



# COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

## DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Permit Number: VA0004421  
Effective Date: July 1, 2021  
Expiration Date: June 30, 2026

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE  
VIRGINIA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM  
AND  
THE VIRGINIA STATE WATER CONTROL LAW

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act as amended and pursuant to the State Water Control Law and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, the following owner is authorized to discharge in accordance with the information submitted with the permit application, and with this cover page, and Parts I, II, and III of this permit, as set forth herein.

Owner: Department of the U.S. Navy  
Commander, Naval Region Mid-Atlantic

Facility Name: US - Naval Station Norfolk (NSN)  
City: Norfolk  
County: N/A  
Facility Location: 9900 Hampton Boulevard, at NSN Gate 2  
Norfolk, Virginia 23511-2737

The owner is authorized to discharge to the following receiving stream:

Stream: SEE ATTACHMENT I

River Basin:  
River Subbasin:  
Section:  
Class:  
Special Standards:

  
for \_\_\_\_\_  
Craig R. Nicol

6/9/2021  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**ATTACHMENT I**

Outfall Numbers

Receiving Stream

001 & 199, 201-208, 401  
402, 404

Elizabeth River  
Basin: James River (Lower)  
Subbasin: N/A  
Section: 1  
Class: II  
Special Standards: a, z

003-053, 055

James River (Hampton Roads Harbor including the waters within the boundary lines formed by I-664 (Monitor Merrimac Memorial Bridge Tunnel) and I-64 (Hampton Roads Bridge Tunnel))  
Basin: James River (Lower)  
Subbasin: N/A  
Section: 1  
Class: II  
Special Standards: a, z

056-080, 081-083, 087,  
089, 091, 094, 100-105,  
110, 112-147, 149, 151-  
155, 158-161, 300-305,  
307-344, 346-348, 350-  
355, 400, 408-414, 416,  
417, 419-425, 600-617,  
621

Willoughby Bay  
Basin: James River (Lower)  
Subbasin: N/A  
Section: 1  
Class: II  
Special Standards: a, z

701-730

Elizabeth River, Willoughby Bay, James River (Hampton Roads Harbor including the waters within the boundary lines formed by I-664 (Monitor Merrimac Memorial Bridge Tunnel) and I-64 (Hampton Roads Bridge Tunnel))  
Basin: James River (Lower)  
Subbasin: N/A  
Section: 1  
Class: II  
Special Standards: a, z

PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfalls: 001 and 199 (once-through non-contact cooling water discharge, U.S. Navy's Lambert's Point Station; SIC Code 9711). [a]

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>				<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS</u>	
	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Weekly Average</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Flow (MGD)	NA	NA	NA	NL	1/Year	Estimate
pH (S.U.)	NA	NA	6.0	9.0	1/Year	Grab
Temperature (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NL	1/Year	I.S.
Total Recoverable						
Copper (ug/l) [b]	NA	NA	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Zinc (ug/l) [b]	NA	NA	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab

NA = Not Applicable.

NL = No limitation, however, reporting is required.

I.S. = Immersion Stabilization

1/Year = Between January 1 and December 31.

Upon issuance of the permit, discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) shall be submitted to the Tidewater Regional Office (TRO) at the frequency required by the permit regardless of whether an actual discharge occurs. In the event that there is no discharge for the monitoring period, then "no discharge" shall be reported on the DMR.

[a] See Part I.B.13. regarding §316(b) requirements.

[b] See Parts I.B.3. and I.B.4. for quantification levels and reporting requirements, respectively

2. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfalls: 003 (precipitation runoff from multiple regulated industrial activities; internal discharge from oil/water separator (OF 401); active HVAC discharge NSN Building CEP-183; SIC codes 4225, 4449, 3731, 3732, 5171, 9711).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [a]</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Flow - Precipitation Event (MG)	NA	NL	1/Year	Estimate [b]
pH (S.U.)	NL	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Copper (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Zinc (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab

NL = No limit, however, reporting is required

NA = Not Applicable

1/Year = Between January 1 and December 31.

Upon issuance of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted to the TRO at the frequency required by the permit regardless of whether an actual discharge occurs. In the event that there is no discharge for the monitoring period, then "no discharge" shall be reported on the DMR.

- [a] See Parts I.C.1., I.C.2., and I.C.3. for additional storm water sampling and reporting requirements, benchmark concentration comparison values, and when to obtain samples from this point source location associated with industrial activities.
- [b] Estimate of the total volume of the discharge during the storm event.
- [c] See Parts I.B.3. and I.B.4. for quantification levels and reporting requirements, respectively.

