

FACT SHEET
RHODE ISLAND POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
STORM WATER DISCHARGE ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY
MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT
(Revised April 2019)

1. BACKGROUND

In 1987, amendments to the Clean Water Act (CWA) added Section 402(p), which set up the framework to regulate industrial storm water under the NPDES program. On November 16, 1990, EPA issued final regulations that established application requirements for storm water permits. These regulations required owners or operators of specific categories of industrial facilities, which discharge storm water directly to the waters of the United States or indirectly through a separate storm sewer system via a point source conveyance, to obtain a NPDES storm water permit. Eleven major categories of industrial activities were designated as requiring permit coverage. Owners and operators had three options to obtain permit coverage: 1) Individual Permit 2) General Permit or 3) Group Application. In 1992 EPA notified Group Applicants that were accepted into the EPA Group Application and issued a **baseline** general permit to cover industrial facilities, which did not get accepted into the group application option or submit an application for an individual permit.

On September 29, 1995, EPA issued the first NPDES Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) to authorize the discharge of storm water from industrial facilities represented by the group application process. However, coverage under the 1995 MSGP was not restricted to participants of the group application process. Existing industrial facilities that were not part of the group application that were authorized to discharge under the baseline general permit or new facilities with storm water discharges associated with Industrial Activity were also allowed to seek permit coverage under the 1995 MSGP. Unlike the baseline general permits, the 1995 MSGP allowed four types of storm water that were subject to effluent limitation guidelines to seek permit coverage for their storm water discharges. The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) requirements for the 1995 MSGP were based on generic requirements of the baseline general permit as well as information provided in the group permit applications, such as the specific types of operation which are present at the different types of industrial facilities, potential sources of the pollutants at the facilities, industry specific BMPs which are available, and monitoring data from the different types of facilities. The 1995 MSGP SWPPP requirements were divided into generic BMP requirements which applied to all facilities covered by the permit and additional monitoring of storm water discharges for certain categories of facilities. On September 30, 1998, EPA terminated the baseline general permit and required facilities that were previously covered by the baseline permit to seek coverage under the MSGP (or submit an individual permit application). Since 1995 EPA's MSGP has been re-issued in 2000, 2008 and 2015.

Rhode Island has been delegated by EPA and is authorized to issue individual or general permits under the Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (RIPDES) Program to cover discharges of industrial storm water. In 1993, RIDEM's Office of Water Resources (OWR) developed a statewide baseline general permit to cover all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity, excluding discharges from construction sites. A separate general permit was issued to cover storm water discharges associated with construction activity. The Department re-issued the industrial storm water baseline general permit in 1998 and 2003. In 2006 RIDEM issued its first Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) to cover storm water discharges associated with industrial activity, this permit was re-issued in August 2013 (2013 MSGP). On December 3, 2018 the Department public noticed the 2019 MSGP which replaces the 2013 MSGP, which expired on August 14, 2018. The final 2019 MSGP includes clarifications to address comments received during the public comment period.

2. SUMMARY OF CHANGES

The RIPDES 2019 MSGP includes a number of new or modified requirements, and thus differs from the RIPDES 2013 MSGP in various ways. The 2019 MSGP is mostly based on EPA's 2015 MSGP, RIPDES permits have to be consistent with and as stringent as EPA permits. To see the final EPA 2015 MSGP Fact Sheet, including detailed summaries of all provisions, the changes made between EPA 2008 MSGP and the final EPA 2015 MSGP, a detailed section-by-section discussion of the basis of EPA's 2015 MSGP permit conditions including references to all applicable statutory and regulatory provisions and appropriate supporting references you can visit EPA's website at:

https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-10/documents/msgp2015_fs.pdf

The 2019 MSGP also includes minor language changes throughout the permit to clarify what is required from the permittee to comply with certain portions of the permit. The following list summarizes the more significant changes included in the 2019 MSGP:

2.1. Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges

The authorized non-stormwater discharge language was changed to add the incidental discharge of water used for dust control and prohibit the use of hazardous cleaning products in addition to detergents. The 2013 MSGP authorized any building washwater to be discharged as long as there were no detergents or toxic/hazardous spill material present in the discharge, but cleaning agents other than detergents could also be utilized and could clearly have the potential to cause water quality issues if discharged. Therefore, in addition to detergents, hazardous cleaning products have been specifically prohibited from being discharged under EPA's 2015 MSGP.

2.2. No Exposure Certification

The 2019 MSGP includes the addition of the No Exposure Certification to provide operators with the opportunity to certify to a condition of "no exposure" if their industrial materials and operations are not exposed to stormwater. As long as the condition of "no exposure" exists at a certified facility, the operator is excluded from RIPDES industrial stormwater permit requirements provided that the operator submit and certify a No Exposure Certification via NeT, at least every five years.

2.3. No Discharge Certification

Facilities generating storm water associated with industrial activities that is not discharged to waters of the State are not required to obtain permit coverage. The 2019 MSGP includes an option for facilities with stormwater associated with industrial activities that do not discharge to waters of the State or discharge to Combined Sewer Systems to submit and certify a No Discharge Certification via NeT. Facilities which are not required to be permitted must either be: (1) engineered and constructed to contain all storm water associated with industrial activities from discharging to waters of the State, (2) located in basins or other physical locations that are not hydrologically connected to waters of the State, or (3) have all stormwater associated with industrial activity discharged via Combined Sewer Systems.

2.4. Information Required for Notices of Intent (NOIs)

The 2019 MSGP requires the submission of additional information per outfall. For each outfall permittees will need to provide: latitude and longitude; Standard Industrial Code(s) associated with the outfall; sector and sub-sector; name of the receiving water(s), the name of the operator of the storm sewer system; the name of the receiving water(s); water body ID#; identify if receiving waters are subject to an EPA approved TMDL; and a list of pollutants causing the impairment(s).

