



STATE OF ARIZONA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WATER QUALITY DIVISION
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

ARIZONA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES
ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES
TO WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

This permit provides authorization to discharge under the Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES) program, in compliance with the provisions of the Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1, the Arizona Administrative Code (A.C.C.), Title 18, Chapter 9, Articles 9 and 11, and the Clean Water Act as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.).

This general permit specifically authorizes stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities in Arizona by those owners or operators who meet the eligibility requirements of this permit, who submit a complete Notice of Intent (NOI) in accordance with Part 1.3 of this general permit and who comply with the general permit requirements and conditions. All discharges authorized by this general permit shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this general permit.

This general permit becomes effective on _____, 2009.

This general permit and the authorization to discharge expire at midnight, _____, 2014.

Issued this ____ day of _____ 2009.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

~~Jean Card~~Henry Darwin, Director
Water Quality Division

**AZPDES MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMITS FOR STORMWATER
DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY
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1.0 Coverage under this Permit.

1.1 Eligibility.

1.1.1 Facilities Covered.

This general permit authorizes stormwater discharges associated with “industrial activities” as defined in Appendix A from facilities having primary industrial activities included in Appendix C. This permit also authorizes discharges from facilities that are notified by ADEQ that they are regulated under Sector AD and eligible for coverage under this permit. This permit is not authorized for use by facilities with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities on any Indian Country lands in Arizona. USEPA Region 9 is the permitting authority for Indian lands in Arizona.

1.1.2 Allowable Stormwater Discharges.

Unless otherwise ineligible under Part 1.1.4, the following are eligible for discharge under this permit:

1. Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity for any primary industrial activities and co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A;
2. Discharges designated by ADEQ as needing a stormwater permit as provided in Sector AD;
3. Discharges that are not otherwise required to obtain AZPDES permit authorization but are commingled with discharges that are authorized under this permit; and
4. Discharges subject to any of the effluent limitations guidelines listed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. Effluent Limitations Guidelines		
Regulated Discharge	40 CFR Section	MSGP Sector
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Part 429, Subpart I	A
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Part 418, Subpart A	C
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	Part 443, Subpart A	D
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Part 411, Subpart C	E
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	Part 436, Subparts B, C, and D	J
Runoff from hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subparts A and B	K, L
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	Part 423	O

1.1.3 Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges.

Discharges from emergency fire-fighting activities are an allowable non-stormwater discharge activity without regard to the receiving water. The following non-stormwater discharges are authorized under this permit, provided they are ancillary to the primary permitted use and the permittee complies with Part 2.1.1.10:

Comment [A1]: Explain in FS

1. Fire fighting system testing and maintenance, including hydrant flushings;
2. Discharges related to installation and maintenance of potable water supply systems, including disinfection and flushing activities, discharges resulting from pressure releases or overflows, and discharges from wells approved by ADEQ for drinking water use;
3. Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, evaporative coolers, **and** other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
4. Irrigation drainage and irrigation line flushing;
5. Landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
6. Pavement wash waters where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);
7. Routine external building washdown that does not use detergents;
8. Water used to control dust, provided effluent or other wastewaters are not used.;
9. Uncontaminated groundwater or spring water;
10. Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents;
11. Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of the facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., "piped" cooling tower blowdown or drains);
12. Hydrostatic testing of new pipes, tanks or vessels using potable water, surface water, or uncontaminated groundwater;
13. Discharges of water associated with drilling, rehabilitation and maintenance of potable or non-potable water wells and peizometers, or water supply or water quality evaluations including:
 - a. Discharges from any borehole not fully developed;
 - b. Well purging;
 - c. Well/aquifer pump tests not associated with groundwater remediation activities;
 - d. Backflushing of injection wells provided the discharge meets applicable water quality standards; and
14. Non-stormwater discharges subject to an effluent limitation guideline listed in Table 1-1.

Comment [A2]: Discuss in FS:
•meaning of "uncontaminated"
•include aquifer testing & well development

Note: —

Comment [d3]: **NOTE:** The permit grants permission for allowable discharges; omitting this note will not preclude a permittee from using reclaimed water or mine drainage water for dust control, provided it does not discharge. A brief discussion will be developed for the Fact Sheet.

1.1.4 Limitations on Coverage.

1.1.4.1 Discharges Mixed with Non-Stormwater. Stormwater discharges that are mixed with non-stormwater, other than allowable non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.1.3 are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

1.1.4.2 Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity. Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity are not eligible for coverage under this permit, unless in conjunction with mining activities as specified in Sectors G and J of this permit.

1.1.4.3 Discharges Currently or Previously Covered by another Permit. Unless the permittee

receives written notification from ADEQ specifically allowing these discharges to be covered under this permit, the following are not eligible for coverage under this general permit:

1. Stormwater or non-stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that is currently covered under an individual AZPDES permit or an alternative AZPDES general permit and has established numeric water quality-based limitations developed for the stormwater component of the discharge; or
2. Discharges for which any AZPDES permit has been or is in the process of being denied, terminated, or revoked by ADEQ (this does not apply to the routine reissuance of permits every five years).

1.1.4.4 Stormwater Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitations Guidelines. For stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines under 40 CFR, Subchapter N, only those discharges identified in Table 1-1 are eligible for coverage under this permit.

1.1.4.5 New Dischargers to Water Quality Impaired Waters. A new discharger to an impaired water, as defined in Appendix A, is not automatically eligible for coverage under this permit.

1. To receive authorization under this permit, the applicant shall make one of the following demonstrations and retain such data and other technical information onsite with the stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP):
 - a. That the facility will employ measures to prevent all exposure to stormwater of the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired; or
 - b. That the discharge from the site has no potential to contain the pollutants causing impairment; or
 - c. That the discharge is not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard. The applicant shall demonstrate either:
 - i. The discharges are subject to stormwater control measures such that the discharges meet the applicable water quality standard, for the parameter causing the impairment, at the point of discharge into the waterbody; or
 - ii. The discharges are consistent with the provisions of the TMDL, including established TMDL allocations and implementation plans.
2. The applicant shall submit:
 - a. The NOI in accordance with Part 1.3.1;
 - b. A copy of the SWPPP. The SWPPP shall describe how the permittee will monitor for pollutants of concern in the discharge in accordance with Part 6.2.3; and
 - c. The necessary information or documentation related to the demonstration selected above.
3. Within 32 business days of receipt of information required in Part 1.1.4.5 (2), ADEQ will notify the applicant in writing that:
 - a. It is acceptable to proceed under the general permit;
 - b. The SWPPP is incomplete or otherwise deficient and must be revised. The applicant shall submit to ADEQ for review the revised SWPPP that addresses the deficiencies as identified in the notification; ~~The revised SWPPP shall identify additional control measures needed to further minimize the discharge of pollutants to ensure that the discharge will not cause or contribute to non-attainment of standards in the impaired water;~~ or
 - c. It is not eligible for coverage under this permit and must apply for an individual permit under Part 1.6. ~~ADEQ will briefly state the reasons for this decision.~~

Comment [A4]: Move to FS

Comment [A5]: Failure to do this would be an appealable agency action; therefore it is always in ADEQ's interest to explain with reasonable specificity

1.1.4.6 Discharges to Outstanding Arizona Waters.

1. No new or expanded discharges directly to a water or portion thereof classified as an outstanding Arizona water (OAW) (see A.A.C. R18-11-112) are authorized under this permit.
2. New or expanded discharges to a water or portion thereof classified as an OAW are not automatically eligible for coverage under this permit. To receive authorization for a new or expanded discharge to a water or portion thereof classified as an OAW, the applicant shall:
 - a. Submit the NOI in accordance with Part 1.3.1;
 - b. Submit a copy of the SWPPP. The SWPPP shall describe how the permittee will monitor for pollutants of concern in the discharge in accordance with Part 6.2.4. For purposes of this section, pollutants of concern are those for which monitoring is required by the requirements of Parts 6 including any additional parameter identified pursuant to Part 6.2.4.2, and Part 8 applicable to the industry sector(s) in which the facility is classified; and
 - c. Demonstrate that the discharge will not degrade existing water quality in the downstream OAW and retain documentation supporting this demonstration onsite with the SWPPP. Information relevant to this demonstration may include, but is not limited to, some or all of the following: (1) the distance between the discharge and the water or portion thereof that is OAW; (2) the estimated size (volume) and duration of the discharge; (3) the expected frequency of the discharge; and (4) the expected characteristics of the discharge; and (5) the known or expected water quality of the water or portion thereof that is the OAW during storm events.
3. Within 32 business days of receipt of information required in Part 1.1.4.6 (2), ADEQ will notify the applicant in writing that:
 - a. It is acceptable to proceed under the general permit;
 - b. The SWPPP is incomplete or otherwise deficient and must be revised. The applicant shall submit to ADEQ for review the revised SWPPP that addresses the deficiencies as identified in the notification; or
 - c. It is not eligible for coverage under this permit and must apply for an individual permit under Part 1.6.

1.2 Permit Compliance.

Any noncompliance with any of the requirements of this permit constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1.

1.3 Authorization under this Permit.

1.3.1 Obtaining Authorization to Discharge.

1. Before obtaining authorization under this permit, the applicant shall:
 - a. Ensure the facility is located in Arizona on land that is outside of Indian Country;
 - b. Ensure that the facility meets the Part 1.1 eligibility requirements;
 - c. Select, design, install, and implement control measures in accordance with Part 2.1;
 - d. Develop a SWPPP according to the requirements in Part 5 of this permit. An applicant seeking authorization to discharge to an impaired water (see Part 1.1.4.5) or an Outstanding Arizona Water (see Part 1.1.4.6) is required to submit a copy of the SWPPP, to the Department for review, along with the NOI in subsection (e);
 - e. Submit to the Department a complete and accurate Notice of Intent (NOI) Form (either an original, or a photocopy/reproduction) to the address listed in Part 7.6. Other NOI options (i.e., electronic submission) may also be used if ADEQ notifies dischargers of alternatives either directly, by public notice, or by making information available on the Internet. If the facility has the potential to discharge to a regulated municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), the applicant must provide:

- o The name of the MS4 operator in Section E of the NOI; and
- o The MS4 operator with a copy of the Department's Authorization to Discharge.

The NOI form is available at

<http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/permits/stormwater.html#multi>.