2. There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters (Parts I.B.9. and I.B.11.b.) from this outfall. The use of tributyltin is prohibited (Part I.B.10.c.).
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfalls: 004-007, 009, 010, 012, 013, 018, 019, 022, 025-028, 030, 032, 035-053, 056, 057, 060, 062-068, 070-072, 079, 081, 101, 102, 113, 118, 119, 121, 125-128, 130, 136-143, 145-147, 151-155, 158, 201-206, 301, 302, 310-325, 337, 340-342, 346-348, 350, 351, 353-355, 414, 416, 600-604, 606-610, 613-617, and 621 (precipitation runoff not known to be associated with a regulated industrial activity; storm water runoff from a small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) as defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (40CFR122.32).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>

THESE OUTFALLS SHALL CONTAIN STORM WATER RUNOFF NOT DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH A REGULATED INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AND WHERE NO CHEMICAL OR VISUAL MONITORING OR INSPECTIONS OF STORM WATER RUNOFF ARE REQUIRED UNDER THIS INDIVIDUAL VPDES PERMIT.

THIS DESIGNATION DOES NOT RELIEVE THE PERMITTEE FROM THE RESPONSIBILITY OF FILING FOR, OBTAINING, AND COMPLYING WITH THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ANY PERMITS OR REGULATORY ALLOWANCES AFFORDED UNDER ANY VDEQ PHASE II SMALL MS4 PERMIT REQUIRED BY 40 CFR 122.32 THAT HAS BEEN ISSUED TO THIS FACILITY AND/OR TENANT COMMANDS WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF NAVAL STATION NORFOLK.

OTHER THAN DE-MINIMUS QUANTITIES OF STEAM CONDENSATE, KNOWN DISCHARGES OF WASTEWATERS FROM PROPERLY OPERATED AND MAINTAINED HEATING, VENTILATION, AND AIR CONDITIONING (HVAC) SYSTEMS, AND ALLOWABLE NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES UNDER THIS PERMIT, THERE SHALL BE NO POINT SOURCE DISCHARGE(S) OF PROCESS WASTEWATER(S) FROM THESE OUTFALLS UNLESS SPECIFICALLY ADDRESSED BY THIS PERMIT.

FOR CERTAIN OUTFALLS NOTED ABOVE THAT CONVEY EQUIPMENT COOLING WASTEWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH OPERATING HVAC SYSTEMS, SEPARATE WASTEWATER MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS MAY BE REQUIRED ELSEWHERE IN THIS PERMIT.

2. There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters (Parts I.B.9., I.B.11.b., and I.B.12.) from these outfalls.
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfalls: 008, 017, 031, 033, 091, 135, and 161 (precipitation runoff from regulated industrial activities; general and refrigerated warehousing and storage; outfall 031 with active HVAC discharges from NSN Building W-143 (2), and outfall 135 NSN Building SP-91; SIC codes 4222, 4225, 9711).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [a]</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Flow - Precipitation Event (MG)	NA	NL	1/Year	Estimate [b]
pH (S.U.)	NL	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Petroleum				
Hydrocarbons (mg/l [c][d])	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab

NL = No limit, however, reporting is required

NA = Not Applicable

1/Year = Between January 1 and December 31.

Upon issuance of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted to the TRO at the frequency required by the permit regardless of whether an actual discharge occurs. In the event that there is no discharge for the monitoring period, then "no discharge" shall be reported on the DMR.

[a] See Parts I.C.1., I.C.2., and I.C.3. for additional storm water sampling and reporting requirements, benchmark concentration comparison values, and when to obtain samples from this point source location associated with industrial activities. For the term of the permit, the use of representative outfalls under Part I.C.3.d. is allowed as the physical characteristics and industrial activities performed at, and within, each respective drainage area are expected to be similar at those times when storm water sampling is performed.

For the Annual Site Compliance Evaluation required by Part I.C.4.d., the use of representative outfalls is not allowed and each point source discharge in this grouping shall be evaluated and documented separately.

[b] Estimate of the total volume of the discharge during the storm event.

[c] See Parts I.B.3. and I.B.4. for quantification levels and reporting requirements, respectively.

[d] The permittee may use any method listed in 40 CFR 136, or any other EPA-approved method. TPH is the sum of individual gasoline range organics (TPH-GRO) and diesel range organics (TPH-DRO).

2. There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters (Part I.B.11.b.) from these outfalls.
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfalls: 011, 105, and 110 (precipitation runoff from regulated industrial activities; ship and boat building and repairing; SIC codes 3731, 3732, 9711).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [a]</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Flow - Precipitation Event (MG)	NA	NL	1/Year	Estimate [b]
pH (S.U.)	NL	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Copper (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Zinc (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab

NL = No limit, however, reporting is required

NA = Not Applicable

1/Year = Between January 1 and December 31.

Upon issuance of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted to the TRO at the frequency required by the permit regardless of whether an actual discharge occurs. In the event that there is no discharge for the monitoring period, then "no discharge" shall be reported on the DMR.

- [a] See Parts I.C.1., I.C.2., and I.C.3. for additional storm water sampling and reporting requirements, benchmark concentration comparison values, and when to obtain samples from this point source location associated with industrial activities. For the term of the permit, the use of representative outfalls under Part I.C.3.d. is allowed as the physical characteristics and industrial activities performed at, and within, each respective drainage area are expected to be similar at those times when storm water sampling is performed.
- [b] Estimate of the total volume of the discharge during the storm event.
- [c] See Parts I.B.3. and I.B.4. for quantification levels and reporting requirements, respectively.