2.5. Benchmarks Monitoring

The 2019 MSGP requires sampling of four (4) storm events per year, with certain limitations as to when a discharge may be sampled. Benchmarks monitoring frequency has been increased from 2 times per year to 2 times per six-month period (two monitoring events from January 1 to June 30 and two monitoring events from July 1 to December 31) for a total of 4 monitoring events per year. In addition, benchmark monitoring requirements for Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and Oil and Grease (O&G) were added to every Sector where these parameters were not otherwise included in the 2013 MSGP. It should be noted that monitoring for these parameters is required for the sectors and sub-sectors that did not have any benchmark monitoring requirements in the 2013 MSGP, in addition to those sectors and subsectors that did have benchmark monitoring requirements in the 2013 MSGP. The selected minimum parameters are considered indicator parameters, regardless of facility type. These parameters typically provide indication and/or the correlation of whether other pollutants are present in the storm water discharge.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS) is an indicator of the un-dissolved solids that are present in storm water discharge. Sources of TSS include sediment from erosion, and dirt from impervious (i.e., paved) areas. Many pollutants adhere to sediment particles; therefore, reducing sediment will reduce the amount of these pollutants in storm water discharges.

Oil and Grease (O&G) is a measure of the amount of O&G present in storm water discharge. At very low concentrations, O&G can cause sheen on the surface of water. O&G can adversely affect aquatic life, create unsightly floating material, and make water undrinkable. Sources of O&G include, but are not limited to, maintenance shops, vehicles, machines and roadways. Almost all permittees with outdoor activities operate equipment and vehicles and can potentially generate insoluble oils and greases.

2.6. Impaired Waters Monitoring

The 2019 MSGP requires sampling of four (4) storm events per year, with certain limitations as to when a discharge may be sampled. Impaired waters monitoring frequency has been increased from once per year to 2 times per six-month period (two monitoring events from January 1 to June 30 and two monitoring events from July 1 to December 31) for a total of 4 monitoring events per year. In addition, the impaired waters monitoring requirements include monitoring for the pollutants causing the impairment for waters with and without an EPA approved TMDL.

2.7. Corrective Actions

Although the 2013 MSGP required corrective actions, RIDEM has clarified in the 2019 MSGP which conditions for corrective actions require a Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) review, included and sometimes modified the deadlines to clearly identify what actions must be taken by the deadlines, and rewritten and clarified the reporting requirements following corrective action. In addition, the 2019 MSGP includes a framework for corrective actions for repeated exceedances of benchmarks. Facilities that exceed benchmark values trigger incremental revisions to the facility's SWMP to include additional Best Management Practices (BMPs). As the risk level increases, due to re-occurring exceedances, additional elements are required in SWMPs and corresponding corrective actions. Permittees are required to calculate the average annual concentration for each parameter using the results of all sampling for each outfall for the reporting year and compare the annual average concentration to the corresponding benchmark values of the 2019 MSGP. An annual Benchmark exceedance occurs when the annual average of all the sampling results at an outfall for a parameter taken within a reporting year exceeds the Benchmark value for that parameter listed in this MSGP. For the purposes of calculating the annual average concentration for each parameter, the 2019 MSGP considers any sampling result that are a "non-detect" or less than the method detection limit as a zero

(0) value.

Permittees with an average of results that exceeds any applicable benchmark value(s) for the first monitoring year must complete a Level 1 Corrective Action for each parameter exceeded, unless the permittee can determine that the exceedance of the benchmark is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in the natural background. A permittee making a natural background determination is not required to perform corrective actions and may discontinue monitoring of the non-exceeded benchmark. Under the Level 1 Corrective Action requirements a permittee is required to evaluate and revise, as necessary, its operational BMPs (i.e. sweeping, inspections, minimizing particulate tracking, staff training) and operation and maintenance of the existing treatment BMPs.

Permittees that exceed any applicable benchmark value(s) for the second monitoring year must complete Level 2 Corrective Actions for each parameter exceeded. The permittee is required to evaluate and revise, as necessary, its structural source control BMPs (i.e., relocating materials undercover, indoors or in bermed areas, secondary containment of materials, conduct cleaning activities undercover, indoors or in bermed areas).

Permittees that exceed any applicable benchmark value(s) for the monitoring year following the completion of construction and implementation of Level 2 Corrective Actions, must complete Level 3 Corrective Actions for each parameter exceeded. The permittee is required to evaluate; revise/modify existing source control BMPs and treatment BMPs, as necessary; and/or installed treatment BMPs as necessary. The permit also allows Level 3 Corrective Actions to be waived, if the permittee can demonstrate that the benchmark(s) exceedances are due to non-industrial stormwater contributions; or the permittee determines that modifications/alteration of existing treatment BMPs or installation of Treatment BMPs is not feasible or necessary to prevent future benchmark exceedance(s).

2.8. Inspections

Consistent with EPA's 2015 MSGP the 2019 MSGP consolidates the comprehensive site inspection and routine facility inspection procedures into one set of procedures to eliminate redundancies and reduce burden.

2.9. Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations

The Department recognizes that because storm water discharges are highly variable in frequency and duration and are not easily characterized, it is often not feasible or appropriate to establish numeric limits. The 2019 MSGP includes water quality-based effluent limits (WQBELs) to ensure that MSGP authorized discharges will be controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards.