2. Authorization to Discharge

a. Routine Authorizations

Unless otherwise notified, the applicant is authorized to discharge stormwater from an eligible facility upon either: receipt of the Authorization to Discharge; or 7 calendar days after a complete and accurate NOI is received by the Department, whichever is earlier. However, in order to rely on this 7 calendar day provision, the operator must submit the NOI in a manner that documents the date of ADEQ's receipt (i.e., certified mail, hand delivery, fax, etc.).

b. Authorizations to Discharge for New Dischargers to Impaired Waters and New or Expanded Discharges to Tributaries of OAWs

Unless otherwise notified, applicants subject to Part 1.1.4.5 or 1.1.4.6 are authorized to discharge stormwater from an eligible facility upon receipt of the Authorizations to Discharge or 32 business days after a complete and accurate NOI is received by the Department, whichever is earlier.

c. NOIs Requiring Additional Evaluation.

ADEQ may inform an applicant that authorization to discharge will not occur for up to 32 business days in the event that screening of the NOI provides information requiring further evaluation. ADEQ's notification may be made either in writing, electronically, by fax or phone contact confirmation. The notification typically will be made within 7 calendar days after receipt of the NOI. Applicants who receive notice of a delay in coverage may discharge 32 business days after the date the NOI is received unless further notice is received from ADEQ during this timeframe. Such notice may confirm authorization to discharge, or request additional information to comply with the requirements of this permit.

d. Requirement to Obtain Alternate Coverage.

ADEQ may require the operator to submit an application for an individual AZPDES permit, as detailed in Part 1.6.1. In these instances, ADEQ will notify the operator in writing of: 1) the delay; or 2) the request for submission of an individual AZPDES permit application.

3. Incomplete NOI Submitted. If ADEQ notifies the applicant that an NOI is incomplete or incorrect, the applicant must resubmit an amended NOI if the applicant still intends to obtain (or retain) coverage under this permit.

4. The time frames for discharge authorization are presented in Table 1-2, below.

Table 1-2. NOI Submittal Deadlines		
Category	NOI Submission Deadline	Discharge Authorization Status
Existing Dischargers – authorized for coverage under MSGP 2000.	The operator shall revise SWPPP documents to conform with this permit and apply for coverage no later than <i>[ACTUAL DATE WILL BE 120 DAYS FOLLOWING PERMIT ISSUANCE DATE IN 2009]</i>	Coverage under the MSGP 2000 is administratively continued until ADEQ: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants the applicant coverage under this permit (in accordance with Part 1.3.1(2)); or • Issues or denies an alternative permit. in accordance with Part 1.6.1.
Other Eligible Dischargers – in operation prior to the effective date of this permit, but did not obtain coverage under the MSGP 2000 or another AZPDES permit.	The operator shall develop SWPPP documents to conform with this permit and apply for coverage no later than <i>[ACTUAL DATE WILL BE 120 DAYS FOLLOWING PERMIT ISSUANCE DATE IN 2009]</i>	Coverage will begin upon ADEQ issuance of an Authorization to Discharge (in accordance with Part 1.3.1(2)).
New Dischargers – will commence discharging after the effective date of this permit	As soon as possible, and at least 30 days before discharge is anticipated.	Coverage begins upon ADEQ's issuance of an Authorization to Discharge (in accordance with Part 1.3.1(2)).
Transfer of ownership and/or operation to a new owner/operator of an existing facility (discharger) whose discharge is authorized under this permit.	Submit the NOI signed by both the current owner and the new owner as soon as possible, but at least 7 days prior to date the facility transfers ownership to the new owner/operator.	Coverage is transferred and continues under the new ownership.

1.3.2 Continuation of this Permit.

If this permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with A.A.C. R18-9-C903(A) and remain in force and effect. If the operator is authorized to discharge under this permit prior to the expiration date, any discharges authorized under this permit will automatically remain covered by this permit until the earliest of:

1. The operator submits a timely, complete, and accurate NOI requesting authorization to discharge under a renewal or revision of this permit and ADEQ issues an Authorization to Discharge; or
2. The operator submits a Notice of Termination; or
3. ADEQ denies coverage under this general permit or denies or issues coverage under an individual permit or other alternative permit for the facility's discharges; or
4. A formal permit decision is made by ADEQ not to reissue this general permit, at which time ADEQ will identify a reasonable time period for covered dischargers to seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit. Coverage under this permit will cease at the end of this time period.

1.4 Terminating Coverage.

1.4.1 Submitting a Notice of Termination.

To terminate permit coverage, the permittee shall submit a complete and accurate Notice of Termination (NOT) form to the address listed in Part 7.6. Other NOT options (i.e., electronic submission) may also be used if ADEQ notifies dischargers of alternatives either directly, by public notice, or by

making information available on the Internet. The facility's authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at midnight of the day that a complete NOT form is received by the department. If a Notice of Termination is submitted without meeting one or more of the conditions identified in Part 1.4.2, the Notice of Termination is not valid. The permittee is responsible for meeting the terms of this permit until the facility's authorization is terminated.

1.4.2 When to Submit a Notice of Termination.

The permittee shall submit a Notice of Termination within 30 days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:

- A new owner or operator assumes ownership of or has taken over responsibility for the facility; or
- Operations have ceased at the facility, there are not or no longer will be discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity from the facility, and the permittee has already implemented necessary sediment and erosion controls as required by Part 2.1.1.5;
- The facility is in Sector G or J and the permittee has met the applicable termination requirements; or
- The operator obtains coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered by an AZPDES permit, unless ADEQ requires such coverage under authority of Part 1.6.1, in which case the coverage under this permit will terminate automatically.

1.5 Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure.

Operators may claim relief from the requirement to obtain a permit under the "no exposure" provision by submitting a No Exposure Certification to ADEQ at the address listed in Part 7.6. The No Exposure Certification incorporates the conditions of 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii) and must be submitted once every five years.

[Note: See A.A.C. R18-9-A902(H) and the Guidance Manual for Conditional Exclusion from Stormwater Permitting Based on "No Exposure" of Industrial Activities to Stormwater found at www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater .]

In addition to submitting a No Exposure Certification, the operator shall allow ADEQ and/or the representatives of a regulated MS4 (where there is a stormwater discharge to the MS4) to inspect the facility and to make such inspection reports publicly available upon request. The facility must also submit a copy of the No Exposure Certification to the operator the regulated MS4 into which the facility discharges (if applicable). All No Exposure Certifications must be signed in accordance with the signatory requirements of Appendix B, Subsection 9. The No Exposure Certification is nontransferable.

Permittees operating under a 'no exposure exclusion' that has been accepted by ADEQ are not required to submit an NOT. However, if at any time the facility can no longer satisfy the conditions of no exposure, renewed permit coverage is required and the owner / operator must submit an NOI requesting coverage and comply with the permit. ADEQ retains the authority to deny this exclusion (and require authorization under an individual permit) if it determines that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard, including designated uses.

1.6 Alternative Permits

1.6.1 ADEQ Requiring Coverage under an Alternative AZPDES Permit.

ADEQ may require an operator to obtain authorization to discharge under either an individual AZPDES permit or an alternative AZPDES general permit in accordance with A.A.C. R18-9-C902(A). If ADEQ requires an operator to apply for an individual permit, any applications shall be submitted within 120 days, unless ADEQ provides an extended deadline. In addition, a discharger already authorized under this permit, will be notified of a deadline to file a permit application. Coverage under this permit will

terminate immediately if the facility fails to submit an individual AZPDES permit application by the specified deadline. ADEQ may take appropriate enforcement action for any unpermitted discharge.

1.6.2 Permittee Requesting Coverage under an Alternative Permit.

An applicant may request to be excluded from coverage under this general permit by applying for an individual permit. In such a case, the applicant must submit an individual permit application in accordance with the requirements of A.A.C. R18-9-B901(B)(2) to the Department at the address listed in Part 7.6 and include reasons supporting the request. The request may be granted by issuance of an individual permit or authorization of coverage under an alternative general permit if the Department finds that the reasons are adequate to support the request.

When an individual AZPDES permit is issued to the applicant or the applicant is authorized to discharge under an alternative AZPDES general permit, the authorization to discharge under this permit is terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of authorization of coverage under the alternative general permit.

2.0 Control Measures and Effluent Limitations.

In Part 2.1 and in Part 8, the term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable and achievable in consideration of best industry practice. These control measures and effluent limitations apply to all facilities in addition to any sector-specific requirements described in Part 8.

2.1 Control Measures.

The permittee shall select, design, install, and implement control measures (including best management practices), as appropriate, to address the provisions in Part 2.1-4, meet to ensure the discharge meets~~does not cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards and the non-numeric effluent limitations in Part 2.1.2, and meet limits contained in applicable effluent limitations guidelines in the requirements of Part 2.2.~~ The selection, design, installation, and implementation of these control measures must be in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturer’s specifications. If construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at the facility significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in stormwater, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged, the permittee shall review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of the facility’s control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limitations in requirements of this permit. If the facility’s control measures are not achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges, the permittee shall modify these and/or add additional control measures to meet requirements of this permit~~effluent limitations improve the quality of the discharge.~~ Regulated stormwater discharges from the facility include stormwater run-on that commingles with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility.

The permittee shall consider all of the control measures listed below for implementation at the facility and select those that the permittee determines are appropriate, given the nature of the site, to meet the requirements set forth in Parts 2.1.1 and 2.2. The control measures listed below are not intended to be an exclusive list of acceptable control measures. In preparing the SWPPP in accordance with the requirements in Part 5 of this permit, the permittee shall explain the basis for the selection of the control measures to be utilized at the facility.

2.1.1 Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations.

