional judgment, that the facility does not use pavement deicers containing urea.

I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement made in the submitted information may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with section 22a-6 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, pursuant to section 53a-157b of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, and in accordance with any other applicable statute.

Certifier Name:	Click or tap here to enter text.	Certifier Title:	Click or tap here to enter text.
Certifier Signature:		Date:	Click or tap here to enter text.
Site/Facility Name & Address:	Click or tap here to enter text.	General Permit No.:	Click or tap here to enter text.

Minimum Measure

Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

Subcategory

Good Housekeeping/Materials Management

Description of Concrete Washout at Construction Sites

Concrete and its ingredients

Concrete is a mixture of cement, water, and aggregate material. Portland cement is made by heating a mixture of limestone and clay containing oxides of calcium, aluminum, silicon and other metals in a kiln and then pulverizing the resulting clinker. The fine aggregate particles are usually sand. Coarse aggregate is generally gravel or crushed stone. When cement is mixed with water, a chemical reaction called hydration occurs, which produces glue that binds the aggregates together to make concrete.

Concrete washout

After concrete is poured at a construction site, the chutes of ready mixed concrete trucks and hoppers of concrete pump trucks must be washed out to remove the remaining concrete before it hardens. Equipment such as wheelbarrows and hand tools also need to be washed down. At the end of each work day, the drums of concrete trucks must be washed out. This is customarily done at the ready mixed batch plants, which are usually off-site facilities, however large or rural construction projects may have on-site batch plants. Cementitious (having the properties of cement) washwater and solids also come from using such construction materials as mortar, plaster, stucco, and grout.

Environmental and Human Health Impacts

Concrete washout water (or washwater) is a slurry containing toxic metals. It's also caustic and corrosive, having a pH near 12. In comparison, Drano liquid drain cleaner has a pH of 13.5. Caustic washwater can harm fish gills and eyes and interfere with reproduction. The safe pH ranges for aquatic life habitats are 6.5 – 9 for freshwater and 6.5 – 8.5 for saltwater.

Construction workers should handle wet concrete and washout water with care because it may cause skin irritation and eye damage. If the washwater is dumped on the ground (Fig. 1), it can run off the construction site to adjoining roads and enter roadside storm drains, which discharge to surface waters such as rivers, lakes, or estuaries. The red arrow in Figure 2 points to a ready mixed truck chute that's being washed out into a roll-off bin, which isn't watertight. Leaking washwater, shown in the foreground, will likely follow similar



Figure 1. Chute washwater being dumped on the ground



Figure 2. Chute washwater leaking from a roll-off bin being used as a washout container

paths to nearby surface waters. Rainfall may cause concrete washout containers that are uncovered to overflow and also transport the washwater to surface waters. Rainwater polluted with concrete washwater can percolate down through the soil and alter the soil chemistry, inhibit plant growth, and contaminate the groundwater. Its high pH can increase the toxicity of other substances in the surface waters and soils. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the need for better washout management practices.

Best Management Practice Objectives

The best management practice objectives for concrete washout are to (a) collect and retain all the concrete washout water and solids in leak proof containers, so that this caustic material does not reach the soil surface and then migrate to surface waters or into the ground water, and (b) recycle 100 percent of the collected concrete washout water and solids. Another

objective is to support the diversion of recyclable materials from landfills. Table 1 shows how concrete washout materials can be recycled and reused.

Table 1 – Recycling concrete washout materials

Uses of Recycled Materials	Concrete Washout Materials					
	Washwater	Cement fines ^a	Fine aggregate	Coarse aggregate	Hardened concrete	Unused wet concrete
Reused to washout additional mixer truck chutes or drums	x					
Reused as a ready mixed concrete ingredient	x	x ^b	x	x		
Reused as an ingredient of precast concrete products, e.g., highway barriers, retaining wall blocks, riprap	x	x	x	x		x
Reused as crushed concrete products, e.g., road base or fill		x	x	x	x	
Reused to pave the yards of ready mixed concrete plants						x
Returned back to a surface water, e.g., river, lake, or estuary	x ^c					

- a. Fine particles of cementitious material (e.g., Portland cement, slag cement, fly ash, silica fume)
- b. Recyclable, if allowed by the concrete quality specifications
- c. Treated to reduce the pH and remove metals, so it can be delivered to a municipal wastewater treatment plant, where it is treated further and then returned to a natural surface water

Washwater recycling, treatment, disposal

Washwater from concrete truck chutes, hand mixers, or other equipment can be passed through a system of weirs or filters to remove solids and then be reused to wash down more chutes and equipment at the construction site or as an ingredient for making additional concrete. A three chamber washout filter is shown in Figure 3. The first stage collects the coarse aggregate. The middle stage filters out the small grit and sand. The third stage has an array of tablets that filter out fines and reduces the pH. The filtered washwater is then discharged through a filter sock. An alternative is to pump the washout water out of the washout container (Fig 4) and treat the washwater off site to remove metals and reduce its pH, so it can be delivered to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW), also known as a municipal wastewater treatment plant, which provides additional treatment allowing the washwater to be discharged to a surface water. The POTW should be



Figure 3. Concrete washout filter

contacted to inquire about any pretreatment requirements, i.e., the National Pretreatment Standards for Prohibited Dischargers (40CFR 403.5) before discharging the washwater to the POTW. The washwater can also be retained in the washout container and allowed to evaporate, leaving only the hardened cementitious solids to be recycled.