2. There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters (Part I.B.9.) from these outfalls. The use of tributyltin is prohibited (Part I.B.10.c.).
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfalls: 014, 015, 020, 021, 083, and 087 (precipitation runoff from regulated industrial activities; ship and boat building and repairing; SIC codes 3731, 3732, 9711).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>

THESE OUTFALLS REPRESENT POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER RUNOFF ASSOCIATED WITH A REGULATED INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES WHERE IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT NO CHEMICAL MONITORING, BIOLOGICAL TOXICITY TESTING, OR OTHER CHARACTERIZATIONS OF FINAL EFFLUENTS ARE REQUIRED, INCLUDING THE QUARTERLY VISUAL EXAMINATIONS OF THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STORM WATER RUNOFF REQUIRED BY PART I.C.3.e.

FOR THE TERM OF THIS PERMIT, THE PERMITTEE SHALL PERFORM REGULAR PHYSICAL INSPECTIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES PERFORMED IN THE DRAINAGE AREAS ASSOCIATED WITH THESE POINT SOURCE DISCHARGE LOCATIONS, AS REQUIRED BY PARTS I.B.8.b. [SHIPYARD BMP COMPLIANCE], I.C.4.b.(6)(b)v. AND I.C.5.d.(3)(b)iii. [ROUTINE FACILITY INSPECTIONS], AND I.C.4.d. [ANNUAL SITE COMPLIANCE EVALUATION]. ADEQUATE DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THOSE SAME SECTIONS OF THE PERMIT.

2. There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters (Part I.B.9.) from these outfalls. The use of tributyltin is prohibited (Part I.B.109.c.).
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.



PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfalls: 016, 023, (precipitation runoff from regulated industrial activities; multiple industrial activities; OF 016 w/active HVAC discharges NSN Building CEP-200 (2); SIC codes 3731, 3732, 4222, 4225, 9711).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [a]</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Flow - Precipitation Event (MG)	NA	NL	1/Year	Estimate [b]
pH (S.U.)	NL	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (mg/l [c] [d])	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Copper (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Zinc (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab

NL = No limit, however, reporting is required

NA = Not Applicable

1/Year = Between January 1 and December 31.

Upon issuance of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted to the TRO at the frequency required by the permit regardless of whether an actual discharge occurs. In the event that there is no discharge for the monitoring period, then "no discharge" shall be reported on the DMR.

- [a] See Parts I.C.1., I.C.2., and I.C.3. for additional storm water sampling and reporting requirements, benchmark concentration comparison values, and when to obtain samples from this point source location associated with industrial activities. For the term of the permit, the use of representative outfalls under Part I.C.3.d. is allowed as the physical characteristics and industrial activities performed at, and within, each respective drainage area are expected to be similar at those times when storm water sampling is performed.
- [b] Estimate of the total volume of the discharge during the storm event.
- [c] See Parts I.B.3. and I.B.4. for quantification levels and reporting requirements, respectively.
- [d] The permittee may use any method listed in 40 CFR 136, or any other EPA-approved method. TPH is the sum of individual gasoline range organics (TPH-GRO) and diesel range organics (TPH-DRO).

2. There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters (Parts I.B.9. and I.B.11.b.) from these outfalls. The use of tributyltin is prohibited (Part I.B.10.c.).
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall: 024 (precipitation runoff from multiple regulated industrial activities; bermed petroleum storage [402]; SIC codes: 3731, 3732, 4953, 4961, 5171, 9711}. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [a]</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Flow - Precipitation Event (MG)	NA	NL	1/Year	Estimate [b]
pH (S.U.)	NL	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (mg/l [c][d])	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Aluminum (ug/l [c])	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Cadmium (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Chromium (ug/l [c])	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Copper (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Iron (ug/l [c])	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Lead (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Zinc (mg/l [c])	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab

NL = No limit, however, reporting is required

NA = Not Applicable

1/Year = Between January 1 and December 31.

1/6 Months = In accordance with the schedule: 1<sup>st</sup> Half (January 1 - June 30);  
2<sup>nd</sup> Half (July 1 - December 31)

Upon issuance of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted to the TRO at the frequency required by the permit regardless of whether an actual discharge occurs. In the event that there is no discharge for the monitoring period, then "no discharge" shall be reported on the DMR.

- [a] See Parts I.C.1., I.C.2., and I.C.3. for additional storm water sampling and reporting requirements, benchmark concentration comparison values, and when to obtain samples from this point source location associated with industrial activities.
- [b] Estimate of the total volume of the discharge during the storm event.
- [c] See Parts I.B.3. and I.B.4. for quantification levels and reporting requirements, respectively.
- [d] The permittee may use any method listed in 40 CFR 136, or any other EPA-approved method. TPH is the sum of individual gasoline range organics (TPH-GRO) and diesel range organics (TPH-DRO).