2.10. Industry Sector Specific Requirements

The following changes were made to Part VIII. of the 2013 MSGP, which describes requirements tailored to specific industry sectors:

Sector O, Steam Electric Generating Facilities - Industrial Activities Covered by Sector O, Part VIII.O.2., identifies the applicable industrial activities covered under Sector O. Consistent with EPA's 2015 MSGP, the 2019 MSGP excludes geothermal power generation from needing authorization to discharge stormwater under the permit. In the initial rulemaking, the definition of "stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity" did not address nor consider geothermal power generation in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(vii). However, since the promulgation of the definition, the geothermal power industry has emerged such that EPA has clarified that this industry was not within the scope of the original industrial definition.

Sectors G, H and J, Mining - Unlike EPA's 2015 MSGP, the 2019 MSGP requirements for Mining Sectors G, H, and J remain the same as the requirements in the 2013 MSGP.

Sector S, Air Transportation – Requirements have been added based on the final ELG for jet and airport deicing operations. Also, EPA's 2015 MSGP clarifies airport operators' responsibilities and permit requirements that airport authorities may conduct on behalf of airport tenants.

2.11. Electronic Reporting

The previous permit used a paper reporting process, the 2019 MSGP requires permittees to electronically submit and certify the permit application and reports if available.

3. PERMIT COVERAGE

This permit covers storm water discharges associated with industrial activity, as defined in Title 250 RICR-150-10-1 § 1.4(A)(111), to waters of the State, including discharges through municipal separate storm sewer systems. This permit is intended to cover storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the categories of facilities listed in Table 1.

4. ELIGIBILITY

As with the previous permit, to be eligible for coverage under the 2019 MSGP, operators of industrial facilities must meet the eligibility provisions described in Part I. of the permit. If they do not meet all the eligibility requirements, operators must not submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the MSGP, and, unless they obtained coverage for those discharges under another permit, those discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity needing permit coverage will be in violation of State Regulations. Part I.B. of the permit specifies which stormwater discharges are eligible for permit coverage, provides a list of non-stormwater discharges which are allowed under the permit and specifies storm water discharges which are not authorized by this permit.

5. AUTHORIZATION

5.1. How to Obtain Authorization

This provision specifies conditions that must be met in order to obtain authorization under the 2019 MSGP. As with the previous permit, to obtain authorization under the 2019 MSGP, the permittee must be an operator of an industrial facility in a sector covered by the permit; meet the Part I.B. eligibility requirements; select, design, install, and implement control measures in accordance with Parts II.A. and II.B. to meet numeric and non-numeric effluent limits; develop a SWMP according to the requirements of Parts V. and VIII. of the permit or update the existing SWMP consistent with Parts V. and VIII. prior to submitting the NOI for permit coverage; and submit a complete and accurate NOI. The operator must submit electronically to the DEM via NeT a complete and accurate NOI by the following deadlines:

- a. Facilities discharging storm water associated with industrial activity which were authorized under the previous general permit issued in August 15, 2013, that intend to obtain coverage under this general permit; shall submit an NOI within ninety (90) days of the effective date of this permit.
- b. Facilities with discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity which commence after the effective date of this permit, the NOI must be submitted sixty (60) days prior to the commencement of such discharge.

- c. Facilities with discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity which commenced after August 14, 2018 and before the effective date of this permit, the NOI must be submitted within sixty (60) days of the effective date of this permit.
- d. Facilities with discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity which commenced before August 14, 2018 and were not authorized under the previous MSGP, the NOI must be submitted immediately.

5.2. How to submit your NOI

The requirements in Part I.C. clarify that operators must submit their NOIs electronically. Previous acceptance of paper NOIs has been changed to mandatory use of NeT. Reporting electronically is compatible with the e-Reporting rule.

5.3. Continuation of Coverage for Existing Permittees After the Permit Expires (Part I.C.4.)

This Part states that if the permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with Title 250 RICR-150-10-1 § 1.13 and remain in force and effect for discharges that were covered prior to its expiration. All permittees authorized to discharge prior to the expiration date of the 2019 MSGP will automatically remain covered under the 2019 MSGP until the earliest of:

1. Authorization under a new version of the MSGP following the timely submittal of a complete and accurate NOI. Note that if a timely NOI for coverage under the reissued or replacement permit is not submitted, coverage will terminate on the date that the NOI was due; or
2. The date of the submittal of a Notice of Termination; or
3. Issuance of an individual permit for the facility's discharges; or
4. A formal permit decision by the Department not to reissue this general permit, at which time the Department will identify a reasonable time period for covered dischargers to seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit. Coverage under the issued MSGP will cease at the end of this time period.

5.4. Permit Termination (Part I.D.)

Termination of MSGP coverage indicates that permittees no longer have an obligation to manage industrial stormwater per the MSGP's provisions, based on at least one of the reasons described in Part I.D.2. To terminate MSGP coverage, permittees must submit a complete and accurate Notice of Termination, and their authorization to discharge terminates at midnight of the day that their complete NOT is processed. If DEM determines that the NOT is incomplete or that permittees have not satisfied one of the termination conditions in Part I.D.2., then the notice is not valid and permittees must continue to comply with the conditions of the permit.

Part I.D.3. specifies the method by which operators are to submit their NOTs to terminate permit coverage. Previous acceptance of paper NOTs has been changed to mandatory use of NeT unless the DEM grants a waiver. Electronic submittal requirements are detailed in Part VII.

6. CONTROL MEASURES AND EFFLUENT LIMITS

The 2019 MSGP contains effluent limits that correspond to required levels of technology-based control (BPT, BCT, BAT) for various discharges under the CWA. Where an ELG or NSPS applies to

discharges authorized by this permit, the requirement must be incorporated into the permit as an effluent limitation. These limits are included, as applicable, in the sector-specific requirements of Part VIII. For the 2019 MSGP, most of the technology-based effluent limits are based on best professional judgment (BPJ, sometimes also referred to as "best engineering judgment") decision-making because no ELG applies.