Solids recycling

The course aggregate materials that are washed off concrete truck chutes into a washout container can be either separated by a screen and placed in aggregate bins to be reused at the construction site or returned to the ready mixed plant and washed into a reclaimer (Fig. 5). When washed out into a reclaimer, the fine and course aggregates are separated out and placed in different piles or bins to be reused in making fresh concrete. Reclaimers with settling tanks separate cement fines from the washwater, and these fines can also be used in new concrete unless prohibited by the user's concrete quality specifications.



Figure 4. Vacuuming washwater out of a washout container for treatment and reuse



Figure 5. Ready mixed truck washing out into a reclaimer

Hardened concrete recycling

When the washwater in a construction site concrete washout container has been removed or allowed to evaporate, the hardened concrete that remains can be crushed (Fig. 6) and reused as a construction material. It makes an excellent aggregate for road base and can be used as fill at the



Figure 6. Crushed concrete stockpile and crusher

construction site or delivered to a recycler. Concrete recyclers can be found at municipal solid waste disposal facilities, private recycling plants, or large construction sites.

Wet concrete recycling

Builders often order a little more ready mixed concrete than they actually need, so it is common for concrete trucks to have wet concrete remaining in their drum after a delivery. This unused concrete can be returned to the ready mixed plant and either (1) used to pour precast concrete products (e.g., highway barriers, retaining wall blocks, riprap), (2) used to pave the ready mixed plant's yard, (3) washed into a reclaimer, or (4) dumped on an impervious surface and allowed to harden, so it can be crushed and recycled as aggregate. Unused wet concrete should not be dumped on bare ground to harden at construction sites because this can contribute to ground water and surface water contamination.

Washout Containers

Different types of washout containers are available for collecting, retaining, and recycling the washwater and solids from washing down mixed truck chutes and pump truck hoppers at construction sites.

Chute washout box

A chute washout box is mounted on the back of the ready mixed truck. If the truck has three chutes, the following procedure is used to perform the washout from the top down: (1) after the pour is completed, the driver attaches the extension chute to the washout box, (2) the driver then rotates the main chute over the extension chute (Fig. 7) and washes down the hopper first then the main chute, (3) finally the driver washes down the flop down chute and last the extension chute hanging on the box. All washwater and solids are captured in the box.



Figure 7. Chute washout box

Chute washout bucket and pump

After delivering ready mixed concrete and scraping the last of the customer's concrete down the chute, the driver hangs a washout bucket shown in Figure 8 (see red arrow) on the end of the truck's chute and secures the hose to insure no leaks. The

driver then washes down the chute into the bucket to remove any cementitious material before it hardens. After washing out the chute, the driver pumps (yellow arrow points to the pump) the washwater, sand, and other fine solids from the bucket up into the truck's drum to be returned to the ready mixed plant, where it can be washed into a reclaimer. A removable screen at the bottom of the washout bucket prevents course aggregate from entering the pump. This course aggregate can also be returned to the plant and added to the coarse aggregate pile to be reused. All the materials are recycled.



Figure 8. Chute washout bucket and pump

Hay bale and plastic washout pit

A washout pit made with hay bales and a plastic lining is shown in Figure 9. Such pits can be dug into the ground or built above grade. The plastic lining should be free of tears or holes that would allow the washwater to escape (Fig. 10). After the pit is used to wash down the chutes of multiple ready mixed trucks and the washwater has evaporated or has been vacuumed off, the remaining hardened solids can be broken up and removed from the pit. This process may damage the hay bales and plastic lining. If damage occurs, the pit will need to be repaired and relined with new plastic. When the hardened solids are removed, they may be bound up with the plastic lining and have to be sent to a landfill, rather than recycled. Recyclers usually accept only unmixed material. If the pit is going to be emptied and repaired more than a few times, the hay bales and plastic will be generating additional solid waste. Ready mixed concrete



Figure 9. Hay bale and plastic washout pit



Figure 10. Leaking washout pit that has not been well maintained

Stormwater Best Management Practice: Concrete Washout

trucks can use hay bale washout pits, but concrete pump trucks have a low hanging hopper in the back that may prevent their being washed out into bale-lined pits.

Vinyl washout container



Figure 11. Vinyl washout pit with filter bag

The vinyl washout container (Fig. 11) is portable, reusable, and easier to install than a hay bale washout pit. The biodegradable filter bag (Fig. 12) assists in

extracting the concrete solids and prolongs the life of the vinyl container. When the bag is lifted, the water is filtered out and the remaining concrete solids and the bag can be disposed of together in a landfill, or the hardened concrete can be delivered to a recycler. After the solids have been removed several times and the container is full of washwater, the washwater can be allowed to evaporate, so the container can be reused. The washwater can be removed more quickly by placing another filter bag in the container and spreading water gelling granules evenly across the water. In about five minutes, the water in the filter bag will turn into a gel that can be removed with the bag. Then the gel and filter bag can be disposed of together.



Figure 12. Extracting the concrete solids or gelled washwater

Metal washout container

The metal roll-off bin (Fig. 13) is designed to securely contain concrete washwater and solids and is portable and reusable. It also has a ramp that allows concrete pump trucks to wash out their hoppers (Fig. 14). Roll-off providers offer recycling services, such as, picking up the roll-off bins after the washwater has evaporated and the solids have hardened, replacing them with empty washout bins, and delivering the hardened concrete to a recycler (Fig. 15), rather than a landfill. Some providers will vacuum off the washwater, treat it to remove metals and reduce the pH, deliver it to a wastewater treatment plant for additional treatment and



Figure 13. Mixer truck being washed out into a roll-off bin

subsequent discharge to a surface water. Everything is recycled or treated sufficiently to be returned to a natural surface water.