2. There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters (Part I.B.9. and I.B.11.b.) from this outfall. The use of tributyltin is prohibited (Part I.B.10.c.).
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfalls: 029, 207, and 208 (precipitation runoff from multiple regulated industrial activities; outfall 029 with active HVAC discharges NSN Building Z-133 (2); SIC codes 4225, 5093, 7699, 9711).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [a]</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Flow - Precipitation Event (MG)	NA	NL	1/6 Months	Estimate [b]
pH (S.U.)	NL	NL	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Recoverable Petroleum				
Hydrocarbons (mg/l [c][d])	NA	NL	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Recoverable Aluminum (ug/l [c])	NA	NL	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Recoverable Cadmium (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Recoverable Chromium (ug/l [c])	NA	NL	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Recoverable Copper (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Recoverable Iron (ug/l [c])	NA	NL	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Recoverable Lead (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Recoverable Zinc (mg/l [c])	NA	NL	1/6 Months	Grab

NL = No limit, however, reporting is required

NA = Not Applicable

1/6 Months = In accordance with the schedule: 1<sup>st</sup> Half (January 1 - June 30);  
2<sup>nd</sup> Half (July 1 - December 31)

Upon issuance of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted to the TRO at the frequency required by the permit regardless of whether an actual discharge occurs. In the event that there is no discharge for the monitoring period, then "no discharge" shall be reported on the DMR.

[a] See Parts I.C.1., I.C.2., and I.C.3. for additional storm water sampling and reporting requirements, benchmark concentration comparison values, and when to obtain samples from this point source location associated with industrial activities. For the term of the permit, outfall 029 shall be sampled separately and cannot serve to represent other outfalls in this grouping. For specific outfalls 207 and 208, the use of representative outfalls is allowed for chemical monitoring to represent the other outfall in the grouping noted above, in accordance with the requirements of Part I.C.3.d. and upon submission and approval of rationale and justification required by Part I.C.3.d.(2).

[b] Estimate of the total volume of the discharge during the storm event.

[c] See Parts I.B.3. and I.B.4. for quantification levels and reporting requirements, respectively.

[d] The permittee may use any method listed in 40 CFR 136, or any other EPA-approved method. TPH is the sum of individual gasoline range organics (TPH-GRO) and diesel range organics (TPH-DRO).

2. There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters (Part I.B.11.b.) from these outfalls.
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall: 034 (precipitation runoff from multiple regulated industrial activities; internal discharge from oil/water separator [OF 404]; SIC codes 4225, 5171, 9711).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [a]</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Flow - Precipitation Event (MG)	NA	NL	1/Year	Estimate [b]
pH (S.U.)	NL	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab

NL = No limit, however, reporting is required

NA = Not Applicable

1/Year = Between January 1 and December 31.

Upon issuance of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted to the TRO at the frequency required by the permit regardless of whether an actual discharge occurs. In the event that there is no discharge for the monitoring period, then "no discharge" shall be reported on the DMR.

- [a] See Parts I.C.1., I.C.2., and I.C.3. for additional storm water sampling and reporting requirements, benchmark concentration comparison values, and when to obtain samples from this point source location associated with industrial activities.
- [b] Estimate of the total volume of the discharge during the storm event.
- [c] See Parts I.B.3. and I.B.4. for quantification levels and reporting requirements, respectively.

2. There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters (Part I.B.11.b.) from this outfall.
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall: 055 (precipitation runoff from multiple regulated industrial activities; SIC codes 3731, 3732, 5093 [as oil recovery only], 9711).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [a]</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Flow - Precipitation Event (MG)	NA	NL	1/6 Months	Estimate [b]
pH (S.U.)	NL	NL	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Recoverable Copper (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Recoverable Zinc (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/6 Months	Grab

NL = No limit, however, reporting is required

NA = Not Applicable

1/6 Months = In accordance with the schedule: 1<sup>st</sup> Half (January 1 - June 30);  
2<sup>nd</sup> Half (July 1 - December 31)

Upon issuance of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted to the TRO at the frequency required by the permit regardless of whether an actual discharge occurs. In the event that there is no discharge for the monitoring period, then "no discharge" shall be reported on the DMR.

- [a] See Parts I.C.1., I.C.2., and I.C.3. for additional storm water sampling and reporting requirements, benchmark concentration comparison values, and when to obtain samples from this point source location associated with industrial activities.
- [b] Estimate of the total volume of the discharge during the storm event.
- [c] See Parts I.B.3. and I.B.4. for quantification levels and reporting requirements, respectively.

2. There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters (Parts I.B.9. and I.B.11.b.) from this outfall. The use of tributyltin is prohibited (Part I.B.10.c.).
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall: 058 (precipitation runoff from multiple regulated industrial activities; outfall 058 with active HVAC discharge from NSN Building-N25A; SIC codes 4225, 7699, 9711).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [a]</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Flow - Precipitation Event (MG)	NA	NL	1/6 Months	Estimate [b]
pH (S.U.)	NL	NL	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (mg/l [c][d])	NA	NL	1/6 Months	Grab

NL = No limit, however, reporting is required

NA = Not Applicable

1/6 Months = In accordance with the schedule: 1<sup>st</sup> Half (January 1 - June 30);  
2<sup>nd</sup> Half (July 1 - December 31)

Upon issuance of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted to the TRO at the frequency required by the permit regardless of whether an actual discharge occurs. In the event that there is no discharge for the monitoring period, then "no discharge" shall be reported on the DMR.