The permittee shall assess the type and quantity of pollutants likely to discharge in stormwater from the site when designing and implementing control measures. The permittee shall select and design control measures incorporating one or more of the following principles:

- Preventing stormwater from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective, and less costly, than trying to remove pollutants from stormwater;

- Using control measures in combination is more effective than using control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in the facility's stormwater discharge;
- Minimizing impervious areas at the facility and infiltrating runoff onsite (including bioretention cells, green roofs, and pervious pavement, among other approaches) can reduce runoff and improve groundwater recharge and stream base flows in local streams, although care must be taken to avoid ground water contamination;
- Attenuating flow using open vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows;
- Conserving and/or restoring of riparian buffers help protect streams from stormwater runoff and improve water quality; and
- Using treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

2.1.1.1 Minimize Exposure. The permittee shall minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff by implementing measures such as the following:

- Locating industrial materials and activities inside or protect them with storm resistant coverings (although significant enlargement of impervious surface area is not recommended)
- Covering fueling area(s) or minimize stormwater run-on/runoff to fueling area(s);
- Use grading, berming, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas;
- Locating materials, equipment, and activities so that leaks are contained in existing containment and diversion systems (confine the storage of leaky or leak-prone vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance to protected areas);
- Using spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment;
- Draining fluids from equipment and vehicles prior to on-site storage or disposal;
- Performing all cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray; and
- Ensuring that all washwater drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system).

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

2.1.1.2 Good Housekeeping. The permittee shall implement good housekeeping measures for all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants. Such measures may include:

- Sweeping at regular intervals;
- Keeping materials orderly and labeled;
- Storing materials in appropriate containers;
- Cleaning up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants;
- Using drip pans and absorbents under or around leaky vehicles and equipment or store indoors where feasible.

2.1.1.3 Maintenance. The permittee shall regularly inspect, test, maintain, and repair all industrial equipment and systems that have the potential for exposure to stormwater to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases of pollutants to stormwater discharged from the site.

The permittee shall maintain all control measures and equipment in effective operating condition. Nonstructural control measures must also be diligently maintained (e.g., spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained). If the permittee discovers control measures are not achieving the intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges (i.e., control measures need repair or replacement), the permittee shall make the necessary repairs or modifications before the next measurable storm event (see Part 6.1.2.2), but not later than 14 days following discovery. If repairs/ modification cannot be made within 14 days, the permittee shall document with the SWPPP the reasons for the delay and date completed.

2.1.1.4 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. The permittee shall minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for timely and effective clean-up of spills if or when they occur. The permittee shall implement measures such as:

- Procedures for plainly labeling containers (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents," "Fertilizers and Pesticides," etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;
- Preventative measures such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling;
- Procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. Employees who may cause or detect a spill or leak should be knowledgeable in the proper reporting procedures established by their facility. Employees who are responsible for spill response and/or cleanup, must be properly trained and have necessary spill response equipment available; and
- Procedures for notification of appropriate facility personnel and emergency response. Where a leak, spill, or other release occurs that contains a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302, the permittee shall notify ADEQ Emergency Response Duty Office at (602) 771-2330 or, toll free, at (800) 234-5677. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

2.1.1.5 Erosion and Sediment Controls. The permittee shall minimize on-site erosion and sedimentation, and the resulting discharge of pollutants by using methods such as:

- Stabilizing exposed areas;
- Containing runoff using structural and/or non-structural control measures;
- Placing flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations and within outfall channels where necessary to reduce erosion and/or settle out pollutants.

[*Note:* In selecting, designing, installing, and implementing appropriate control measures, permittees are encouraged to consult EPA's internet-based resources relating to BMPs for erosion and sedimentation, including the sector-specific Industrial Stormwater Fact Sheet Series, (www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp), National Menu of Stormwater BMPs (www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps), and National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas (www.epa.gov/owow/nps/urbanmm/index.html).]

2.1.1.6 Management of Runoff. The permittee shall reduce stormwater runoff to minimize the discharge of pollutants from the facility by implementing control measures such as:

- Diverting, infiltrating, reusing, containing runoff, or
- Treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected.

[*Note:* In selecting, designing, installing, and implementing appropriate control measures, permittees are encouraged to consult EPA's internet-based resources relating to runoff management, including the sector-specific Industrial Stormwater Fact Sheet Series,

(www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp), National Menu of Stormwater BMPs (www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps), and National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas (www.epa.gov/owow/nps/urbanmm/index.html).

2.1.1.7 Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt. The permittee shall enclose or cover storage piles of salt, or piles containing salt, used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes, including maintenance of paved surfaces. The permittee shall implement appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered if stormwater runoff from the piles is not discharged or if discharges from the piles are authorized under another AZPDES permit.

2.1.1.8 Sector Specific Control Measures. The permittee shall implement any additional control measures in the relevant sector-specific section(s) of Part 8, as appropriate.

2.1.1.9 Employee Training. The permittee shall train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of the facility's stormwater pollution prevention team (see Part 5.1.1). Training must cover both the specific control measures used to achieve the effluent limitations in this Part, and monitoring, inspection, planning, reporting, and documentation requirements in other parts of this permit. Training shall be conducted at least annually (or more often if circumstances warrant, such as high employee turnover).

2.1.1.10 Non-Stormwater Discharges. The permittee shall not allow any non-stormwater discharges from the site unless they are specifically authorized in Part 1.1.3.

2.1.1.11 Litter, Garbage and Floatable Debris. The permittee shall ensure that litter, garbage, and floatable debris are not discharged to surface waters by keeping exposed areas free of such materials or by intercepting them before they leave the site.

Comment [A6]: Consider exception language for select sites

2.1.1.12 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials. The permittee shall minimize generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials.

2.2 Numeric and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations.

2.2.1 Numeric Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines.

Table 2-1 below identifies specific regulated activities with effluent limitations guidelines and the locations of effluent limitations guidelines in this permit. Discharges from such activities must meet the specified effluent limitations guidelines. Facilities that are in an industrial category and that have a regulated activity that is subject to one of the effluent limitations guidelines identified in Table 6-1 (see Part 6.2.2.1), are required to meet the effluent limitations referenced in Table 2-1 below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these regulated activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Regulated Activity	40 CFR Part/Subpart	Effluent Limit
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Part 429, Subpart I	See Part 8.A.7
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Part 418, Subpart A	See Part 8.C.4

Table 2-1. Applicable Effluent Limitations Guidelines		
Regulated Activity	40 CFR Part/Subpart	Effluent Limit
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	Part 443, Subpart A	See Part 8.D.4
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Part 411, Subpart C	See Part 8.E.5
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	Part 436, Subparts B, C, or D	See Part 8.J.9
Runoff from hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart A	See Part 8.K.6
Runoff from non-hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart B	See Part 8.L.10
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	Part 423	See Part 8.O.8

2.2.2 Water Quality Standards.

The permittee shall control discharge from the facility as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. ADEQ expects that compliance with other conditions in this permit will control discharges as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. However, if at any time the permittee becomes aware, or ADEQ determines, that the facility's discharge causes or contributes to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard, the permittee shall take corrective action as required in Part 3.1, document the corrective actions as required in Parts 3.3 and 5.4, and report the corrective actions to ADEQ as required in Part 7.2.

Additionally, ADEQ may impose additional water quality-based limitations on a site-specific basis, or require the operator to obtain coverage under an individual permit, if information in the Notice of Intent (NOI), required reports, or from other sources indicates the discharges are not controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards.

2.2.3 Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters.

The following subsections apply to discharges directly to impaired waters as well as to situations where ADEQ determines that the facility's 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 on a Section 303(d) list.

2.2.3.1 Existing Discharges to an Impaired Water with an Approved TMDL. If the discharge is to an impaired water with an approved TMDL, the department may require, as a condition of authorization, additional limits, controls, or monitoring necessary to be consistent with the assumptions of any available wasteload allocation in the TMDL. Alternatively, ADEQ will advise the permittee if coverage under an individual permit is necessary in accordance with Part 1.6.

2.2.3.2 Existing Discharges to an Impaired Water without an Approved TMDL. If the discharge is to an impaired water without an approved TMDL, the permittee shall comply with Part 2.2.2 and the monitoring requirements of Part 6.2.3. Note that this provision also applies to situations where ADEQ determines that the facility's 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 on a Section 303(d) list.

2.2.3.3 New Discharges to an Impaired Water. If the permittee's authorization to discharge under this permit relied on Part 1.1.4.5 for a discharge to an impaired water, the permittee shall implement and maintain any control measures or conditions on the site that enabled it to become eligible under Part 1.1.4.5. The permittee shall modify such measures or conditions as necessary

pursuant to any Part 3 corrective actions. In addition, the permittee shall comply with Part [2.2.2](#) and the monitoring requirements of Part 6.2.3.

3.0 Corrective Actions

3.1 Corrective Action Triggers ~~Conditions Requiring Review and Revision of Control Measures to Eliminate a Problem~~

3.1.1 Conditions Requiring Review and Revision of Control Measures to Eliminate a Problem

If any of the following conditions occur, the permittee shall review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of the facility's control measures and revise as necessary to ensure that the condition is eliminated and will not be repeated in the future:

- An unauthorized discharge (e.g., discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this or another AZPDES permit) to a water of the U.S. or to a regulated MS4 occurs at the facility;
- A discharge violates a numeric effluent limitation guideline (Table 1-1);
- The permittee becomes aware, or ADEQ determines, that the facility's discharge causes or contributes to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards; or
- An inspection or evaluation by an ADEQ official, or operator of a regulated MS4, determines that modifications to the control measures are necessary to meet the requirements of Part 2.2.

3.1.2 Substantially Identical Outfalls

If the event triggering corrective action is linked to an outfall that represents other substantially identical outfalls, the facility's review must assess the need for corrective action for each outfall represented by the outfall that triggered the review.

3.2 Corrective Action Deadlines

The permittee shall document the discovery of any of the conditions listed in Part 3.1 within 72 hours of making such discovery. Within 14 days of such discovery, the permittee shall document any corrective action(s) taken or to be taken to eliminate or further investigate the condition, or if no corrective action is needed, the basis for that determination. The specific documentation required within 72 hours and 14 days is detailed in Part 3.3. When changes are determined necessary, any modifications to the facility's control measures shall be made before the next measurable storm event (see Part 6.1.2.2), or as soon as practicable following the measurable storm event.

3.3 Corrective Action Report

1. Within 72 hours of discovery of any condition listed in Part 3.1, the permittee shall maintain documentation with the SWPPP that includes the following information:
 - a. Identification of the condition triggering the need for corrective action review;
 - b. Description of the problem identified; and
 - c. Date the problem was identified.
2. Within 14 days of discovery of any condition listed in Part 3.1, the permittee shall document and maintain with the SWPPP the following information:
 - a. Summary of corrective action taken or to be taken;
 - b. Whether SWPPP modifications are required as a result of this discovery or corrective action;
 - c. Date corrective action initiated or will be initiated; and
 - d. Date corrective action completed or expected to be completed.
3. When any condition listed in Part 3.1 occurs, a permittee that operates a facility that discharges to an impaired water or OAW shall submit this documentation in an annual report

as required in Part 7.2 and retain a copy of the corrective action report onsite with the SWPPP as required in Part 5.4.