Figure 14. Pump truck using the ramp to wash out into a roll-off bin



Figure 15. Delivering hardened Concrete to a recycler

Another metal, portable, washout container, which has a rain cover to prevent overflowing, is shown in Figure 16. It is accompanied by an onsite washwater treatment unit, which reduces the pH and uses a forced weir tank system to remove the coarse aggregate, fine aggregate, and cement fines. The washwater can then be reused at the construction site to wash out other mixer truck chutes and equipment. The solids are allowed to harden together and can be taken to a concrete recycler (Fig. 17) to be crushed and used as road base or aggregate for making precast products, such as retaining wall blocks. All materials are recycled.



Figure 16. Washout container with a rain cover and onsite washwater treatment



Figure 17. Delivering hardened concrete to a recycler

Siting Washout Facilities

Concrete washout facilities, such as washout pits and vinyl or metal washout containers, should be placed in locations that provide convenient access to concrete trucks, preferably near the area where concrete is being poured. However they

should not be placed within 50 feet of storm drains, open ditches, or waterbodies. Appropriate gravel or rock should cover approaches to concrete washout facilities when they are located on undeveloped property. On large sites with extensive concrete work, washouts should be placed at multiple locations for ease of use by ready mixed truck drivers. If the washout facility is not within view from the pour location, signage will be needed to direct the truck drivers.

Operating and Inspecting Washout Facilities

Concrete washout facilities should be inspected daily and after heavy rains to check for leaks, identify any plastic linings and sidewalls have been damaged by construction activities, and determine whether they have been filled to over 75 percent capacity. When the washout container is filled to over 75 percent of its capacity, the washwater should be vacuumed off or allowed to evaporate to avoid overflows. Then when the remaining cementitious solids have hardened, they should be removed and recycled. Damages to the container should be repaired promptly. Before heavy rains, the washout container's liquid level should be lowered or the container should be covered to avoid an overflow during the rain storm.

Educating Concrete Subcontractors

The construction site superintendent should make ready mixed truck drivers aware of washout facility locations and be watchful for improper dumping of cementitious material. In addition, concrete washout requirements should be included in contracts with concrete delivery companies.

Reference

NRMCA 2009. Environmental Management in the Ready Mixed Concrete Industry. 2PEMRM, 1st edition. By Gary M. Mullins. Silver Springs, MD: National Ready Mixed Concrete Association.

Websites and Videos

Construction Materials Recycling Association
www.concreterecycling.org

National Ready Mixed Concrete Association
www.nrmca.org

National Ready Mixed Concrete Research and Education Foundation
www.rmc-foundation.org

Additional information and videos on concrete washout containers and systems can be found by a web search for "concrete washout."

Photograph Credits

Figures 1, 2. Mark Jenkins, Concrete Washout Systems, Inc.

Figure 3. Mark Shaw, Ultra Tech International, Inc.

Figure 4. Mark Jenkins, Concrete Washout Systems, Inc.

Figure 5. Christopher Crouch, CCI Consulting

Figure 6. William Turley, Construction Materials Recycling Association

Figure 7. Brad Burke, Innovative Concrete Solutions, LLC

Figure 8. Ron Lankester, Enviroguard

Figures 9, 10. Mark Jenkins, Concrete Washout Systems, Inc.

Figures 11, 12. Tom Card, RTC Supply

Figures 13, 14, 15. Mark Jenkins, Concrete Washout Systems, Inc.

Figures 16, 17. Rick Abney Sr., Waste Crete Systems, LLP

Disclaimer

Please note that EPA has provided external links because they provide additional information that may be useful or interesting. EPA cannot attest to the accuracy of non-EPA information provided by these third-party websites and does not endorse any non-government organizations or their products or services.



Appendix K **Notice of Termination**

Purpose:

This is the Notice of Termination Form, referenced in Section 3.9.2 of the Industrial Stormwater General Permit. The permittee must submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) within thirty (30) days after one or more of the conditions listed below have been met. The permittee must sign and submit this form to DEEP at DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov.

The permittee must ensure that all terms and conditions of this general permit will continue to be met until the permittee receives an affirmative determination from the Commissioner that the permit has been terminated.

Permittee/Company Name: _____

Permittee /Company Address: _____

Permit Number: _____

Reason for Termination:

- ☐ A new owner or operator has received authorization to discharge under this permit.
- ☐ The permittee of the facility has submitted and been approved for a “No Exposure Certification” (NEC).
- ☐ The permittee has modified the site such that all stormwater is retained on-site and there are no discharges of stormwater to surface waters of the state, either directly or indirectly through an MS4.
- ☐ The permittee has ceased operations at the facility; there will no longer be discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity from the facility, no materials associated with the industrial activity remain exposed to stormwater, and all sediment and erosion controls have been implemented as necessary (see Section 4.2.9).
- ☐ The facility falls under Sector J (Non-metallic Mineral Mining) and has met the applicable termination requirements per state and local regulations.
- ☐ The permittee has obtained coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be authorized by a NPDES permit (unless DEEP revokes coverage for the permittee’s facility).