- [a] See Parts I.C.1., I.C.2., and I.C.3. for additional storm water sampling and reporting requirements, benchmark concentration comparison values, and when to obtain samples from this point source location associated with industrial activities.
- [b] Estimate of the total volume of the discharge during the storm event.
- [c] See Parts I.B.3. and I.B.4. for quantification levels and reporting requirements, respectively.
- [d] The permittee may use any method listed in 40 CFR 136, or any other EPA-approved method. TPH is the sum of individual gasoline range organics (TPH-GRO) and diesel range organics (TPH-DRO).

2. There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters (Part I.B.11.b.) from this outfall.
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfalls: 059, 089, 605, 611, and 612 (precipitation runoff from regulated industrial activities; repair shops and related services, not elsewhere classified; SIC codes 7699, 9711).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>

THESE OUTFALLS REPRESENT POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER RUNOFF ASSOCIATED WITH A REGULATED INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY WHERE IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT NO CHEMICAL MONITORING, BIOLOGICAL TOXICITY TESTING, OR OTHER CHARACTERIZATIONS OF FINAL EFFLUENTS ARE REQUIRED, INCLUDING THE QUARTERLY VISUAL EXAMINATIONS OF THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STORM WATER RUNOFF REQUIRED BY PART I.C.3.e.

FOR THE TERM OF THIS PERMIT, THE PERMITTEE SHALL PERFORM REGULAR PHYSICAL INSPECTIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES PERFORMED IN THE DRAINAGE AREAS ASSOCIATED WITH THESE POINT SOURCE DISCHARGE LOCATIONS, AS REQUIRED BY PARTS I.C.4.b.(6)(b)v. [ROUTINE FACILITY INSPECTIONS], AND I.C.4.d. [ANNUAL SITE COMPLIANCE EVALUATION]. ADEQUATE DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THOSE SAME SECTIONS OF THE PERMIT.

2. There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters (Part I.B.11.b.) from these outfalls.
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s): 061 and 074 (precipitation runoff from regulated industrial activities; marina operations; SIC codes 4493, 9711).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [a]</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Flow - Precipitation Event (MG)	NA	NL	1/Year	Estimate [b]
pH (S.U.)	NL	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Copper (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Zinc (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab

NL = No limit, however, reporting is required

NA = Not Applicable

1/Year = Between January 1 and December 31.

Upon issuance of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted to the TRO at the frequency required by the permit regardless of whether an actual discharge occurs. In the event that there is no discharge for the monitoring period, then "no discharge" shall be reported on the DMR.

- [a] See Parts I.C.1., I.C.2., and I.C.3. for additional storm water sampling and reporting requirements, benchmark concentration comparison values, and when to obtain samples from this point source location associated with industrial activities. For the term of the permit, the use of representative outfalls under Part I.C.3.d. is allowed as the physical characteristics and industrial activities performed at, and within, each respective drainage area are expected to be similar at those times when storm water sampling is performed.
- [b] Estimate of the total volume of the discharge during the storm event.
- [c] See Parts I.B.3. and I.B.4. for quantification levels and reporting requirements, respectively.

2. There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters (Part I.B.9.) from these outfalls. The use of tributyltin is prohibited (Part I.B.10.c.).
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.



PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfalls: 069, 073, 075-077, 082, 100, 103, 104, 112, 116, 117, 120, 122, 124, 129, 131-133, 144, 159, 160, 303-309, 326-328, 330, 343, 344, and 352 (precipitation runoff from regulated industrial activities; airports, flying fields without anti-icing/deicing; outfall 069 with active HVAC discharges from NSN Building N-30 (2), outfall 075 from NSN Building LF-59, outfall 133 from NSN Building SP-40, and outfall 134 from NSN Building SP-250; SIC codes 4581, 9711).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [a]</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>

THESE OUTFALLS REPRESENT POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER RUNOFF ASSOCIATED WITH A REGULATED INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY WHERE IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT NO CHEMICAL MONITORING, BIOLOGICAL TOXICITY TESTING, OR OTHER CHARACTERIZATIONS OF FINAL EFFLUENTS ARE REQUIRED, INCLUDING THE QUARTERLY VISUAL EXAMINATIONS OF THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STORM WATER RUNOFF REQUIRED BY PART I.C.3.e.