4.0 Inspections.

The permittee shall conduct inspections in accordance with Parts 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 of this permit at the facility. If, during any routine facility inspection, quarterly visual assessment, or comprehensive site inspection, the facility's control measures are found to not be properly operated and / or maintained, the permittee shall review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of the control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limitations in this permit. Such modifications shall be documented in the SWPPP and implemented as expeditiously as practicable.

4.1 Routine Facility Inspections.

4.1.1 Routine Facility Inspection Procedures.

The permittee shall conduct routine ~~quarterly~~ inspections of all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, and of all stormwater control measures used to comply with this permit. Such routine inspections shall be conducted at least once each calendar quarter beginning with the first full calendar quarter after the facility becomes covered under this permit (see Part 1.3.1(2) and Table 1-2). Conduct routine facility inspections at least once each calendar quarter. More frequent inspections (e.g., monthly) may be appropriate for some types of equipment, processes, and control measures or areas of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to stormwater. The permittee shall specify the relevant inspection schedules in the SWPPP document as required in Part 5.1.5.

Comment [A7]: FS: clarify that the SW exposed to pollutants have potential to discharge

~~A Q~~ Qualified personnel person or persons (see definition in Appendix A) shall conduct routine site inspections, ~~and at least one MA~~ member of the stormwater pollution prevention team (see Part 5.1.1) shall conduct or participate in the inspections. Inspections shall be performed during periods when the facility is in operation (i.e., is not inactive and unstaffed in accordance with the requirements of Part 4.1.3), ~~and at~~ The permittee shall initiate at least one of the routine facility inspections each calendar year shall be conducted while a stormwater discharge is occurring at one or more outfalls, during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring but in no case later than 24 hours following the end of the measureable storm event.

If there is no measureable storm event(s) during a calendar year, the permittee shall document the inability to perform an inspection during a measureable storm event with the SWPPP as described in Part 5.4. In any case, the permittee must still complete routine quarterly inspections.

4.1.2 Routine Facility Inspection Documentation.

The permittee shall document the findings of each routine facility inspection performed and maintain this documentation onsite with the SWPPP as required in Part 5.4. Inspection findings do not need to be submitted to ADEQ, unless specifically requested. At a minimum, the documentation for each routine facility inspection must include:

- The inspection date and time;
- The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s);
- Weather information and a description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;
- ~~Any Evidence demonstrating that~~ previously unidentified discharges of pollutants have occurred from the site;
- Any control measures needing maintenance or repairs;
- Any failed control measures that need replacement;
- Any other evidence incidents of deviations from noncompliance the permit or SWPPP observed; and
- Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements.

Comment [A8]: Explain in FS: Weather information for the period since the last inspection, including:
• from 2009 SWPPP Guide: weather information for the day of the inspection and, if appropriate, days or weeks prior to the inspection, such as:
• best estimate of the beginning of each storm event,
• duration of each event,
• time elapsed since last storm event,
• approximate amount of rainfall for each event (in inches);
• estimate of the temperature; and
• any other relevant ambient conditions.

~~Any corrective action required as a result of a routine facility inspection must be performed in accordance with Part 3 of this permit.~~

4.1.3 Exceptions to Routine Facility Inspections.

~~*Inactive and Unstaffed Sites:* The requirement to conduct routine facility inspections on a quarterly basis does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided that no industrial materials or activities are exposed to ~~precipitation~~stormwater. Such a facility is only required to conduct an annual comprehensive site inspection in accordance with the requirements of Part 4.3. To invoke this exception, the permittee shall do the following:~~

- ~~Maintain a statement in the SWPPP pursuant to Part 5.1.5.2 indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to precipitation, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 9.~~
- ~~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 shall immediately resume quarterly inspections.~~
- ~~If, during the period of coverage under this permit, the facility becomes qualified for the inactive and unstaffed exception, and there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater, then the permittee shall include the same signed and certified statement as above and retain it pursuant to Part 5.4.~~

~~Permittees with inactive and unstaffed facilities that include documentation with the SWPPP that they are unable to meet the "no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" standard are excused from the quarterly routine facility inspections, but shall conduct at least one routine facility inspection and one CSI each calendar year. These inspections shall be conducted in the opposing wet seasons and at least three months apart. covered under Sectors G (Metal Mining) and 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 routine inspections, consistent with the requirements established in Parts 8.G.8.4 and 8.J.8.1.~~

4.2 Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges.

The permittee shall perform two visual examinations during the summer wet season and two during the winter wet season when the site is discharging.

Wet seasons, for the purposes of visual assessments, are defined as follows:

- Summer wet season: June 1 – October 31
- Winter wet season: November 1 – May 31

The term 'wet season' applies statewide and includes areas of the state where freezing conditions exist that prevent runoff from occurring for extended periods. In areas where freezing conditions exist, the four visual assessments may be distributed during seasons when precipitation runoff occurs.

~~Visual assessment monitoring requirements in this permit begin immediately after authorization to discharge is received by the permittee unless authorization is received 90 days or more after a wet season has begun, in which case visual assessment monitoring shall commence with the start of the next wet season.~~

~~Areas Subject to Snow: In areas subject to snow accumulation, if possible, at least one annual wet season visual assessment must capture snowmelt discharge, as described in Part 6.1.2.2.~~

Comment [A9]: Move to FS & discuss.

4.2.1 Visual Assessment Procedures.

~~Twice during each wet season, for the entire permit term, the permittee shall collect a stormwater sample from each outfall and conduct a visual assessment of each sample, except as noted in Part 4.2.3. Visual assessment. These samples are not required to be collected consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 procedures but shall be collected in such a manner that the samples are in accordance with Part 6.1.2.3. representative of the stormwater discharge.~~

The visual assessment shall be made:

- Of a sample in a clean, clear glass, or plastic container, and examined in a well-lit area;
- On samples 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 practicable after the first 30 minutes and the permittee shall document why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples shall be taken during a period with a measurable discharge from the facility's site; and
- ~~For storm events, o~~On discharges that occur at least 72 hours (3 days) from a previous discharge.

The permittee shall visually inspect the sample for the following water quality characteristics:

- Color;
- Odor;
- Clarity;
- Floating solids;
- Settled solids;
- Suspended solids;
- Foam;
- Oil sheen; and
- Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution.

4.2.2 Visual Assessment Documentation.

The permittee shall document the results of the visual assessments and maintain this documentation onsite with the SWPPP as required in Part 5.4. The visual assessment findings need not be submitted to ADEQ, unless specifically requested by the Department. At a minimum, the documentation of the visual assessment shall include:

- Sample location(s);
- Sample collection date and time, and visual assessment date and time for each sample;
- Personnel collecting the sample and performing visual assessment, and their signatures;
- Nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snowmelt);
- Results of observations of the stormwater discharge;
- Probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination; ~~and;~~
- If applicable, why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes; ~~;~~

~~Any control measures needing maintenance or repairs;~~

~~Any failed control measures that need replacement;~~

~~Any incidents of noncompliance observed; and~~

~~Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements.~~

~~Any corrective action required as a result of a visual assessment must be performed consistent with Part 3 of this permit.~~

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4.2.3 Exceptions to Visual Assessments.

~~Absence of Discharge:~~ If no storm event results in a discharge from the facility or outfall(s) during a wet season, the permittee is excused from visual assessment for the facility or outfall(s) for that season provided the permittee documents in the monitoring records and retains with the SWPPP why a sample could not be collected.

~~Adverse Weather Conditions:~~ When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples, ~~then~~ the permittee ~~is excused from visual assessment for the facility or outfall(s) for that season provided the permittee documents shall take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event.~~ in the monitoring records and retains with the SWPPP why a sample could not be collected. ~~Documentation of the rationale for no visual assessment for the monitoring period must be included with the SWPPP records as described in Part 5.4.~~ Adverse conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, or electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical. ~~, such as drought or extended frozen conditions.~~

~~Areas Subject to Snow:~~ In areas subject to snow, at least one annual wet season visual assessment must capture snowmelt discharge, as described in Part 6.1.2.2.

~~Inactive and unstaffed sites:~~ The requirement for a routine visual assessment does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided that no industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater. To invoke this exception, the permittee shall do the following:

- Maintain a statement in the SWPPP as required in Part 5.1.5.2 indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to precipitation, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 9.
- 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 shall immediately resume visual assessments.
- If, during the period of coverage under this permit, the facility becomes qualified for the inactive and unstaffed exception, and there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater, then the permittee shall include the same signed and certified statement as above and retain it with the facility's records pursuant to Part 5.4.

~~Permittees with inactive and unstaffed facilities that include documentation with the SWPPP that they are unable to meet the "no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" standard shall conduct at least one visual assessment each calendar year.~~ Inactive and unstaffed facilities covered under Sectors G (Metal Mining) and 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 assessment, consistent with the requirements established in Parts 8.G.8.4 and 8.J.8.1.

~~Substantially identical outfalls:~~ If the facility has two or more outfalls that discharge substantially identical effluents, as documented in Part 5.1.5.2, the permittee may conduct visual assessments of the discharge at just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s). However, visual assessments of each substantially identical outfall shall be performed on a rotating basis throughout the period of coverage under this permit.

~~If a stormwater contamination is identified through visual assessment performed on a sample collected at a substantially identical outfall demonstrates that control measures are not functioning as intended, the permittee shall assess and modify the control measures as appropriate for that each outfall and, if necessary, other outfalls represented by the monitored outfall.~~

4.3 Comprehensive Site Inspections.

4.3.1 Comprehensive Site Inspection Procedures.

The permittee shall conduct annual comprehensive site inspections while covered under this permit. Annual, as defined in this Part, means once per calendar year, but not within 6 months of previous inspection within 30 days of the anniversary date of the Authorization to Discharge for the facility throughout the duration of permit coverage.

If the facility's coverage is administratively continued after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee shall continue to perform inspections annually until no longer covered by this permit.