Stormwater discharges can be highly intermittent, are usually characterized by very high flows occurring over relatively short time intervals, and carry a variety of pollutants whose source, nature and extent varies. EPA includes non-numeric effluent limits in NPDES permits such as the MSGP, such as requirements mandating facilities to "minimize" various types of pollutant discharges, or to implement control measures unless "infeasible." The term "minimize" is defined as: "for the purposes of this permit minimize means to reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices." Similarly, "feasible" means "technologically possible and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices. EPA has determined that the technology-based numeric and non-numeric effluent limits in the 2015 MSGP, taken as a whole, constitute BPT for all pollutants, BCT for conventional pollutants, and BAT for toxic and nonconventional pollutants that may be discharged in industrial stormwater.

6.1. Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations (Part II.A.1.)

In Part II.A.1. permittees are required to consider certain factors when selecting and designing control measures, including:

- Preventing stormwater from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective and less costly than trying to remove pollutants from stormwater;
- Using combinations of control measures is more effective than using control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants;
- Assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to determining which control measures will achieve the limits in the permit;
- Minimizing impervious areas at the facility and infiltrating runoff onsite (via bioretention cells, green roofs, pervious pavement, etc.) can reduce runoff, and improve ground water 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 riparian buffers will help protect streams from stormwater runoff and improve water quality; and
- Using treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators, oil-water separators, sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

6.2 Non-Numeric Technology-Based Effluent Limits (BPT/BAT/BCT) (Part II.A.2.)

Consistent with EPA's 2015 MSGP, the 2019 MSGP requires permittees to comply with non-numeric technology-based effluent limits (TBELs), expressed narratively, by implementing stormwater control measures. The achievement of these non-numeric limits will result in the reduction or elimination of pollutants from stormwater discharges. Such limits were developed using EPA's best

professional judgment (BPJ). The requirements in Part II. are the effluent limits applicable to all discharges associated with industrial activity for all sectors, while additional sector-specific effluent limits are found in Part VIII.

BMPs are defined as the “scheduling of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to reduce or prevent the discharge of pollutant including: treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.” Part II. of the 2019 MSGP requires all permittees to implement operational BMPs, as well as any source control BMPS and treatment BMPs that are necessary to adequately reduce or prevent pollutants in discharges consistent with the TBELs. The primary TBEL in the 2019 MSGP requires permittees to “implement BMPs that comply with the BAT/BCT requirements of this Permit to reduce or prevent discharges of pollutants in their storm water discharge in a manner that reflects best industry practice considering technological availability and economic practicability and achievability.” This TBEL is a restatement of the BAT/BCT standard, as articulated by U.S. EPA in the 2015 MSGP and accompanying Fact Sheet. The minimum BMPs specified in the 2019 MSGP represent common practices that can be implemented by most facilities. The 2019 MSGP generally does not mandate the specific mode of design, installation or implementation for the minimum BMPs at a facility. It is up to the permittee, in the first instance, to determine what must be done to meet the applicable effluent limits.

6.3. Numeric Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (Part II.A.3.)

This requirement provides the applicable federal effluent limitations guidelines that permittees are responsible for complying with, including the newly added Airport Deicing Effluent Limitation Guideline. The following table describes where these limits can be found in the permit.

Applicable Effluent Limitation Guide;lines		
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 VIII.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 VIII.C.4.
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	Part 443, Subpart A	See Part VIII.D.4.
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Part 411, Subpart C	See Part VIII.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 VIII.J.9.
Runoff from hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart A	See Part VIII.K.6.
Runoff from non-hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart B	See Part VIII.L.10.
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	Part 423	See Part VIII.O.8.
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	Part 449	See Part VIII.S.8.

6.4. Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations (Part II.B.)

The 2019 MSGP includes water quality-based effluent limits (WQBELs) to ensure that MSGP authorized discharges will be controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The WQBELs included in the 2019 MSGP continue to be non-numeric. RIDEM relies on a narrative limit to ensure discharges are controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards, and to ensure that additional measures are employed where necessary to meet the narrative WQBELs, or to be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of an applicable TMDL. The following is a list of the WQBELs, required by the 2019 MSGP, if the facility discharges to a waterbody which is water quality limited due to bacteria/pathogens (Enterococcus or Fecal Coliform), Aluminum, Lead, Cadmium, Zinc, Copper, Iron, Turbidity, Total Suspended Solids, Chloride, Dissolved Oxygen, Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorous, and/or Total Organic Carbon:

- Sweep impervious surfaces (i.e., roads, parking lots) at a minimum frequency of once per quarter, unless safety concerns due to extended periods of snow/ice cover make sweeping impracticable, in which case sweeping shall be completed as soon as conditions allow it. If the permittee is unable to sweep quarterly, the permittee must document and include in the SWMP records the reasons why quarterly sweeping was not completed. The permittee must increase the sweeping frequency and use more efficient sweeping technologies when necessary;
- Keep all exposed areas free of solid waste, garbage, and floatable debris. Solid waste, garbage and floatable debris must be stored and disposed of in such way that prevents exposure;
- Implement other pollution prevention and stormwater control BMPs as appropriate; and

In addition to the above control measures, if the facility discharges to a waterbody which is water quality limited due to bacteria/pathogens (Enterococcus or Fecal Coliform), the permittee must also implement the following additional source controls:

- Use all reasonable methods to deter rodents, birds, and other animals from feeding/nesting/roosting at the facility;
- Install structural source control BMPs to address on-site activities and sources that could cause bacterial/pathogen contamination (e.g., dumpsters, compost piles, food waste and animal products).
- Inspect catch basins and other stormwater BMPs once per quarter and perform at least one dry weather inspection of the stormwater system to identify and eliminate sewer cross-connections.

7. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Consistent with EPA's 2015 MSGP, the 2019 MSGP differentiates conditions that trigger a corrective action based on whether the condition needs to be eliminated (e.g., if water quality standards are not met), or if a SWMP review is required to determine if a SWMP modification is needed. In addition to EPA's 2015 MSGP, the 2019 MSGP includes a framework for corrective actions for repeated exceedances of benchmarks. For a detailed description of the corrective actions framework requirements based on repeated benchmark(s) exceedances see Part 2.7. of this fact sheet and Part III.A. of the 2019 MSGP.

8. INSPECTIONS

Consistent with the requirements of EPA's 2015 MSGP, the 2019 MSGP has consolidated the requirements for annual comprehensive inspections and quarterly routine facility inspections. Like EPA's

2015 MSGP, the 2019 MSGP requires the permittee to complete two types of inspections: routine facility inspections in accordance to Part IV.A. and Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges in accordance to Part IV.B.

9. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Part V. of the MSGP requires the development and implementation of a Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP). The goal of the SWMP is to help identify the sources of pollutants in industrial storm water discharge and to document the specific control measures that will be used to meet the limits contained in Part II. and Part VIII., as well as to document compliance with other permit requirements (e.g., monitoring, inspections, recordkeeping, reporting). This plan emphasizes the use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to provide the necessary flexibility to address different sources of pollutants at different facilities.

To be covered under the MSGP, a SWMP must be completed prior to submitting an NOI for permit coverage (ongoing permittees must update their existing SWMP). Doing so helps to ensure that permittees have (1) taken steps to identify all sources of pollutant discharges in stormwater; and (2) implemented appropriate measures to control these discharges in advance of authorization to discharge under the new permit. Per Part V.G., this documentation must be kept up-to-date (e.g., with inspection findings, after stormwater controls are modified). Failure to develop and maintain a current SWMP is a recordkeeping violation of the permit, and is separate and distinct from a violation of any of the other substantive requirements in the permit, such as effluent limits, corrective actions, inspections, monitoring, reporting, and sector-specific requirements.

Parts V.E. and V.F. of the permit contains most of the required elements to be documented in the SWMP; however, sector-specific SWMP documentation requirements are also included in Part VIII. of the permit. Those permit elements that all permittees must document include: 1) the establishment of a stormwater pollution prevention team; 2) a description of the site; 3) a summary of potential pollutant sources; 4) a description of control measures; 5) schedules and procedures including monitoring and inspection schedules and procedures; 6) Compliance assurance with the terms and conditions of the MSGP; and 7) signature requirements.

9.1. Contents of the SWMP

Consistent with the requirements of EPA's 2015 MSGP, the 2019 MSGP requires the following information to be included in the SWMP:

a. **Pollution Prevention Team (Part V.F.1.)** A qualified individual or team responsible for developing and revising the facility's SWMP must be identified. These persons are responsible for implementing and maintaining the control measures to meet effluent limits and taking corrective action where necessary. Personnel should be chosen for their expertise in the relevant departments at the facility to ensure that all aspects of facility operations are considered in developing the plan. The SWMP must clearly describe the responsibilities of each team member to ensure that each aspect of the plan is covered.

b. **Site Description (Part V.F.2.)** The SWMP must describe the industrial activities, materials employed, and physical features of the facility that may contribute significant amounts of pollutants in stormwater runoff. The SWMP must also contain both a general location map of the site that shows where the facility is in relationship to receiving waters and other geographical features, plus a more detailed site map that contains information on facility/site characteristics that affect stormwater runoff quality and quantity. See the permit for a complete list of items required for the site map.

c. **Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (Part V.F.4.)** The 2019 MSGP requires permittees to identify the potential sources of pollutants from industrial activities that could result in contaminated

stormwater discharges, unauthorized non-stormwater discharges, and potential sources of allowable non-stormwater discharges. "Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities" is defined to include, but not be limited to: stormwater discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or byproducts used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters; sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and final products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater. The term "material handling activities" is defined in the permit to include storage, loading and unloading, transportation or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, by-product or waste product. "Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities" does not include areas located at a facility separate from the facility's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with stormwater drained from the above described areas. Part V.F.4. is only applicable to those portions of a facility covered under the permit, but the areas of the facility not covered under the MSGP should be identified and an explanation provided as to why such areas need not be covered.

d. Description of Control Measures to Meet Technology-Based and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits (Part V.F.5.) Operators must describe in their SWMP the control measures implemented at their site to achieve each of the effluent limits in Part II. of the MSGP (as applicable), and to address any stormwater run-on that commingles with discharges covered under the permit. The description of the control measures must include the location and type of control implemented, including how the Part II.A.1. selection and design considerations were followed, and how they address the pollutant sources in Part V.F.4.

e. Schedules and Procedures (Part V.F.6.) Consistent with EPA's 2015 MSGP, the 2019 MSGP requires that the permittee document in the SWMP schedules and operating procedures for: control measures used to comply with the effluent limits in Part II.A.2., inspections requirements of Part IV. and monitoring requirements of Part VI.

f. Permit Eligibility Related to Endangered Species (Part V.F.7.) The 2019 MSGP requires the permittee to identify in the SWMP if the facility is located within or has a discharge that potentially affect, a listed or proposed to be listed endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat.

g. Signature Requirements (Part V.F.10.) The 2019 MSGP requires the permittee to sign and date the SWMP consistent with Part X.G.

9.2. Maintaining and Updated SWMP

The 2019 MSGP requires the permittee to modify the SWMP whenever necessary to address any of the triggering conditions for corrective action in Part III.A. and to ensure that they do not reoccur, or to reflect changes implemented when a review following the triggering conditions in Part III.B. indicates that changes to the control measures are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit.