FOR THE TERM OF THIS PERMIT, THE PERMITTEE SHALL PERFORM REGULAR PHYSICAL INSPECTIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES PERFORMED IN THE DRAINAGE AREAS ASSOCIATED WITH THESE POINT SOURCE DISCHARGE LOCATIONS, AS REQUIRED BY PARTS I.C.4.b.(6)(b)v. AND I.C.5.f.(4)(b)iv. [ROUTINE FACILITY INSPECTIONS], AND I.C.4.d. [ANNUAL SITE COMPLIANCE EVALUATION]. ADEQUATE DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THOSE SAME SECTIONS OF THE PERMIT.

2. There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters (Part I.B.12.) from these outfalls.
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall: 078 (precipitation runoff from multiple regulated industrial activities; SIC codes 4226, 4581, and 9711).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [a]</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Flow - Precipitation Event (MG)	NA	NL	1/Year	Estimate [b]
pH (S.U.)	NL	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (mg/l [c][d])	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab

NL = No limit, however, reporting is required

NA = Not Applicable

1/Year = Between January 1 and December 31.

Upon issuance of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted to the TRO at the frequency required by the permit regardless of whether an actual discharge occurs. In the event that there is no discharge for the monitoring period, then "no discharge" shall be reported on the DMR.

- [a] See Parts I.C.1., I.C.2., and I.C.3. for additional storm water sampling and reporting requirements, benchmark concentration comparison values, and when to obtain samples from this point source location associated with industrial activities.
- [b] Estimate of the total volume of the discharge during the storm event.
- [c] See Parts I.B.3. and I.B.4. for quantification levels and reporting requirements, respectively.
- [d] The permittee may use any method listed in 40 CFR 136, or any other EPA-approved method. TPH is the sum of individual gasoline range organics (TPH-GRO) and diesel range organics (TPH-DRO).

2. There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters (Parts I.B.11.b. and I.B.12.) from this outfall.
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall: 094 (precipitation runoff from multiple regulated industrial activities; SIC codes 3724, 4225, 4581, and 9711).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [a]</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Flow - Precipitation Event (MG)	NA	NL	1/Year	Estimate [b]
pH (S.U.)	NL	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (mg/l [c][d])	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Copper (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Zinc (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab

NL = No limit, however, reporting is required

NA = Not Applicable

1/Year = Between January 1 and December 31.

Upon issuance of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted to the TRO at the frequency required by the permit regardless of whether an actual discharge occurs. In the event that there is no discharge for the monitoring period, then "no discharge" shall be reported on the DMR.

- [a] See Parts I.C.1., I.C.2., and I.C.3. for additional storm water sampling and reporting requirements, benchmark concentration comparison values, and when to obtain samples from this point source location associated with industrial activities.
- [b] Estimate of the total volume of the discharge during the storm event.
- [c] See Parts I.B.3. and I.B.4. for quantification levels and reporting requirements, respectively.
- [d] The permittee may use any method listed in 40 CFR 136, or any other EPA-approved method. TPH is the sum of individual gasoline range organics (TPH-GRO) and diesel range organics (TPH-DRO).

2. There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters (Parts I.B.11.b. and I.B.12.) from this outfall.
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s): 114 (precipitation runoff from multiple regulated industrial activities; SIC codes 3724, 4225, 4961, 9711).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [a]</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>

THIS OUTFALL REPRESENTS A POINT SOURCE DISCHARGE OF STORM WATER RUNOFF ASSOCIATED WITH REGULATED INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES AND MS4 SOURCES WHERE IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT NO CHEMICAL MONITORING, BIOLOGICAL TOXICITY TESTING, OR OTHER CHARACTERIZATIONS OF FINAL EFFLUENTS FROM THIS OUTFALL ARE REQUIRED, INCLUDING VISUAL OBSERVATIONS OF COMMINGLED STORM WATER FLOWS.

FOR THE TERM OF THIS PERMIT, THE PERMITTEE SHALL PERFORM REGULAR PHYSICAL INSPECTIONS OF DISCRETE INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES THAT EXIST AT UPLAND PORTIONS OF THE DRAINAGE AREA ASSOCIATED WITH THIS POINT SOURCE DISCHARGE LOCATION.

THOSE INSPECTIONS SHALL OCCUR WHERE INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER IS GENERATED AND PRIOR TO THOSE FLOWS ENTERING ANY CONVEYANCES THAT DIRECT THOSE FLOWS TO FINAL OUTFALL 114, AS REQUIRED BY PARTS I.C.4.b.(6)(b)v. AND I.C.5.c.(3)(c)ii. [ROUTINE FACILITY INSPECTIONS], AND I.C.4.d. [ANNUAL SITE COMPLIANCE EVALUATION]. ADEQUATE DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THOSE SAME SECTIONS OF THE PERMIT.