A Qualified person or persons/personnel shall conduct comprehensive site inspections (CSI). A with at least one member of the facility's stormwater pollution prevention team shall conduct or participate in the inspection/participating. CSIs must cover all areas of the facility affected by the requirements in this permit, including areas identified in the SWPPP as potential pollutant sources (see Part 5.1.3) where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, any areas where control measures are used to comply with the permit, and areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past 3 years. CSIs must also include a review of monitoring data collected in accordance with Part 6.2.

Inspectors must evaluate the results of the past year's visual assessments and analytical monitoring when planning and conducting inspections to determine potential areas of concern for stormwater pollution. Inspectors shall look for the following:

- Industrial materials, residue, or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater;
- Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks, and other containers;
- Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;
- Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas; and
- Control measures needing replacement, maintenance, or repair.

Inspectors shall examine all stormwater control measures required by this permit to ensure that they are functioning correctly. If discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations shall be inspected.

The facility's annual CSI may also be used as one of the routine inspections required by Part 4.1, provided that all components of both types of inspections are included.

4.3.2 Comprehensive Site Inspection Documentation.

The All permittees shall document the findings of each CSI and maintain this documentation on-site with the SWPPP. In addition, permittees that operate facilities that discharge within 1/4 mile of to an impaired water or OAW shall submit the CSI findings shall be submitted with the annual report as required in Part 7.2. At a minimum, the following information (see the Annual Reporting Form) shall be included:

- The date of the inspection;
- The name(s) and title(s) of the personnel making the inspection;
- Findings from the examination of areas of the facility identified in Part 4.3.1;
- All observations relating to the implementation of the control measures including:
 - Previously unidentified discharges from the site,
 - Previously unidentified pollutants in existing discharges,
 - Evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system that are not contemplated in the SWPPP;
 - Evidence of pollutants discharging to surface waters from all-any facility outfall(s) in a manner inconsistent with the SWPPP, and the condition of and around the outfall,

- including [the condition of](#) flow dissipation measures [\(if present\) designed](#) to prevent scouring, and
- o Additional control measures needed to address any conditions requiring corrective action identified during the inspection.
- Any required revisions to the SWPPP resulting from the inspection;
- Any incidents of noncompliance observed or a certification stating the facility is in compliance with this permit (if there is no noncompliance); and
- A statement signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 9 of this permit.

[In addition, permittees that operate facilities that discharge to an impaired water or OAW shall submit the CSI findings with the annual report as required in Part 7.2. Any corrective action required as a result of the comprehensive site inspection must be performed in accordance with Part 3 of this permit.](#)

5.0 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

The permittee shall prepare a SWPPP for the facility before submitting the Notice of Intent (NOI) for permit coverage. The permittee shall review and update any SWPPP prepared under a previous NPDES/ AZPDES permit, to implement all provisions of this permit prior to submitting the NOI. The SWPPP does not contain effluent limitations; the limitations are contained in Part 2 of the permit, and for some sectors, Parts 8 and 9 of the permit. The SWPPP is intended to document the selection, design, and installation of control measures. As distinct from the SWPPP, the additional documentation requirements (see Part 5.4) are intended to document the implementation (including inspection, maintenance, monitoring, and corrective action) of the permit requirements. [The permittee shall document in the SWPPP the basis for the selection of the control measures to be utilized at the facility.](#)

5.1 Contents of the Facility's SWPPP.

The SWPPP shall contain all of the following elements:

- Identification of the stormwater pollution prevention team (see Part 5.1.1);
- Site description (see Part 5.1.2);
- Summary of potential pollutant sources (see Part 5.1.3);
- Description of control measures (see Part 5.1.4);
- Schedules and procedures (see Part 5.1.5); and
- Signature requirements (see Part 5.1.6).

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) developed for a National Environmental Performance Track facility, copies of the relevant portions of those documents must be kept with the SWPPP.

5.1.1 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team.

The permittee shall identify the staff members (by name or title) that comprise the facility's stormwater pollution prevention team as well as their individual responsibilities. The stormwater pollution prevention team is responsible for assisting the facility manager in developing and revising the SWPPP as well as maintaining control measures and taking corrective actions where required. Each member of the stormwater pollution prevention team must have access to either an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit and the SWPPP.

5.1.2 Site Description.

The SWPPP shall include all of the following:

1. [Activities at the Facility](#). Provide a description of the nature of the industrial activities at the facility.

2. 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 surface waters receiving stormwater discharges from the facility.
3. Site map. Provide a legible site map (or maps) completed to scale, that identifies the:
 - Size of the property in acres;
 - Location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces;
 - Directions of stormwater flow (use arrows);
 - Locations of all existing structural control measures;
 - Locations of all surface waters receiving the facility's discharges including ephemeral, intermittent and perennial streams and any wetlands within immediate vicinity (e.g., 1 mile radius of the facility), indicating if any of the waters are impaired and, if so, whether the waters have approved TMDLs;
 - Locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales;
 - Locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Part 5.1.3.2;
 - Locations where significant spills or leaks identified under Part 5.1.3.3 have occurred;
 - Locations of all stormwater monitoring points;
 - Locations of stormwater inlets and outfalls, with a unique identification code for each outfall (e.g., Outfall No. 1, No. 2, etc), indicating whether one or more outfalls are being treated as "substantially identical" under Parts 4.2.3, 5.1.5.2, and 6.1.1, and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each outfall;
 - Locations where the facility's stormwater discharges to a regulated MS4 (where applicable);
 - Locations and descriptions of all non-stormwater discharges identified under Part 2.1.12.10;
 - Location of on-site drywell(s); include a list of the on-site drywells and their registration number(s) ;
 - Locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation:
 - fueling stations;
 - vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
 - loading/unloading areas;
 - locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes;
 - liquid storage tanks (~~see also EPCRA 313 sources, Part 2.1.2.4~~);
 - processing and storage areas;
 - 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;
 - transfer areas for substances in bulk; and
 - machinery; and
 - Locations and sources of run-on to the site from adjacent property that contains significant quantities of pollutants.

5.1.3 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.

The permittee shall describe in the SWPPP areas at the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater and from which allowable non-stormwater discharges are released. *Industrial materials or activities* include, but are not limited to: material handling equipment or activities; industrial machinery; raw materials; industrial production and processes; and intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products. *Material handling activities* include, but are not limited to: the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, disposal, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. For each area identified, the description must include:

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

5.1.3.2 Pollutants. A list of the pollutant(s) or pollutant constituents (e.g., crankcase oil, zinc, sulfuric acid, and cleaning solvents) associated with each identified activity. The pollutant list must include all significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored, or disposed, and that have been exposed to stormwater in the 3 years prior to the date the permittee prepares or amends the SWPPP.

5.1.3.3 Spills and Leaks. The permittee shall document where potential spills and leaks could occur that could contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, and the corresponding outfall(s) that would be impacted by stormwater in contact with such spills and leaks. The permittee shall document all significant spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous pollutants that actually occurred at exposed areas, or that drained to a stormwater conveyance, in the 3 years prior to the date that the SWPPP was prepared or amended.

Note: Significant spills and leaks include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under CWA Section 311 (see 40 CFR 110.6 and 40 CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 USC §9602. 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.

~~EPCRA 313 Sources. Storage facilities for which the permittee has reporting requirements under EPCRA 313 shall be included if located in areas exposed to precipitation.~~

5.1.3.4 Non-Stormwater Discharges. The permittee shall ~~identify and~~ evaluate ~~all and ensure that the presence of~~ non-stormwater discharges. ~~In addition, and the permittee shall eliminate all non stormwater unauthorized discharges from the facility have been not authorized by an AZPDES permit eliminated.~~ Documentation of this evaluation shall include:

- The date of any evaluation;
- A description of the evaluation criteria used;
- A list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation;
- The different types of non-stormwater discharge(s) and source locations; and
- The action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), if any were identified. For example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to sanitary, or an AZPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge.

5.1.3.5 Salt Storage. The permittee shall document the location of any storage piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes.

5.1.3.6 Sampling Data. The permittee shall summarize all stormwater discharge sampling data collected at the facility during the previous permit term.

5.1.4 Description of Control Measures.

5.1.4.1 Control Measures to Meet Technology-Based and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations. The permittee shall describe in the SWPPP the location and type of control measures installed and implemented at the site to achieve the non-numeric effluent limitations in Part 2.1.2, and where applicable in Part 8, the effluent limitations guidelines-based limits in Part 2.1.3, and the water quality-based effluent limitations in Part 2.2. This documentation must describe how the control measures at the site address both the pollutant sources identified in Part 5.1.3 and any stormwater run-on that commingles with any discharges covered under this permit.

5.1.5 Schedules and Procedures

5.1.5.1 *Pertaining to Control Measures Used to Comply with the Effluent Limitations in Part*

2. The following must be described in the SWPPP:

- Good Housekeeping (See Part 2.1.2.2) – A schedule for regular pickup and disposal of waste materials, along with routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers;
- Maintenance (See Part 2.1.2.3) – Preventative maintenance procedures, including regular inspections, testing, maintenance, and repair of all industrial equipment and systems, and control measures, to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases, and any back-up practices in place should a runoff event occur while a control measure is off-line;
- Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (See Part 2.1.2.4) – Procedures for preventing and responding to spills and leaks. 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 an AZPDES permit for the facility, provided that a copy of that other plan is kept onsite and made available for review consistent with Part 5.3; and
- Employee Training (Part 2.1.2.9) – A schedule for all types of necessary training in accordance with the sector-specific requirements described in Part 8.

5.1.5.2 *Pertaining to Monitoring and Inspection.* The permittee shall describe in the SWPPP the procedures for conducting the four types of analytical monitoring specified by this permit, when and where applicable. The four types of analytical monitoring are:

- Benchmark monitoring (see Part 6.2.1);
- Effluent limitations guidelines monitoring (see Part 6.2.2);
- Impaired waters monitoring (see Part 6.2.3); and
- Additional monitoring as required by ADEQ (see Part 6.2.4).

For the required monitoring, the SWPPP shall contain a sampling and analysis plan (SAP) either as a separate section or as an appendix to the SWPPP. The contents of the SAP are outlined in Part 6.1.3.

When the permittee invokes the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites relating to benchmark monitoring, the SWPPP shall include the information that supports this claim as required by Part 6.2.1.4.