Date that discharging operations have ceased: ____/____/____ (mm/dd/yy)

As the signatory and duly authorized representative for the Permittee under Section 22a-430-3(b)(2) of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, I am waiving the Permittee’s right to a hearing as provided pursuant to Section 4-182(c) of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies and Section 22a-3a-6(i) of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies.

Signature of Authorized Representative: _____ Date: _____

Appendix L
DMR No Data Indicator Codes

Purposes:

No Data Indicator Codes (NODI) codes are used on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) to explain why a specific data value or the DMR cannot be submitted for a given parameter or period. These codes must be used by facilities with NPDES permits to indicate various reasons for missing data, such as operational issues, weather conditions, or sampling failures. Permittees must use the appropriate NODI code on the DMR from the list below.

<u>NODI Code</u>	<u>NODI Code Description</u>
1	Wrong Flow
2	Operation Shutdown
3	Special Report Attached
4	Discharge to Lagoon/Groundwater
5	Frozen Conditions
6	State-specific No Data Indicator – Invalid
7	No Influent
8	Other (See Comments)
9	Conditional Monitoring - Not Required This Period
A	General Permit Exemption
B	Below Detection Limit/No Detection
C	No Discharge
D	Lost Sample/Data Not Available
E	Failed to Sample/Required Analysis Not Conducted
F	Insufficient Flow for Sampling
G	Sampling Equipment Failure
H	Invalid Test
I	Land Applied
J	Recycled - Water-Closed System
K	Natural Disaster
L	DMR Received but not Entered
M	Laboratory Error
N	Not Constructed
P	Laboratory Error or Invalid Test
Q	Not Quantifiable
R	Administratively Resolved
S	Fire Conditions
T	Environmental Conditions - Monitoring Not Possible
V	Weather Related
W	Dry Lysimeter/Well
X	Parameter/Value Not Reported
Y	State-specific No Data Indicator – Valid

GENERAL PERMIT AUTHORIZATION LETTER AND REGISTRATION

**COASTAL CONSISTENCY REVIEW FORM AND NATURAL DIVERSITY
DATA BASE (NDDB)
STATE LISTED SPECIES REVIEW DOCUMENTATION**



State Coastal Consistency Review Form

This form is designed to help applicants of projects in the coastal area who are applying to a regulatory program administered by the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP). See Appendix A for coastal area/boundary definitions. Proposed projects in the coastal area must be consistent with all applicable policies and standards in Connecticut's Coastal Management Act (CCMA)¹. Please check the category applicable to the proposed activity:

☐ **State Agency Actions, CGS Section 22a-100**

Please submit the completed form directly to LWRD Planning Section staff at
DEEP.LWRDPlanning@ct.gov

☒ **Other DEEP Regulatory Programs, CGS Section 22a-98**

DEEP staff receiving this completed form as an attachment to their program's application may determine consistency or forward to LWRD Planning staff for assistance at
DEEP.LWRDPlanning@ct.gov

This form has been designed so that it may be completed using the "Reference Guide to Coastal Policies and Definitions." [Reference Guide to Coastal Policies and Definitions \(ct.gov\)](http://ReferenceGuidetoCoastalPoliciesandDefinitions.ct.gov)

Part I: Project Information

1. Applicant Name: National Railroad Passenger Corporation

Mailing Address: **251 Hallock Avenue**

City/Town: **New Haven**

State: **CT** Zip Code: **06519**

Business Phone: **(857) 378-0688**

ext.:

Contact Person: **Brianna Sacchetti**

Phone: **(857) 378-0688** ext.

E-mail: **brianna.sacchetti@amtrak.com**

2. Preparer Name: WSP USA, Inc.

Mailing Address: **100 Apollo Drive, Suite 302**

City/Town: **Chelmsford**

State: **MA** Zip Code: **01824**

Business Phone: **(978) 692-9090**

ext.:

Contact Person: **Olivia Crosby**

Phone: **(978) 761-7934** ext.

E-mail: **olivia.crosby@wsp.com**

3. Street Address or Description of Location of the Project Site:

251 Hallock Avenue

City or Town: **New Haven**

¹ [Coastal Management Manual Chapter 1 \(ct.gov\)](http://CoastalManagementManualChapter1.ct.gov)

4. Brief Project Description:

Amtrak is applying for coverage under the CT Industrial Stormwater General Permit. Amtrak operates two facilities which together serve as the headquarters point for personnel responsible for maintaining the railroad infrastructure for the CT portion of Amtrak's Northeast Corridor.

5. Is the project located within the coastal boundary as defined in CGS section 22a-94(b)? See Appendix A, below.

☒ Yes ☐ No

If you answered **Yes** to this question, complete the entire form.

If you answered **No** to this question, and your project is located in a coastal area, skip Parts II through V and complete Parts VI, VII and VIII.

6. NATURAL DIVERSITY DATA BASE (NDDDB): According to the most current "[Natural Diversity Data Base Areas Maps](#)", will the activity which is the subject of this form, including all impacted areas, be located within an area identified as, or otherwise known to be, a habitat for state listed endangered, threatened or special concern species?

☐ Yes ☒ No Date of Map: **December 2025**

- a. If Yes and the review has been completed as part of another DEEP license application, provide the NDDDB Determination # and proceed to Part II;
- b. If Yes and the review has not been completed, submit an NDDDB Review Request using the DEEP's ezFile portal (filings.deep.ct.gov/DEEPPortal/). To get started, create a user account and start a new NDDDB filing. Additional information about this new filing process can be found on the NDDDB [website](#). ***All requests for review must go through the new NDDDB portal. Email deep.nddbrequest@ct.gov if you need help.***

Please note if NDDDB biologist review is required, it may take 6 to 8 weeks and may require the applicant to produce additional documentation, such as ecological surveys, which must be completed prior to submitting this form.