9.3 SWMP Availability (Part V.H.)

The 2019 MSGP requires the permittee to retain a complete copy of the current SWMP at the facility in any accessible format. A complete SWMP includes any documents incorporated by reference and all documentation supporting permit eligibility pursuant to Part I.B. of this permit, as well as the signed and dated certification page. Regardless of the format, the SWMP must be immediately available to facility employees, EPA, RIDEM, and the operator of an MS4 into which you discharge at

the time of an onsite inspection. The current SWMP must also be made available to the public (except any confidential business information (CBI) or restricted information. The 2019 MSGP provides the 2 following options for the permittee to make the SWMP available to the public: provide a URL in the NOI where the SWMP can be found, and the permittee maintains the current SWMP at this URL; electronically submit a copy of the current SWMP during the submission of the NOI.

10. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The majority of the 2019 MSGP monitoring procedures are consistent with EPA's 2015 MSGP requirements. Like EPA's 2015 MSGP, the 2019 MSGP includes three types of monitoring: analytical/chemical monitoring of benchmarks, compliance monitoring for effluent guidelines compliance, and analytical/chemical monitoring of impaired waters for the pollutant(s) causing impairment(s).

- a. Benchmarks are target concentrations that are intended to assist facilities in determining whether their pollution control measures are adequate to protect water quality. A benchmark exceedance does not necessarily indicate that a discharge is causing or contributing to a violation of instream water quality standard, but it does require an evaluation of control measures and follow-up corrective actions. The final MSGP requires benchmark monitoring of Total Suspended Solids and Oil and Grease for all industries authorized under the permit, in addition to the sector or sub-sector specific benchmark monitoring requirements of the 2013 MSGP.

All facilities must at a minimum monitor their storm water discharges twice per six-month monitoring period (January 1-June 30 and July 1-December 31) starting January 1, 2020 or the first six-month monitoring interval following the date of authorization, whichever date comes later. At the end of each monitoring year, a facility is required to calculate the average concentration for each parameter for which the facility is required to monitor. If the average concentration for a pollutant parameter is less than or equal to the benchmark value, then the permittee has satisfied the permit's benchmark monitoring requirements for that pollutant. If, however, the average concentration for a pollutant is greater than the benchmark value and the pollutant presence is not solely attributable to natural background, then the permittee is required to conduct corrective actions as described in above Part 2.7. of the MSGP fact sheet.

- b. Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) Monitoring: Consistent with EPA's 2015 MSGP, the 2019 MSGP includes monitoring requirements for certain discharges that are subject to effluent limitations. These discharges must be sampled and tested for the parameters which are limited by this permit. Monitoring for these discharges is required to determine compliance with numeric effluent limitations listed in Table 2 of the Appendix. In addition to the discharges subject to compliance monitoring included in the 2013 MSGP, which included: coal pile runoff, contaminated runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities, runoff from asphalt paving and roofing emulsion production areas, material storage pile runoff from cement manufacturing facilities, mine dewatering discharges from crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, and certain storm water discharges from new and existing hazardous and non-hazardous landfills, requirements for jet and airport deicing operations have been added to the 2019 MSGP based on the final ELG for such operations. Discharges subject to ELGs must generally be sampled annually (in some cases quarterly) and tested for the parameters which are limited by the permit. All samples are to be grabs taken within the first 30 minutes of discharge where practicable, but in no case later than the first hour of discharge. Where practicable, the samples shall be taken from the discharges subject to the numeric effluent limitations prior to mixing with other discharges.
- c. Impaired Waters Monitoring: The 2019 MSGP contains monitoring requirements for discharges

to water quality impaired receiving waters. Operators must indicate in their NOI whether they discharge to an impaired water, and, if so, the pollutants causing the impairment, or any pollutants for which there is a TMDL.

All facilities must at a minimum monitor, for the pollutant(s) causing impairment(s), their storm water discharges twice per six-month monitoring period (twice January 1-June 30 and twice July 1-December 31) starting January 1, 2020 or the first six-month monitoring interval following the date of authorization, whichever date comes later. After 2 consecutive monitoring periods (i.e., 12 consecutive months), if the pollutant for which the water is impaired is not present and not expected to be present in the discharge, or it is present but the permittee has determined that its presence is caused solely by natural background sources, the permittee must include a notification to this effect in the monitoring report following the second monitoring period (i.e., cover letter to the monitoring report). After notifying the Department, the permittee may discontinue monitoring unless a TMDL or other water quality determination has specific instructions to the contrary, in which case the permittee must follow those instructions. If after one year of monitoring, the pollutant for which the water is impaired is detected and its presence is not caused solely by natural background sources, the permittee must continue monitoring for the pollutant detected for the remainder of the permit term or until the pollutant for which the water is impaired is not detected for 2 consecutive monitoring periods (i.e., 12 consecutive months).

11. REPORTING AND RECORD-KEEPING

The 2019 MSGP includes reporting and record-keeping requirements which are consistent with EPA's 2015 MSGP reporting and record-keeping requirements.

12. NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) REQUIREMENTS

The 2019 MSGP requires the submission of the following information as part of the NOI:

- owner's and operator's name (first name, last name), mailing address, e-mail address, and telephone number;
- facility's name and location, the latitude and longitude of the approximate center of the facility to the nearest 15 seconds;
- brief description of the site including: the total acreage of the site, total acreage of impervious surface, the runoff coefficient, and a description of existing storm water management controls;
- for each outfall: outfall ID and description of location; latitude and longitude; Standard Industrial Code(s) associated with the outfall; name of the receiving water(s) and if the discharge is through a municipal separate storm sewer, the name of the operator of the storm sewer system; the name of the receiving water(s); water body ID#; receiving water body impairment; identify if receiving waters are subject to an EPA approved TMDL; and pollutants causing the impairment;
- four (4) digit SIC code that best represents the principal products or activities provided by the facility and any additional applicable SIC associated with regulated industrial activities and materials at the facility;
- a list of any pollutants limited in effluent guidelines to which a facility is subject under 40 CFR Subchapter N, any pollutants listed on a RIPDES permit to discharge process waste

water, and any information required under 40 CFR 122.21(g)(iii)-(v);

- the Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) must be made available either by providing a Universal Resource Locator or URL for webpage where a copy of the current SWMP is available or submitting an electronic copy of the SWMP.