The permittee shall describe the following in the SWPPP when using the substantially identical outfall exception for the quarterly visual assessment requirements in Part 4.2 or the facility's benchmark monitoring requirements in Part 6.2.1:

- Location of each of the substantially identical outfalls;
- Description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each outfall;
- Description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each outfall;
- Description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each outfall that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to stormwater discharges;
- An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low = under 40%; medium = 40 to 65%; high = above 65%); and
- Why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents.

The permittee shall describe in the SWPPP the procedures for performing, as appropriate, the three types of inspections specified by this permit, including:

- Routine facility inspections (see Part 4.1);

- Visual assessment of stormwater discharges (see Part 4.2); and
- Comprehensive site inspections (see Part 4.3).

For each type of inspection performed, the SWPPP shall identify:

- Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for inspection;
- Schedules for conducting inspections; and
- Specific items to be covered by the inspection, including schedules for specific outfalls.

When the permittee invokes the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites relating to routine facility inspections and visual assessments, the permittee shall include in the SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by Parts 4.1.3 and 4.2.3.

5.1.6 Signature Requirements.

The permittee shall sign and date the SWPPP in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 9, including the date of signature.

5.2 Required SWPPP Modifications.

The permittee shall modify the SWPPP whenever necessary to address any of the triggering conditions for corrective action in Part 3.1 and to ensure that they do not reoccur, or to reflect changes implemented when a review following the triggering conditions in Part 3.2 indicates that changes to the facility's control measures are necessary to comply with this permit. Changes to the SWPPP shall be made in accordance with the corrective action deadlines in Parts 3.3 and 3.4, and signed and dated in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 9.

5.3 SWPPP Availability.

The permittee shall retain a copy of the current SWPPP at the facility, and it shall be made immediately available to ADEQ, EPA, or another Federal, State or local agency approving stormwater management plans and the operator of a [regulated](#) MS4 receiving discharges from the site (where applicable) at the time of an onsite inspection or upon request. If otherwise requested by ADEQ, the permittee shall submit copies of these documents within 14 days of request.

5.4 Additional Documentation Requirements.

The permittee shall keep the following inspection, monitoring, and certification records complete and up-to-date and retained with the SWPPP. The inclusion of these records in the SWPPP is necessary to demonstrate compliance with the conditions of this permit.

- A copy of the NOI submitted to ADEQ, including: any correspondence exchanged between the operator and ADEQ specific to coverage under this permit and the permit authorization number assigned by ADEQ;
- A copy of this permit (an electronic copy easily available to SWPPP personnel is also acceptable);
- Descriptions and dates of any incidences of significant spills, leaks, or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to a [regulated](#) MS4 or to waters of the U.S., through stormwater or otherwise; the circumstances leading to the release and actions taken in response to the release; and measures taken to prevent the recurrence of such releases (see Part 2.1.2.4);
- Records of employee training, including date training received (see Part 2.1.2.9);
- Documentation of maintenance and repairs of control measures, 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 Part 2.1.2.3);

- All inspection reports, including the Routine Facility Inspection Reports (see Part 4.1), the Visual Assessment Reports (see Part 4.2), and the Comprehensive Site Inspection Reports (see Part 4.3);
- Description of and rationale for any deviations from the schedule for visual assessments and/or monitoring, and the reason for the deviations (e.g., adverse weather or it was impracticable to collect samples within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event) (see Parts 4.2.1, 6.1.2.3, and 6.2.1);
- Description of any corrective action taken at the site, including triggering event and dates when problems were discovered and modifications occurred;
- Documentation of any benchmark exceedances and how they were responded to, including either (1) corrective action taken, (2) a finding that the exceedance was due to natural background pollutant levels, or (3) a finding that no further pollutant reductions were technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice consistent with Part 6.2.1.2;
- Documentation to support any determination that pollutants of concern are not expected to be present above natural background levels if the discharge is directly to impaired waters, and that such pollutants are not detectable in the facility's discharge or were solely attributable to natural background sources (see Part 6.2.1.3); and
- Documentation to support the permittee's claim that the facility has changed its status from active to inactive and unstaffed with respect to the requirements to conduct routine facility inspections (see Part 4.1.3), visual assessments (see Part 4.2.3), and/or benchmark monitoring (see Part 6.2.1.4).

6.0 Monitoring Program.

The permittee shall collect and analyze stormwater samples and document monitoring activities consistent with the procedures described in Part 6 and Appendix B, Subsections 9, 11 and 12 and any sector-specific requirements in Part 8. Refer to Part 7 for additional reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

6.1 Monitoring Procedures

6.1.1 Monitoring Locations

6.1.1.1 Monitored Outfalls

Applicable monitoring requirements apply to each outfall authorized by this permit. If the facility has two or more outfalls believed to discharge substantially identical effluents, based on the similarities of the general industrial activities and control measures, exposed materials that may significantly contribute pollutants to stormwater, and runoff coefficients of their drainage areas, the permittee may monitor the effluent of just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s). As required in Part 5.1.5.2, the SWPPP must identify each outfall authorized by this permit and describe the rationale for any substantially identical outfall determinations. The allowance for monitoring only one of the substantially identical outfalls is not applicable to any outfalls with numeric effluent limitations. The permittee is required to monitor each outfall covered by a numeric effluent limitation as identified in Part 6.2.2.

6.1.1.2 Commingled Discharges.

If discharges authorized by this permit commingle with discharges not authorized under this permit, any required sampling of the authorized discharges must be performed at a point before they mix with other unauthorized discharges to the extent practicable.

6.1.1.3 Monitoring for Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges

Unless otherwise specified by ADEQ, permittees are required to monitor allowable non-

stormwater discharges (as delineated in Part 1.1.3) only when they are commingled with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity.

6.1.2 Monitoring Events

6.1.2.1 Monitoring Periods.

The required monitoring events may be distributed during seasons when precipitation occurs, or when snowmelt results in a measurable discharge from the site.

Monitoring requirements in this permit begin immediately after the Department's authorization to discharge is received by the permittee unless authorization was received 90 days or more after the wet season began. In such cases, monitoring shall commence with the start of the next wet season.

Wet seasons, for the purposes of analytical monitoring, apply statewide and are defined as follows:

Summer wet season: June 1 – October 31

Winter wet season: November 1 – May 31

The term 'wet season' includes areas of the state where freezing conditions exist that prevent runoff from occurring for extended periods. In areas where freezing conditions exist, the required monitoring and sample collection may be distributed during seasons when precipitation runoff, either as melting snow or rain mixed with melting snow, occurs.

6.1.2.2 Measurable Storm Events.

All required monitoring must be performed on a storm event that results in a discharge from the site ("measurable storm event") that follows the preceding measurable storm event by at least 72 hours (3 days). The 72 hour (3 day) storm interval does not apply if the permittee is able to document that less than 72 hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period. In the case of snowmelt, the monitoring must be performed at a time when a measurable discharge occurs at the site.

For each monitoring event, except snowmelt monitoring, the permittee shall identify the date and duration (in hours) of the rainfall event, rainfall total (in inches) for that rainfall event, and time (in days) since the previous measurable storm event. For snowmelt monitoring, the permittee shall identify the date of the sampling event.

6.1.2.3 Sample Type.

The permittee shall take a minimum of one grab sample from a discharge resulting from a measurable storm event. Samples must be collected within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and documentation must be kept with the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge.

6.1.2.4 Adverse Weather Conditions.

When adverse weather conditions as described in Part 4.2.3 prevent the collection of samples according to the relevant monitoring schedule, the permittee shall take a substitute sample during the next measurable storm event resulting in discharge. Adverse weather does not exempt the permittee from having a requirement to file a benchmark monitoring report in accordance with the facility's sampling schedule. The permittee shall report any failure to monitor as specified in Part 7.1 indicating the basis for not sampling during the usual reporting period.

6.1.3 Sampling and Analysis Plan.

The permittee shall develop a written sampling and analysis plan covering all of the required

analytical monitoring. The sampling and analysis plan (SAP) shall be a part of the SWPPP as either an appendix or a separate SWPPP section. The SAP shall include:

6.1.3.1 General Information

1. Locations of monitoring sites;
2. The name(s) and title of the person(s) who will perform the monitoring;
3. A map showing the segments or portions of the receiving water that are most likely to be impacted by the discharge of pollutant(s);
4. An identification of the pollutant(s) of concern based on the most recent 305(b)/303(d) listing or other information available;
5. A description of potential source(s) of this pollutant(s) from the project, if any;
6. Water quality parameters/pollutants to be sampled;
7. The citation and description of the sampling protocols to be used; and
8. Visual observation locations, visual observation procedures, and visual observation follow-up and tracking procedures, where required.

6.1.3.2 Sample Collection, Preservation, Tracking, and Handling Information

The SAP shall contain written procedures for sample collection, preservation, tracking, and handling, including the following:

1. Identification of the required sample analyses and associated analytical methods (analytical laboratory and field analyses);
2. Use of pre-cleaned sample containers provided by the licensed laboratory;
3. Labeling each sample container with indelible ink noting sampler's name(s), sample identification, date and time of sample collection, sample location (discharge location), requested analyses, project name or number, and preservation (as appropriate);
4. Sample tracking procedures using chain-of-custody (COC) forms. The COC shall include, at a minimum, sampler's name(s), phone number, date and time of sample collection, sample identification, requested analyses, and project name or number. The COC forms shall be included as part of the SWPPP;
5. Transporting and shipping samples for laboratory analyses in a manner that minimizes destruction of the sample or otherwise compromises sample integrity. Samples shall be provided to the analytical laboratory in a timeframe not exceeding analytical method hold times;
6. Designating and training personnel to collect, maintain, and ship samples in accordance with the above sample protocols and good laboratory practices.

6.1.3.3 Monitoring Equipment.

All monitoring instruments and equipment (including permittee's field instruments for measuring pH and turbidity) shall be calibrated and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

6.1.3.4 Analytical Methods.

Other than parameters required to be sampled at time of sample collection (e.g., field parameters), all samples shall be analyzed by a laboratory that is licensed by the Arizona Department of Health Service (ADHS) Office of Laboratory Licensure and Certification. Identification of the analytical methods and related method detection limits (if applicable) for each parameter required. The MDLs shall be below applicable surface water quality standards when possible.