A copy of the NDDDB Determination response letter that has not expired *must* be submitted with this completed form as Attachment A. Include a copy of any mitigation measures developed for this activity and approved by NDDDB. Be aware that you must renew your NDDDB Determination if it expires before project work commences.

Part II: Identification of Applicable Coastal Use and Activity Policies and Standards

Identify all statutory goals and policies in or referenced by Section 22a-92 of the Coastal Management Act applicable to the proposed activities by checking the applicable boxes in the following table.

☒	General Development* - CGS Sections 22a-92(a)(1), 22a-92(a)(2), 22a-92(a)(9), 22a-92(a)(9)
☐	Water-Dependent Uses - CGS Sections 22a-92(a)(3), 22a-92(b)(1)(A)
☐	Ports and Harbors - CGS Section 22a-92(b)(1)(C)
☐	Coastal Structures and Filling - CGS Section 22a-92(b)(1)(D)
☐	Dredging and Navigation - CGS Sections 22a-92(c)(1)(C), 22a-92(c)(1)(D)
☐	Boating - CGS Section 22a-92(b)(1)(G)
☐	Fisheries - CGS Section 22a-92(c)(1)(I)
☐	Coastal Recreation And Access - CGS Sections 22a-92(a)(6), 22a-92(C)(1)(j), 22a-92(c)(1)(K)
☐	Sewer and Water Lines - CGS Section 22a-92(b)(1)(B)
☐	Fuel, Chemicals And Hazardous Materials - CGS Sections 22a-92(b)(1)(C), 22a-92(b)(1)(E), 22a-92(c)(1)(A)
☒	Transportation - CGS Sections 22a-92(b)(10)(F), 22a-92(c)(1)(F), 22a-92(c)(1)(G), 22a-92(c)(1)(H)
☐	Solid Waste - CGS Section 22a-92(a)(2)
☐	Dams, Dikes and Reservoirs - CGS Section 22a-92(a)(2)
☐	Cultural Resources - CGS Section 22a-92(b)(1)(J)
☐	Open Space and Agricultural Lands - CGS Section 22a-92(a)(2)

* applicable to all proposed activities

Part III: Consistency With Applicable Statutory Coastal Use and Activity Goals and Policies

Explain how the proposed activity is consistent with the applicable coastal activities goals and policies identified in Part II and describe any mitigation necessary to offset adverse impacts.

Amtrak has developed a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which is attached to the registration for coverage under the NPDES General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities (IGP), to mitigate adverse stormwater impacts from the facility during operation. Amtrak has maintained coverage under previous versions of NPDES industrial stormwater permits and is seeking coverage under the current IGP. Structural Control Measures (SCMs) and Best Management Practices (BMPs) are in place and are described in the SWPPP, and a sampling program is in place to ensure that site discharges do not impact sensitive environmental resources. No significant construction is proposed at the site.

Part IV: Identification of Applicable Coastal Resources and Coastal Resource Policies

Identify the coastal resources and associated statutory policies that apply to your project by checking the applicable boxes in the following table.

Coastal Resources	on-site	adjacent to work site	off-site but potentially affected by the project
General Resources* - CGS Sections 22a-93(7), 22a-92(a)(2)	X	X	X
Beaches & Dunes - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(C), 22a-92(b)(2)(C), 22a-92(c)(1)(K)	☐	☐	☐
Bluffs & Escarpments - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(A), 22a-92(b)(2)(A)	☐	☐	☐
Coastal Hazard Area - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(H), 22a-92(a)(2), 22a-92(b)(2)(F), 22a-92(b)(2)(J), 22a-92(c)(2)(B), 22a-92(a)(5)	☐	☐	☐
Coastal Waters & Estuarine Embayments - CGS Sections 22a-93(5), 22a-93(7)(K), 22a-93(7)(L), 22a-93(7)(G), 22a-92(a)(2), 22a-92(c)(2)(A)	☐	☐	☒
Developed Shorefront - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(I), 22a-92(b)(2)(G)	☐	☐	☐
Freshwater Wetlands and Watercourses - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(F), 22a-92(a)(2)	☐	☐	☐
Intertidal Flats - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(D), 22a-92(b)(2)(D), 22a-92(c)(1)(K)	☐	☐	☐
Islands - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(J), 22a-92(b)(2)(H)	☐	☐	☐
Rocky Shorefront - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(B), 22a-92(b)(2)(B)	☐	☐	☐
Shellfish Concentration Areas - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(N), 22a-92(c)(1)(I)	☐	☐	☐
Shorelands - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(M), 22a-92(b)(2)(I)	☐	☐	☐
Tidal Wetlands - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(E), 22a-92(a)(2), 22a-92(b)(2)(E), 22a-92(c)(1)(B)	☐	☐	☐

* applicable to all proposed activities

Part V: Consistency with Applicable Statutory Coastal Resource Goals and Policies

Explain how the proposed activity is consistent with the applicable statutory coastal resource goals and policies identified in Part IV and describe any mitigation necessary to offset adverse impacts.

Outfalls 001 and 002 discharge to the City of New Haven MS4 before ultimately discharging to the New Haven Inner Harbor (CT-C1_013-SB), which is classified as an estuary. The SWPPP describes the current SCMs and BMPs in place to mitigate stormwater impacts to the receiving water and includes a program for sampling and ensure corrective actions are taken when warranted.