DEM CONTACTS

Additional information concerning the general permit may be obtained by calling the RIPDES Program staff at (401) 222-4700 at extension 7605, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays; via e-mail at margarita.chatterton@dem.ri.gov; or by writing to the Office at:

Margarita H. Chatterton
RIPDES Program
Permitting Section - Office of Water Resources
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
235 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908

Date

4/3/19

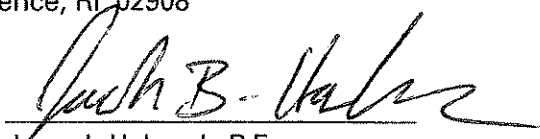

Joseph Haberek, P.E.
Supervising Sanitary Engineer
Office of Water Resources
Department of Environmental Management

TABLE 1 - SECTORS OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY COVERED BY THIS PERMIT

SIC Code or Activity Code ⁽¹⁾	Activity Represented
Sector A: Timber Products	
2411	Log Storage and Handling (Wet deck storage areas only authorized if no chemical additives are used in the spray water or applied to the logs.
2421	General Sawmills and Planning Mills.
2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills.
2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified.
2431-2439 (except 2434)	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood (see Sector W).
2448, 2449	Wood Containers.
2451, 2452	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes.
2491	Wood Preserving.
2493	Reconstituted Wood Products.
2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified.
Sector B: Paper and Allied Products	
2611	Pulp Mills.
2621	Paper Mills.
2631	Paperboard Mills.
2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes.
2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes.
Sector C: Chemical and Allied Products	
2812-2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals.
2821-2824	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass.
2833-2836	Medicinal chemicals and botanical products; pharmaceutical preparations; in vitro and in vivo diagnostic substances; biological products, except diagnostic substances.
2841-2844	Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations.
2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products.
2861-2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals.
2873-2879	Agricultural Chemicals.
2873	Facilities that Make Fertilizer Solely from Leather Scraps and Leather Dust.
2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products.
3952 (limited to list)	Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints and Artist's Watercolors.
Sector D: Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricants	
2951, 2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials.
2992, 2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal.
Sector E: Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products	
3211	Flat Glass.
3221, 3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown.
3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass.
3241	Hydraulic Cement.
3251-3259	Structural Clay Products.
3261-3269	Pottery and Related Products.
3271-3275	Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products.
3291-3299	Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Product.
Sector F: Primary Metals	
3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills.
3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries.
3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals.
3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals.
3351-3357	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals.
3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings).

3398, 3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products.
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Sector G: Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)

1011	Iron Ores.
1021	Copper Ores.
1031	Lead and Zinc Ores.
1041, 1044	Gold and Silver Ores.
1061	Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium.
1081	Metal Mining Services.
1094, 1099	Miscellaneous Metal Ores.

Sector H: Coal Mines and Coal Mining Related Facilities

1221-1241	Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities.
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Sector I: Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining

1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas.
1321	Natural Gas Liquids.
1381-1389	Oil and Gas Field Services.
2911	Petroleum Refineries.

Sector J: Mineral Mining and Dressing

1411	Dimension Stone.
1422-1429	Crushed and Broken Stone, Including Rip Rap.
1442, 1446	Sand and Gravel.
1455, 1459	Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Materials.
1474-1479	Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining.
1481	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels.
1499	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels.

Sector K: Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities

HZ	Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage or Disposal.
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Sector L: Landfills and Land Application Sites

LF	Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps.
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Sector M: Automobile Salvage Yards

5015	Automobile Salvage Yards.
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Sector N: Scrap Recycling Facilities

5093	Scrap Recycling Facilities.
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Sector O: Steam Electric Generating Facilities

SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities.
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Sector P: Land Transportation and Warehousing

4011, 4013	Railroad Transportation.
4111-4173	Local and Highway Passenger Transportation.
4212-4231	Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing.
4311	United States Postal Service.
5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals.

Sector Q: Water Transportation

4412-4499	Water Transportation.
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Sector R: Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards

3731, 3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards.
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Sector S: Air Transportation

4512-4581	Air Transportation Facilities
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Sector T: Treatment Works

TW	Treatment Works.
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Sector U: Food and Kindred Products

2011	Meat Products.
2021-2026	Dairy Products.
2032	Canned, Frozen and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables and Food Specialties.
2041-2048	Grain Mill Products.
2051-2053	Bakery Products.
2061-2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products.
2074-2079	Fats and Oils.
2082-2087	Beverages.
2091-2099	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products.
2111-2141	Tobacco Products.

Sector V: Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing, Leather and Leather Products

2211-2299	Textile Mill Products
2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials.
3131-3199 (except 3111)	Leather and Leather Products, except Leather Tanning and Finishing (see Sector Z).

Sector W: Furniture and Fixtures

2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets.
2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures

Sector X: Printing and Publishing

2711-2796	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries.
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Sector Y: Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

3011	Tires and Inner Tubes.
3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear.
3052, 3053	Gaskets, Packing, and Sealing Devices and Rubber and Plastics Hose and Belting.
3061, 3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified.
3081-3089	Miscellaneous Plastics Products.
3931	Musical Instruments.
3942-3949	Dolls, Toys, Games and Sporting and Athletic Goods.
3951-3955 (except 3952 facilities as specified in Sector C)	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal.
3991-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
3411-3499	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment.
3911-3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware.