2. There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters (Part I.B.11.b.) from this outfall.
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfalls: 115/400 and 134/300 (Bousch Creek and Mason Creek Culverts, respectively; SIC codes: 3724, 4225, 4226, 4581, 5171, HZ, MS4, 9711).  
Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>

THESE OUTFALLS REPRESENT POINT SOURCE LOCATIONS WHERE THE BOUSCH CREEK AND MASON CREEK CULVERTS PASS BENEATH PORTIONS OF NAVAL STATION NORFOLK (NSN). BOTH CULVERTS LIE WITHIN THE PHYSICAL BOUNDARIES OF NSN AND CONVEY TIDAL WATERS OF WILLOUGHBY BAY, POTENTIALLY COMMINGLED WITH UNQUANTIFIED VOLUMES OF STORM WATER RUNOFF AND GROUNDWATER INTRUSIONS FROM INTERNAL INDUSTRIAL AND MS4 STORM WATER SOURCES AT NSN, DURING CYCLES OF LUNAR AND WIND GENERATED TIDE(S).

OUTFALL 115 IS THE NORTHERN TERMINUS OF THE BOUSCH CREEK CULVERT, WITH OUTFALL 400 BEING THE SOUTHERN TERMINUS OF THAT SAME CULVERT CONVEYANCE.

OUTFALL 134 IS THE NORTHERN TERMINUS OF THE MASON CREEK CULVERT, WITH OUTFALL 300 BEING THE SOUTHERN TERMINUS OF THAT SAME CULVERT CONVEYANCE.

DUE TO THE UNIQUE NATURE AND PHYSICAL CHARACTER AND CONDITIONS OF THESE OUTFALL LOCATIONS, IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT NO CHEMICAL MONITORING, BIOLOGICAL TOXICITY TESTING, OR OTHER CHARACTERIZATIONS OF FINAL EFFLUENTS ARE REQUIRED, INCLUDING THE QUARTERLY VISUAL EXAMINATIONS OF THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STORM WATER RUNOFF AND THE ANNUAL SITE COMPLIANCE EVALUATIONS REQUIRED BY PARTS I.C.3.e. AND I.C.4.d., RESPECTIVELY.

FOR THE TERM OF THIS PERMIT, THE PERMITTEE SHALL PERFORM AND ADEQUATELY DOCUMENT REGULAR PHYSICAL INSPECTIONS OF KNOWN INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES IN THE RESPECTIVE DRAINAGE AREAS ASSOCIATED WITH THESE CROSS-FACILITY AND TIDALLY INFLUENCED CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS.

THOSE REGULAR PHYSICAL INSPECTIONS MAY BE REQUIRED ELSEWHERE IN PART I.A. OF THIS PERMIT FOR KNOWN INTERNAL INDUSTRIAL POINT SOURCE DISCHARGE LOCATIONS, AS THOSE INTERNAL SOURCES DRAIN TO THE BOUSCH CREEK AND MASON CREEK CULVERTS, THENCE SURFACE WATERS OF WILLOUGHBY BAY.

2. There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters (Part I.B.11.b. and I.B.12.) into the underground culverts associated with these outfall locations.
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfalls: 123, 422, 423, and 424 (precipitation runoff from multiple regulated industrial activities; SIC codes 3724, 4581, 9711).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>

THESE OUTFALLS REPRESENT POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER RUNOFF ASSOCIATED WITH REGULATED INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES WHERE IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT NO CHEMICAL MONITORING, BIOLOGICAL TOXICITY TESTING, OR OTHER CHARACTERIZATIONS OF FINAL EFFLUENTS ARE REQUIRED, INCLUDING THE QUARTERLY VISUAL EXAMINATIONS OF THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STORM WATER RUNOFF REQUIRED BY PART I.C.3.e.

FOR THE TERM OF THIS PERMIT, THE PERMITTEE SHALL PERFORM REGULAR PHYSICAL INSPECTIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES PERFORMED IN THE DRAINAGE AREAS ASSOCIATED WITH THESE POINT SOURCE DISCHARGE LOCATIONS, AS REQUIRED BY PARTS I.C.4.b.(6)(b)v. AND I.C.5.f.(4)(b)iv. [ROUTINE FACILITY INSPECTIONS], AND I.C.4.d. [ANNUAL SITE COMPLIANCE EVALUATION]. ADEQUATE DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THOSE SAME SECTIONS OF THE PERMIT.

2. There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters (Part I.B.11.b. and I.B.12.) from this outfall.
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s): 149 (precipitation runoff from multiple regulated industrial activities and jet engine test pad; SIC codes 3724, 4225, 9711).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [a]</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Flow - Precipitation Event (MG)	NA	NL	1/6 Months	Estimate [b]
pH (S.U.)	NL	NL	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/6 Months	Grab
Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (mg/l [c][d])	NA	NL	1/6 Months	Grab

NL = No limit, however, reporting is required

NA = Not Applicable

1/6 Months = In accordance with the schedule: 1<sup>st</sup> Half (January 1 - June 30);  
2<sup>nd</sup> Half (July 1 - December 31)

Upon issuance of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted to the TRO at the frequency required by the permit regardless of whether an actual discharge occurs. In the event that there is no discharge for the monitoring period, then "no discharge" shall be reported on the DMR.