Part VI: Identification of Potential Adverse Impacts

Identify the adverse impact categories that apply to the proposed activity. Check the applicable box if the proposed activity has the potential to generate any adverse impacts defined in the Coastal Management Act and referred to in the following table. If the category is applicable to the proposed activity, you may describe in Part VII project design features which may eliminate or minimize the potential for identified adverse impacts.

Potential Resource Impacts	Applicable	Not Applicable
Characteristics & Functions of Resources - CGS Section 22a-93(15)(H)	☐	☒
Coastal Flooding - CGS Section 22a-93(15)(E)	☐	☒
Coastal Waters Circulation Patterns - CGS Section 22a-93(15)(B)	☐	☒
Drainage Patterns - CGS Section 22a-93(15)(D)	☐	☒
Patterns of Shoreline Erosion and Accretion - CGS Section 22a-93(15)(C)	☐	☒
Visual Quality - CGS Section 22a-93(15)(F)	☐	☒
Water Quality - CGS Section 22a-93(15)(A)	☒	☐
Wildlife, Finfish, Shellfish Habitat - CGS Section 22a-93(15)(G)	☒	☐

Potential Impacts on Water Dependent Uses	Applicable	Not Applicable
Locating a non-water-dependent use on a site suited to or planned for a water-dependent use - CGS Section 22a-93(17)	☐	☒
Replacing an existing water-dependent use with a non-water-dependent use - CGS Section 22a-93(17)	☐	☒
Siting a non-water-dependent use which reduces or eliminates public access to marine or tidal waters - CGS Section 22a-93(17)	☐	☒

Part VII: Consistency with Statutory Adverse Impact Policies

Explain how all potential adverse impacts identified, as applicable, in Part VI have been avoided, eliminated or minimized.

Adverse stormwater impacts are minimized through the implementation of SCMs and BMPs, as further detailed in the SWPPP. Benchmark, additional, and aquatic toxicity monitoring will be performed according to the schedule in the IGP to ensure that discharge is compliant with the IGP thresholds. A corrective action plan, following IGP requirements, is outlined in the SWPPP to implement corrective actions when required to minimize adverse stormwater impacts.

Part VIII: Remaining Adverse Impacts

Identify any adverse impacts which remain after incorporating all measures to eliminate or minimize such adverse impacts, and explain why no feasible and prudent alternatives exist that would further avoid or reduce such impacts.

Amtrak does not anticipate any remaining adverse stormwater impacts. Should additional measures be required to mitigate impacts Amtrak will add appropriate measures to the SWPPP.

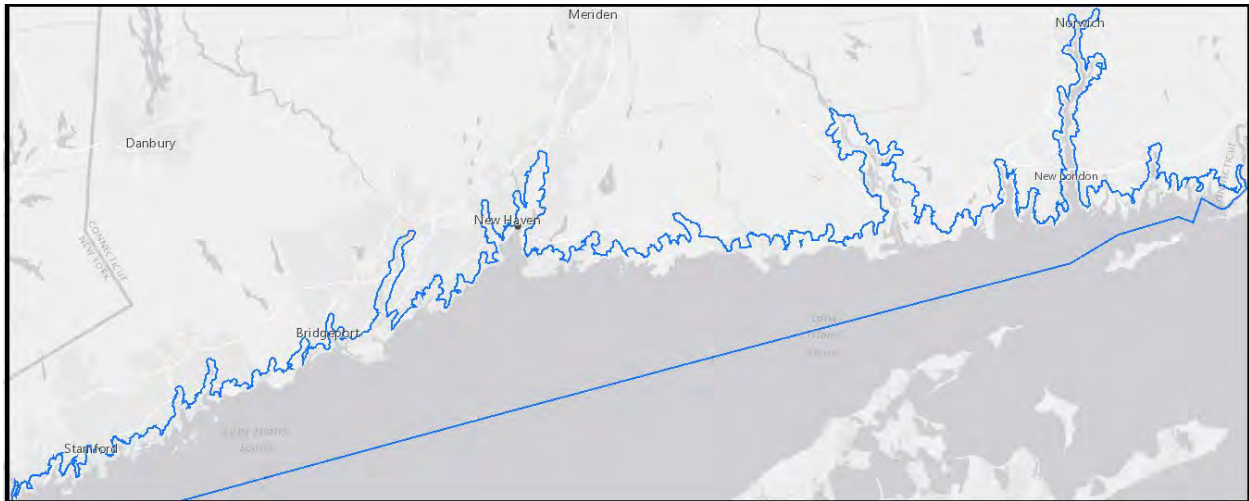
APPENDIX A

Coastal Area and Boundary

The *coastal area*, as defined in CGS section 22a-94 (a), includes the land and water within the following towns:

Branford	Guilford	Old Saybrook
Bridgeport	Hamden	Orange
Chester	Ledyard	Preston
Clinton	Lyme	Shelton
Darien	Madison	Stamford
Deep River	Milford	Stonington (Borough and Town of)
East Haven	Montville	Stratford
East Lyme	New London	Waterford
Essex	New Haven	West Haven
Fairfield	North Haven	Westbrook
Greenwich	Norwalk	Westport
Groton (City and Town of)	Norwich	
	Old Lyme	