All laboratory analyses shall be conducted according to test procedures specified in 40 CFR 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this general permit. This requirement does not apply to parameters that require analysis at the time of sample

collection as long as the testing methods used are approved by ADHS or ADEQ. These parameters may include flow, dissolved oxygen, pH, temperature, and total residual chlorine. The permittee may conduct field analysis of turbidity if the permittee has sufficient capability (qualified and trained employees, properly calibrated and maintained field instruments, etc.) to properly perform the field analysis.

6.1.3.5 Records

The permittee shall retain records of all stormwater monitoring information and reports as part of the SWPPP in accordance with Part 7.5. In addition to the requirements of Appendix B, Subsection 11 of this permit, these records shall include:

1. The date, exact place and time of sampling or measurements;
2. The name and title of the qualified person performing the visual and analytical monitoring and any related measurements;
3. The date(s) the analyses were performed;
4. The analytical techniques or methods used;
5. The results of such analyses; and
6. The response(s) taken to reduce or prevent pollutants in discharge.

6.2 Required Monitoring.

This permit includes four types of required analytical monitoring, one or more of which may apply to the facility's discharge:

- Benchmark monitoring (see Part 6.2.1)
- Effluent limitations monitoring (see Part 6.2.2);
- Impaired waters monitoring (see Part 6.2.3); and
- Additional monitoring as required by ADEQ (see Part 6.2.4).

When more than one type of monitoring for the same parameter at the same outfall applies (e.g., total suspended solids once per year for an effluent limitation and twice per wet season for benchmark monitoring at a given outfall), a single sample may be used to satisfy both monitoring requirements.

All required monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures described in Appendix B, Subsection 11.D.

6.2.1 Benchmark Monitoring.

This permit stipulates pollutant benchmark concentrations for certain industry sectors. The benchmark concentrations are not effluent limitations; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. Benchmark monitoring data are primarily to determine the overall effectiveness of the control measures and assist the permittee in knowing when to apply additional corrective action(s) to comply with the effluent limitations in Part 2.

6.2.1.1 Applicability of Benchmark Monitoring.

The permittee shall monitor for all benchmark parameters specified for the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, applicable to the facility's discharge. The industry-specific benchmark concentrations are listed in the sector-specific sections of Part 8. If the site is in one of the industrial sectors subject to benchmark concentrations that are hardness-dependent, the permittee must test for hardness established per Appendix D procedures and submit results to ADEQ with the benchmark report.

Samples must be analyzed consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 analytical methods and using test procedures with quantitation limits at or below benchmark values for all benchmark parameters for which sampling is required.

6.2.1.2 Benchmark Monitoring Schedule.

Benchmark monitoring must be conducted four times annually, two times each wet season, as identified in Part 6.1.2.1, for the facility's first full year of permit coverage. If four samples are not collected during this period, the permittee must continue collecting samples until 4 samples are obtained from all representative outfalls. For facilities that discharge to ephemeral waters, see Part 6.2.1.5.

6.2.1.3 Data Evaluation

Data not exceeding benchmarks: After collection of 4 samples, if the average of the 4 monitoring values for any parameter does not exceed the benchmark, the permittee's monitoring requirements are fulfilled for that parameter for the permit term. For averaging purposes, a value of zero shall be used for any individual sample parameter, analyzed using procedures consistent with Part 6.2.1.1, which is determined to be less than the method detection limit. For sample values that fall between the method detection limit and the quantitation limit (i.e., a confirmed detection but below the level that can be reliably quantified), use a value halfway between zero and the quantitation limit.

Data exceeding benchmarks: After collection of 4 samples, if the average of the 4 monitoring values for any parameter exceeds the benchmark (which is found in see Part 8), the permittee shall, ~~in accordance with Part 3.2,~~ review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of the control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limitations in this permit, and either:

- Make the necessary modifications and continue monitoring four times annually, until 4 additional samples are collected that show the average does not exceed the benchmark; or
- Make a determination that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice to meet the technology-based effluent limitations or are necessary to meet the water-quality-based effluent limitations in Part 2 of this permit. In this case the permittee shall continue monitoring once per wet season. The permittee shall also document the rationale for concluding that no further pollutant reductions are achievable, and retain all records related to this documentation with the SWPPP. The permittee shall also notify ADEQ of this determination in the next benchmark monitoring report which is recorded on the discharge monitoring report (DMR) sent to the Department. See Part 7.1.3.

~~If less than 4 benchmark samples have been taken, but the results are such that an exceedance of the 4 sample average is mathematically certain (i.e., if the sum of sample results to date is more than 4 times the benchmark level), this is considered a benchmark exceedance. In accordance with Part 3.2, In such cases, the permittee shall review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of the control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limitations in this permit. The permittee shall document these changes in the SWPPP. If the permittee determines no changes to existing control measures is required, the permittee shall document in the SWPPP, and perform any required corrective action immediately (or document no corrective action is required), without waiting for the full 4 rounds of monitoring data, if an exceedance of the 4 sample average is mathematically certain. If after modifying the control measures and conducting 4 additional rounds of monitoring, the average still exceeds the benchmark (or if an exceedance of the benchmark by the 4 sample average is mathematically certain prior to conducting the full 4 additional rounds of monitoring), the permittee shall again review the control measures and take one of the two actions above.~~

Comment [d10]: Moved from 3.1.2

Natural background pollutant levels: Following the first 4 rounds of benchmark monitoring (or sooner if the exceedance is triggered by less than 4 samples, see above), if the average concentration of a pollutant exceeds a benchmark value, and the exceedance of the benchmark is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in the natural background,

corrective actions and additional benchmark monitoring are not required, provided that:

- The average concentration of the benchmark monitoring results is less than or equal to the concentration of that pollutant in the natural background;
- Documentation of the permittee's supporting rationale for concluding that benchmark exceedances are in fact attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels. This documentation must be maintained with the SWPPP, as required in Part 5.4. The permittee's supporting rationale shall include any data previously collected by anyone (including data reported in the literature) that describe the levels of natural background pollutants in the facility's stormwater discharge; and
- Notify ADEQ on the final benchmark monitoring report that the benchmark exceedances are attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels.

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

6.2.1.4 Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites.

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

- Maintain a statement onsite 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 B, Subsection 9; and
- 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 shall immediately begin complying with the applicable benchmark monitoring requirements under Part 6.2.1 as if it were the permittee's first year of permit coverage. The permittee shall indicate in the first benchmark monitoring report that the facility has materials or activities exposed to stormwater or has become active and/or staffed.
- If, during the period of coverage under this permit, the facility becomes qualified for the inactive and unstaffed exception and there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater, the permittee shall notify ADEQ of this change in the facility's next benchmark monitoring report. Benchmark monitoring may be discontinued once ADEQ is notified, and the permittee signs the certification statement in Appendix B, Subsection 9 concerning the facility's qualification for this special exception is prepared and signed.

Note: This exception has different requirements for Sectors G and J (see Part 8).

6.2.1.5 Exception to Monitoring Requirements for Ephemeral Waters.

Facilities authorized for coverage under this permit that discharge to ephemeral waters are not required to monitor for Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and turbidity as part of the benchmark monitoring requirements when the parameters specify TSS and turbidity in the sector-specific section of Part 8. Monitoring for any remaining parameters in Part 8 may be performed once each wet season, for a total of twice per year. The permittee is required to collect at least two samples in a permit term, even if it extends beyond this one year period. Once the two samples have been collected, the permittee shall evaluate the data in accordance with Part 6.2.1.3.

6.2.2 Effluent Limitations Monitoring.

6.2.2.1 Monitoring Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines.

Table 6-1 identifies the stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines that are authorized for coverage under this permit. Commencing with the first wet season of permit coverage (in accordance with Section 6.1.2.1), the permittee shall monitor once per year at each outfall containing the discharges identified in Table 6-1 for the parameters specified in the sector-specific section of Part 8.

Regulated Activity	Effluent Limit	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	See Part 8.A.7	1/year	Grab
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	See Part 8.C.4	1/year	Grab
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	See Part 8.D.4	1/year	Grab
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	See Part 8.E.5	1/year	Grab
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	See Part 8.J.9	1/year	Grab
Runoff from hazardous waste landfills	See Part 8.K.6	1/year	Grab
Runoff from non-hazardous waste landfills	See Part 8.L.10	1/year	Grab
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	See Part 8.O.8	1/year	Grab

6.2.2.2 Exception to Monitoring Requirements for Ephemeral Waters.

Facilities authorized for coverage under this permit that discharge to ephemeral waters are not required to monitor for Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and turbidity as part of the effluent limitation guidelines requirements when the parameters specify TSS and turbidity in the sector-specific section of Part 8. Monitoring for any remaining parameters in Part 8 may be performed once each wet season, for a total of twice per year. The permittee is required to collect two samples, even if it extends beyond this one year period. Once the two samples have been collected, the permittee shall evaluate the data in accordance with Part 6.2.1.3.

6.2.2.3 Substantially Identical Outfalls.

The permittee shall monitor each outfall discharging runoff from any regulated activity identified in Table 6-1. The substantially identical outfall monitoring provisions are not available for numeric effluent limitations monitoring.

6.2.3 Impaired Waters Monitoring.

6.2.3.1 Permittees Required to Monitor Discharges to Impaired Waters.

If a facility discharges to an impaired water, the permittee shall develop a monitoring program in accordance with Part 6.1.3 and monitor for all pollutants for which the waterbody is impaired and for which a standard analytical method exists (see 40 CFR Part 136).

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

6.2.3.2 Impaired Waters Monitoring Schedule.

Discharges to impaired waters without an approved TMDL.

Beginning in the first wet season following the permittee's discharge authorization, the permittee shall monitor twice per wet season at each outfall discharging stormwater to an impaired water without an approved TMDL. This monitoring requirement does not apply after one year if the pollutant for which the waterbody is impaired is not detected above natural background levels in the discharge, and the permittee documents, as required in Part 5.4, that this pollutant is not expected to be present above natural background levels in the discharge.

If the pollutant for which the water is impaired is not present and not expected to be present in the facility's discharge, or it is present but it has been determined that the presence is caused solely by natural background sources, the permittee shall include a notification to this effect in the first monitoring report, after which annual monitoring may be discontinued. To support this determination, the following documentation must be submitted with the first monitoring report and kept with the SWPPP records:

- An explanation of why the presence of the pollutant causing the impairment in your discharge is not related to the activities at the facility; and
- Data and/or studies that tie the presence of the pollutant causing the impairment in the discharge to natural background sources in the watershed.