Sector AB: Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery

3511-3599 (except 3571-3599)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery (except Computer and Office Equipment) (see Sector AC).
3711-3799 (except 3731, 3732)	Transportation Equipment (except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing) (see Sector R).

Sector AC: Electronic, Electrical, Photographic, and Optical Goods

3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment.
3612-3699	Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, except Computer Equipment.
3812	Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instrument; Photographic and Optical Goods.

Sector AD: Non-Classified Facilities

N/A	Other storm water discharges designated by the Director as needing a permit (see 40 CFR 122.26(g)(1)(I)) or any facility discharging storm water associated with industrial activity not described by any of Sectors 1-AC. Note: Facilities may not elect to be covered under Sector AD. Only the Director may assign a facility to Sector AD.
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⁽¹⁾ A complete list of SIC codes (and conversions from the newer North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)) can be obtained from the Internet at <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html> or in paper form from various locations in the document entitled "Handbook of Standard Industrial Classifications," Office of Management and Budget, 1987.

**TABLE 2 – EFFLUENT GUIDELINES APPLICABLE TO DISCHARGES
THAT MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR PERMIT COVERAGE**

Effluent Guideline	New source performance standards included in effluent guidelines?	Sectors with Affected Facilities	Parameter	Numeric Limitation
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities [40 CFR Part 411 Subpart C (established February 23, 1977)].	Yes	E	TSS	50 mg/L daily max
			pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.
Contaminated runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities [40 CFR Part 418 Subpart A (established April 8, 1974)].	Yes	C	Total Phosphorus (as P)	105.0 mg/L, daily max 35 mg/L, 30-day avg
			Fluoride	75.0 mg/L, daily max 25.0 mg/L, 30-day avg
Coal pile runoff at steam electric generating facilities [40 CFR Part 423 (established November 19, 1982)].	Yes	O	TSS	50 mg/L daily max
			pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas [40 CFR Part 429, Subpart I (established January 26, 1981)].	Yes	A	pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.
			Debris (woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood, or sapwood)	No discharge of debris that will not pass through a 2.5 cm (1") diameter round opening
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mines [40 CFR Part 436, Subpart B].	No	J	TSS	25 mg/L, monthly avg 45 mg/L daily max
			pH	6.0-9.0
Mine dewatering discharges at construction sand and gravel mines [40 CFR Part 436, Subpart C].	No	J	TSS	25 mg/L, monthly avg 45 mg/L daily max
			pH	6.0-9.0
Mine dewatering discharges at industrial sand mines [40 CFR Part 436, Subpart D].	No	J		
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities [40 CFR Part 443, Subpart A (established July 24, 1975)].	Yes	D	TSS	23.0 mg/L daily max 15.0 mg/L 30-day avg
Runoff from landfills, [40 CFR Part 445, Subpart A (established February 2, 2000)].	Yes	K	Oil and Grease	15.0 mg/L daily max 10 mg/L 30-day avg
			pH	6.0-9.0
			BOD ₅	220mg/l, daily max
			TSS	56 mg/l, monthly avg max. 88 mg/l, daily max
			Ammonia	27 mg/l, monthly avg max. 10 mg/l, daily max
			Alpha Terpineol	4.9 mg/l, monthly avg max. 0.042 mg/l, daily max
			Aniline	0.019 mg/l, monthly avg max. 0.024 mg/l, daily max
			Benzoic Acid	0.015 mg/l, monthly avg max. 0.119 mg/l, daily max
			Naphthalene	0.073 mg/l, monthly avg max. 0.059 mg/l, daily max
			p-Cresol	0.022 mg/l, monthly avg max. 0.024 mg/l, daily max
			Phenol	0.015 mg/l, monthly avg max. 0.048 mg/l, daily max
			Pyridine	0.029 mg/l, monthly avg max. 0.072 mg/l, daily max
			Arsenic (Total)	0.025 mg/l, monthly avg max. 1.1 mg/l, daily max
			Chromium (Total)	0.46 mg/l, monthly avg max. 1.1 mg/l daily max
Zinc (Total)	0.46 mg/l, monthly avg max. 0.535 mg/l, daily max			
pH	0.296 mg/l, monthly avg max. Within the range of 6-9 pH units			
Runoff from landfills, [40 CFR Part 445, Subpart B (established February 2, 2000)]. As set forth in 40 CFR Part 445, Subpart B, these numeric limitations	Yes	L	BOD ₅	140 mg/1, daily max 37 mg/1, monthly avg max.
			TSS	88 mg/l, daily max 27 mg/1, monthly avg max.

<p>apply to contaminated storm water discharges from MSWLFs which have not been closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60, and contaminated storm water discharges from those landfills which are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 257 except for certain discharges</p>			<p>Ammonia Alpha Terpineol Benzoic Acid p-Cresol Phenol Zinc (Total) pH</p>	<p>10 mg/1, daily max. 4.9 mg/1, monthly avg max. 0.033 mg/1, daily max. 0.016 mg/1, monthly avg max. 0.12 mg/1, daily max. 0.071 mg/1, monthly avg max. 0.025 mg/1, daily max. 0.014 mg/1, monthly avg max. 0.026 mg/1, daily max. 0.015 mg/1, monthly avg max. 0.20 mg/1, daily max 0.11 mg/1, monthly avg max. Within the range of 6-9 pH units</p>
<p>Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures .[40 CFR Part 449 (established May 16, 2012)]</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>Ammonia as Nitrogen</p>	<p>14.7 mg/L, daily maximum</p>