The *coastal boundary*, as defined in CGS section 22a-94(b), is a designated region within the coastal area, shown below. It is delineated on DEEP- approved coastal boundary maps found here: [Coastal Area and Boundary Polygon | CT Geodata Portal](#)





STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Bureau of Natural Resources/Wildlife Division
79 Elm Street, Sixth Floor
Hartford, CT 06106
Natural Diversity Data Base



June 27, 2011

Petr Masopust
Amec Earth & Environmental Inc
2 Robbins Rd
Westford, MA 01886

Project: Renewal of General Permit for Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity for Amtrak Shore Line East Maintenance Facility at 275 Hallock Ave., New Haven
Request No.: 201105033

Dear Petr Masopust,

I have reviewed Natural Diversity Data Base maps and files regarding the area delineated on the map you provided for the proposed Renewal of General Permit for Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity for Amtrak Shore Line East Maintenance Facility at 275 Hallock Ave., New Haven, Connecticut. I have determined that the proposed activities will not impact any extant populations of Federal or State Endangered, Threatened or Special Concern Species that occur in the vicinity of this property.

Natural Diversity Data Base information includes all information regarding critical biological resources available to us at the time of the request. This information is a compilation of data collected over the years by the Department of Environmental Protection's Natural History Survey and cooperating units of DEP, private conservation groups and the scientific community. This information is not necessarily the result of comprehensive or site-specific field investigations. Consultations with the Data Base should not be substitutes for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments. Current research projects and new contributors continue to identify additional populations of species and locations of habitats of concern, as well as, enhance existing data. Such new information is incorporated into the Data Base as it becomes available.

Please contact me if you have further questions at (860) 424-3592, or dawn.mckay@ct.gov. Thank you for consulting the Natural Diversity Data Base. Also be advised that this is a preliminary review and not a final determination. A more detailed review may be conducted as part of any subsequent environmental permit applications submitted to DEP for the proposed site.

Sincerely,

Dawn M. McKay
Environmental Analyst 3

MONTHLY STORMWATER INSPECTION CHECKLIST

MONTHLY STORMWATER INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Shore Line East Maintenance Facility, New Haven, CT

Inspector: _____ Company/ Department: _____	Date: _____ Last Inspection: _____

Item No.	Stormwater Inspection Checklist	Status		
		Yes	No	NA
General				
1.	In general, are the Best Management Practices identified in the SWPP Plan being implemented and are they effective? If not, describe in <i>Comments</i> section.			
Locomotive Fueling Areas				
2.	Are the bulk diesel fuel tanks in good condition?			
3.	Is the tank and associated piping free of drips or leaks?			
4.	Is the fuel transfer pump, fuel filter, and fuel hose nozzle located inside the Fuel Transfer Building or Locomotive Fueling Area free of drips or leaks ?			
5.	Is the area beyond the paved areas, track pans or track absorbent pads free of evidence of spills or leaks to the <u>environment</u> from fueling operations?			
6.	Are the drums containing used oil (spent fuel) and oily solids inside the fueling area in good condition, properly labeled, and closed?			
7.	Are fully stocked spill kits located in fueling and transfer facilities?			
Oil Tank Transfer Area (southeast corner of Diesel Shop)				
8.	Is the concrete pad below the fill pipes free of spills, leaks, or stains?			
9.	Is the concrete pad near the UST cleanout pipe free of spills, leaks or stains?			
Transformers • Transformers 1-3				
10.	Is the concrete transformer pad free of spills, leaks or stains?			
11.	Is a fully stocked spill kit located nearby?			
Train Storage Areas • Shop Tracks (Tracks 21-27) • Rail Yard (Tracks 81-85)				
12.	Is the area beyond the track absorbent pads free of evidence of spills or leaks to the environment?			
13.	Are all track pads free of excessive sand buildup and debris?			
Dumpsters • Trash Dumpsters • Cardboard Dumpster • Oily Solids Dumpster				
14.	Are all solid waste dumpsters covered?			
15.	Is the area around the dumpsters free of spills, leaks or stains?			

Item No.	Stormwater Inspection Checklist	Status		
		Yes	No	N/A
Generator Building • Spill Containment Area • Spills or Leaks				
16.	Is the containment area in good condition?			
17.	Is the area around the tank and equipment free of spills, leaks or staining?			
Review of Findings				
Signature of Facility Manager Date				

Comments		
Item Number	Description	
Best Management Practices (BMP) Maintenance Actions		
Item Number	Description	Date

SEMI-ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE SITE INSPECTION FORM

SEMIANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Shore Line East Maintenance Facility, New Haven, CT

Inspector: _____	Date: _____
Company/ Department: _____	Last CSI: _____
Weather: _____	
Participants: _____	

Item No.	Item Description	Status		
		Yes	No	NA
General				
1.	Have any changes in facility operations, material storage, or stormwater drainage occurred at the facility? If yes, describe in <i>Comments</i> section.			
2.	Are there any new materials stored outside that could impact stormwater drainage? Does Table 1 (Inventory of Exposed Materials) need to be updated? If yes, describe in <i>Comments</i> section.			
3.	Are there any new potential pollutant sources associated with facility activities? Does Table 5 (Potential Stormwater Pollutants) need to be updated? If yes, describe in <i>Comments</i> section.			
4.	Have any spills or releases occurred at the facility since the last inspection? If yes, describe in <i>Comments</i> section.			
5.	Does the list of Pollution Prevention Team members need to be updated? If yes, describe in <i>Comments</i> section.			
6.	In general, are the Best Management Practices identified in the SWPP Plan being implemented and are they effective? If not, describe in <i>Comments</i> section.			
Locomotive Fueling Areas				
7.	Are the bulk diesel fuel tanks in good condition?			
8.	Is the tank and associated piping free of drips or leaks?			
9.	Is the fuel transfer pump, fuel filter, and fuel hose nozzle located inside the Fuel Transfer Building or Locomotive Fueling Area free of drips or leaks ?			
10.	Is the area beyond the paved areas, track pans or track absorbent pads free of evidence of spills or leaks to the <u>environment</u> from fueling operations?			
11.	Are the drums containing used oil (spent fuel) and oily solids inside the fueling area in good condition, properly labeled, and closed?			
12.	Are fully stocked spill kits located in fueling and transfer facilities?			