If the pollutant for which the water is impaired is found in the discharge for any of the samples collected in the first year of sampling, the permittee shall continue monitoring twice during each wet season.

Discharges to impaired waters with an ADEQ approved TMDL.

For stormwater discharges to waters for which there is an approved TMDL, the facility shall monitor for the pollutant for which the TMDL was written. Beginning in the first wet season following the facility's date of discharge authorization, the permittee shall monitor twice per wet season at each outfall discharging stormwater to the impaired water with an approved TMDL. ADEQ's authorization to discharge will include specifications on any additional pollutant(s) to monitor.

If the pollutant for which the water is impaired is not detected in any of the first year samples, the permittee may discontinue further monitoring. The permittee shall keep records of this finding onsite with the SWPPP.

If the pollutant for which the water is impaired is found in the discharge for any of the samples collected in the first year of sampling, the permittee shall continue monitoring twice during each wet season.

6.2.3.3 Visual Monitoring Requirements.

All visual monitoring shall meet the following requirements:

1. Schedule. At a minimum, the permittee shall visually observe stormwater discharges at all discharge locations within one business day after each measurable storm event (in accordance with Part 6.1.2.2). Visual observations are required only during daylight

hours.

2. Locations. The permittee shall visually observe each drainage area for the presence of current (and indications of prior) discharges and their sources.
3. Parameters. Visual observations shall document the presence or evidence of any discharge, pollutant characteristics (floating and suspended material - clarity and solids, sheen, color, turbidity, odor, foam etc.), and source.
4. Documentation. The permittee shall document conditions noted during visual monitoring. Documentation shall include photographs of site conditions including sediment loads, erosion and waste control BMPs and any discharges.

6.2.4 Additional Monitoring Required by ADEQ.

6.2.4.1 Discharges to Outstanding Arizona Waters

Analytical Monitoring Requirements

In addition to the required monitoring in Part 6.2, the provisions of this subsection apply to facilities discharging to an outstanding Arizona water, or to a tributary of an OAW, that may degrade water quality in the OAW.

1. Monitoring Frequency. Analytical monitoring shall be performed anytime a pollutant (including sediment) is known or suspected to discharge from the site.
2. Sampling Locations.
 - a. The permittee shall conduct discharge sampling at all outfalls.
 - b. Where the site is adjacent to or otherwise discharges directly to an OAW, the permittee shall sample both immediately upstream and downstream of each discharge point. If there are two or more discharge locations from the site to the same OAW stream, the permittee may sample at one upstream and one downstream location in the stream.

Visual Monitoring Requirements

All visual monitoring shall meet the following requirements:

1. Schedule. At a minimum, the permittee shall visually observe stormwater discharges at all discharge locations within one business day after each measurable storm event (in accordance with Part 6.1.2.2). Visual observations are required only during daylight hours.
2. Locations. The permittee shall visually observe each drainage area for the presence of current (and indications of prior) discharges and their sources.
3. Parameters. Visual observations shall document the presence or evidence of any discharge, pollutant characteristics (floating and suspended material - clarity and solids, sheen, color, turbidity, odor, foam etc.), and source.
4. Documentation. The permittee shall document conditions noted during visual monitoring. Documentation shall include photographs of site conditions including sediment loads, erosion and waste control BMPs and any discharges.

6.2.4.2 Additional Monitoring Requirements

ADEQ may notify the permittee of additional discharge monitoring requirements. 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.

6.3 Follow-up Actions if Discharge Exceeds Numeric Effluent Limit.

The permittee shall conduct follow-up monitoring within 30 calendar days (or during the next qualifying runoff event, should none occur within 30 days) of implementing corrective action(s) taken pursuant to Part 3 in response to an exceedance of a numeric effluent limit contained in this permit.

Monitoring must be performed for any pollutant(s) that exceeds the effluent limit. If this follow-up monitoring exceeds the applicable effluent limitation, the permittee shall comply with both Parts 6.3.1 and 6.3.2.

6.3.1 Submit an Exceedance Report.

The permittee shall submit an Exceedance Report consistent with Part 7.3.

6.3.2 Continue to Monitor.

The permittee shall continue to monitor, at least quarterly, until the discharge is in compliance with the effluent limit or until ADEQ waives the requirement for additional monitoring.

7.0 Reporting and Recordkeeping

7.1 Reporting Monitoring Data to ADEQ.

7.1.1 The permittee shall submit monitoring data collected pursuant to Parts 6.1 and 6.2 to ADEQ at the address in Part 7.6.

7.1.2 Permittees shall use the MSGP discharge monitoring report (DMR) available at <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/permits/stormwater.html#multi>.

7.1.3 Except as provided in Part 7.1.4; all sampling results shall be submitted no later than 30 days after receiving complete laboratory results. If multiple samples are collected (e.g., due to adverse weather conditions, irregular stormwater runoff conditions, or areas subject to snowfall), compile all sampling results into one DMR form and submit all sampling results to ADEQ within 30 days of the anniversary date of the Authorization to Discharge for the facility throughout the duration of permit coverage receiving the laboratory results.

Comment [d11]: Change to annual DMR reporting/ per wet season (???)
address after benchmark discussion.

7.1.4 For samples collected pursuant to Parts 6.2.3 and 6.2.4 (Monitoring for Discharges to Impaired and Outstanding Arizona Waters) sampling results shall be submitted twice a year. For monitoring conducted between June 1 and October 31, records shall be submitted by November 30 of each year. For monitoring conducted between November 1 and May 31, records shall be submitted by June 30 of each year.

7.2 Annual Report Required for Facilities that Discharge within 1/4 mile of to an Impaired Water or OAW

~~The permittee~~ In addition to the information required in Parts 3.4 (Corrective Action Report) and 4.3.2 (Comprehensive Site Inspection Documentation), permittees with facilities that discharge within 1/4 mile of to an impaired water or OAW shall submit an annual report to ADEQ that includes the findings from the facility's Part 4.3 comprehensive site inspection and any corrective action documentation as required in Part 3.4. If corrective action is not yet completed at the time of submission of this annual report, describe the status of any outstanding corrective action(s). ~~In addition to the information required in Parts 3.4 (Corrective Action Report) and 4.3.2 (Comprehensive Site Inspection Documentation),~~ include ~~Include~~ the following information with the facility's annual report:

- Facility name and physical address
- AZPDES permit tracking number
- Contact person name, title, and phone number

For facilities that are required to file an Annual Report, The-the permittee shall follow the format of ADEQ's Annual Reporting Form. Submit the annual report to ADEQ within 45 days (postmark date) after conducting the comprehensive site inspection to the address identified in Part 7.6.

7.3 Exceedance Report for Numeric Effluent Limitations

If follow-up monitoring pursuant to Part 6.3 exceeds a numeric effluent limit, the permittee shall submit an Exceedance Report to ADEQ no later than 30 days after receiving the facility's lab results. The facility's Exceedance Report shall include the following:

- Facility name, physical address and location;
- AZPDES permit tracking number;
- Name of receiving water;
- Monitoring data from this and the preceding monitoring event(s);
- An explanation of the situation; including what actions the permittee has completed or intends to complete (if corrective actions are not yet complete) to correct the violation; and
- Contact person name, title, and phone number.

7.4 Additional Reporting.

The permittee is subject to the reporting requirements stipulated in Part 7, in addition to the standard permit reporting provisions of Appendix B, Subsection 12.

Where applicable, the permittee shall submit the following reports to the Department's address listed in Part 7.6, as applicable. If the facility discharges through a [regulated](#) MS4, the permittee shall also submit these reports to the MS4 operator (identified pursuant to Part 5.1.2).

- 24-hour reporting (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.e) – Report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information must be provided orally within 24 hours from the time of becoming aware of the circumstances;
- 5-day follow-up reporting to the 24 hour reporting (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.d.(ii)) – A written submission must also be provided within five days of the time of becoming aware of the circumstances;
- Reportable quantity spills (see Part 2.1.2.4) – Provide notification, as required under Part 2.1.2.4, as soon as the permittee becomes aware of a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity.

Where applicable, the permittee shall submit the following reports to the Department at the appropriate address in Part 7.6:

- Planned changes (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.a) – Give at least 30 days notice to ADEQ as soon as possible of 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;
- Anticipated noncompliance (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.c) – Give advance notice to ADEQ of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which are anticipated to result in noncompliance with permit requirements;
- Transfer of ownership and/or operation – Submit a complete and accurate NOI in accordance with the NOI Instructions and by the deadlines specified in Table 1-2;
- Other noncompliance (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.e) - Report all instances of noncompliance not reported in the facility's monitoring report (pursuant to Part 7.1), compliance schedule report, or 24-hour report at the time monitoring reports are submitted; and
- Other information (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.f) – The permittee shall promptly submit facts or information upon becoming aware of a failure to submit relevant facts in the NOI, or that incorrect information was submitted in the NOI or in any report.

7.5 Recordkeeping.

The permittee shall retain copies of the SWPPP (including any modifications made during the term of this permit), additional documentation requirements pursuant to Part 5.4 (including documentation related to corrective actions taken pursuant to Part 3), all reports and certifications required by this permit, monitoring data, and records of all data used to complete the NOI to be covered by this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date that the facility's coverage under this permit expires or is terminated.

7.6 Addresses for Reports.

Signed copies of monitoring data and any other reports required, shall be submitted to the address below. Other options (i.e., electronic submission) may also be used if ADEQ notifies dischargers of alternatives either directly, by public notice, or by making information available on the Internet. Notices of Intent and Notices of Termination (or a photocopy/reproduction) shall be signed and dated in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 9 of this permit and submitted to ADEQ at the address below. DMR forms and paper copies of any reports required in Parts 6 and 7 shall be sent to the address below. All other written correspondence concerning discharges covered under this permit shall likewise be sent to the address listed below:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Surface Water Section, Stormwater Permits Unit—MSGP Monitoring
1110 W. Washington Street, Mail Code 5415 A-1
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Fax: 602/ 771 – 4528

Reports of non-compliance shall be reported to:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Water Quality Compliance Section
1110 W. Washington Street, Mail Code 5415 B-1
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Office: 602-771 – [TO BE DETERMINED]; Fax 602/ 771 – 4505