Item No.	Item Description	Status		
		Yes	No	N/A
Oil Tank Transfer Area (southeast corner of Diesel Shop)				
13.	Is the concrete pad below the fill pipes free of spills, leaks, or stains?			
14.	Is the concrete pad near the UST cleanout pipe free of spills, leaks or stains?			
Transformers • Transformers 1-3				
15.	Is the concrete transformer pad free of spills, leaks or stains?			
16.	Is a fully stocked spill kit located nearby?			
Train Storage Areas • Shop Tracks (Tracks 21-27) • Rail Yard (Tracks 81-85)				
17.	Is the area beyond the track absorbent pads free of evidence of spills or leaks to the <u>environment</u> ?			
18.	Are all track pads free of excessive sand buildup and debris?			
Dumpsters • Trash Dumpsters • Cardboard Dumpster • Oily Solids Dumpster				
19.	Are all solid waste dumpsters covered?			
20.	Is the area around the dumpsters free of spills, leaks or stains?			
Generator Building • Spill Containment Area • Spills or Leaks				
21.	Is the containment area in good condition?			
22.	Is the area around the tank and equipment free of spills, leaks or staining?			
Review of Findings				
Signature of Facility Manager Date				

[illegible]

APPENDIX F

ANNUAL REPORT TEMPLATE (TO BE ISSUED BY CT DEEP)

QUARTERLY STORMWATER VISUAL MONITORING CHECKLIST

QUARTERLY STORMWATER VISUAL ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

Shore Line East Maintenance Facility, New Haven, CT

Inspector: _____
Signature: _____

Date: _____
Quarter: _____

Sampling and Rainfall Information

Sample Location: _____ Sample Collection Time: _____

Type of Discharge: ☐ Rainfall ☐ Snowmelt

Rainfall Information:

Time since discharge began: ☐ < 30 minutes ☐ Between 30 and 60 minutes ☐ > 60 minutes

Amount of rainfall (inches): _____ Date of last significant rain event: _____

Source of rainfall data: _____

Rainfall event and sample collection timing: the Connecticut General Permit requires that samples be representative of the stormwater discharges at the facility. Indicate the reason below if the sample was not collected within the first 30 minutes of the stormwater discharge and attach a rainfall chart from the weather station. The timing of storm discharges does not always correlate with rainfall, but Amtrak will use rainfall charts to provide an estimate of the sample collection time and rainfall intensity over time as an indicator of the timing of storm discharges (EST to provide rainfall charts from weather station used for mobilization).

☐ Site access and safety restrictions (e.g., train activity) ☐ Availability of Amtrak staff for track clearance (7 am - 3 pm)

The sample was collected _____ min / hr after the rainfall event started because,

Physical Characteristics of Stormwater

Characteristic			Observation	Probable Contributing Source	Action Required?*	
	Yes	No			Yes	No
Color						
Odor						
Cloudy						
Floating Solids						
Suspended Solids						
Settled Solids						
Foam						
Sheen						
Other Indicator of Pollution						

**To be determined by Amtrak*

Comments

Corrective Actions Taken

Date

STORMWATER SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

Semi-annual stormwater monitoring and quarterly visual monitoring required by the General Permit is conducted at this location. A description of the sampling methodology for the semi-annual monitoring is provided below.

In accordance with the General Permit, grab samples must be collected within the first 30 minutes of a rain event greater than 0.1 inch in magnitude occurring at least 72 hours after the previous event of 0.1 inch or greater. In addition, rainfall pH must be measured at the time of sampling. Following collection, the samples must be submitted to a Connecticut-certified laboratory for analysis of the parameters listed in **Table 6**.

Samples are collected using a variable peristaltic pump with disposable tubing and sealed in the laboratory-supplied containers. The containers are then placed in a cooler with ice and transported to the laboratory. Uncontaminated rainfall pH and sample temperature are also measured at the time of the sampling.

The quarterly visual monitoring does not require laboratory analysis of the samples – only visual observation (as described in Section 6.1 of the SWPP Plan) of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, suspended solids, settled solids, foam, oil sheen, and other indicators of stormwater pollution is required.

CORRECTIVE ACTION MEASURE DOCUMENTATION

APPENDIX J

EMPLOYEE TRAINING ROSTER

MAINTENANCE LOG FOR STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES

CHANGES, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIRS LOG FOR STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES

New Haven Shoreline East Facility
New Haven, Connecticut

Was this a Change, Maintenance, or Repair?	Date of Discovery	Date of Change, Maintenance, or Repair	Date that SCM Returned to Full Function	If Extended Maintenance or Repair Schedule was Required, Provide Justification	Additional Comments

RECORDS OF SUBMITTED NOTIFICATIONS