- [a] See Parts I.C.1., I.C.2., and I.C.3. for additional storm water sampling and reporting requirements, benchmark concentration comparison values, and when to obtain samples from this point source location associated with industrial activities.
- [b] Estimate of the total volume of the discharge during the storm event.
- [c] See Parts I.B.3. and I.B.4. for quantification levels and reporting requirements, respectively.
- [d] The permittee may use any method listed in 40 CFR 136, or any other EPA-approved method. TPH is the sum of individual gasoline range organics (TPH-GRO) and diesel range organics (TPH-DRO).

2. There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters (Part I.B.11.b. and I.B.12.) from this outfall.
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfalls: 329, 331, 332, and 425, (precipitation runoff from regulated industrial activities; airports, flying fields without anti-icing/de-icing; SIC codes 4581, 9711).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [a]</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Flow - Precipitation Event (MG)	NA	NL	1/Year	Estimate [b]
pH (S.U.)	NL	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (mg/l [c] [d])	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab

NL = No limit, however, reporting is required

NA = Not Applicable

1/Year = Between January 1 and December 31.

Upon issuance of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted to the TRO at the frequency required by the permit regardless of whether an actual discharge occurs. In the event that there is no discharge for the monitoring period, then "no discharge" shall be reported on the DMR.

- [a] See Parts I.C.1., I.C.2., and I.C.3. for additional storm water sampling and reporting requirements, benchmark concentration comparison values, and when to obtain samples from this point source location associated with industrial activities. For the term of the permit, the use of representative outfalls under Part I.C.3.d. is allowed as the physical characteristics and industrial activities performed at, and within, each respective drainage area are expected to be similar at those times when storm water sampling is performed.
- [b] Estimate of the total volume of the discharge during the storm event.
- [c] See Parts I.B.3. and I.B.4. for quantification levels and reporting requirements, respectively.
- [d] The permittee may use any method listed in 40 CFR 136, or any other EPA-approved method. TPH is the sum of individual gasoline range organics (TPH-GRO) and diesel range organics (TPH-DRO).

2. There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters (Part I.B.12.) from these outfalls.
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.



PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfalls: 333, 334, 335, 336, 338, 339 (precipitation runoff from regulated industrial activities; airports, flying fields with anti-icing/de-icing; outfall 338 with active HVAC discharge from NSN Building LP-167; SIC codes 4225, 4581, 9711).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>

THESE OUTFALLS REPRESENT POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER RUNOFF ASSOCIATED WITH REGULATED INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES WHERE IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT NO CHEMICAL MONITORING, BIOLOGICAL TOXICITY TESTING, OR OTHER CHARACTERIZATIONS OF FINAL EFFLUENTS ARE REQUIRED, INCLUDING THE QUARTERLY VISUAL EXAMINATIONS OF THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STORM WATER RUNOFF REQUIRED BY PART I.C.3.e.

FOR THE TERM OF THIS PERMIT, THE PERMITTEE SHALL PERFORM REGULAR PHYSICAL INSPECTIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES PERFORMED IN THE DRAINAGE AREAS ASSOCIATED WITH THESE POINT SOURCE DISCHARGE LOCATIONS, AS REQUIRED BY PARTS I.C.4.b.(6)(b)v., I.C.5.c.(3)(c)ii., AND I.C.5.f.(4)(b)iv. [ROUTINE FACILITY INSPECTIONS], AND I.C.4.d. [ANNUAL SITE COMPLIANCE EVALUATION]. ADEQUATE DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THOSE SAME SECTIONS OF THE PERMIT.

SEE PART I.B.12.d. REGARDING PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF REPORTS DETAILING ALL AIRCRAFT ANTI-ICING OR DEICING ACTIVITIES ACROSS THE TERM OF THIS PERMIT, AND PRECAUTIONS AND OPERATIONAL CONTROLS IMPOSED TO PREVENT DISCHARGES OF CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS USED FOR THOSE PURPOSES.

2. There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters (Part I.B.11.b. and I.B.12.) from these outfalls.
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfalls: 401, 404, (precipitation runoff from regulated industrial activity; petroleum bulk stations and terminals; SIC codes 5171, 9711).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [a]</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Flow (MGD)	NA	NL	1/Year	Estimate [b]
pH (S.U.)	6.0	9.0	1/Year	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (mg/l [c] [d])	NA	30	1/Year	Grab

NL = No limit, however, reporting is required

NA = Not Applicable

1/Year = Between January 1 and December 31.

Upon issuance of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted to the TRO at the frequency required by the permit regardless of whether an actual discharge occurs. In the event that there is no discharge for the monitoring period, then "no discharge" shall be reported on the DMR.

- [a] See Parts I.C.1., I.C.2., and I.C.3. for additional storm water sampling and reporting requirements, benchmark concentration comparison values, and when to obtain samples from this point source location associated with industrial activities. For the term of the permit, the use of representative outfalls under Part I.C.3.d. is not allowed as each point source discharge remains effluent limited for pH and TPH.
- [b] Estimate of the total volume of the discharge during the storm event.
- [c] See Parts I.B.3. and I.B.4. for quantification levels and reporting requirements, respectively.
- [d] The permittee may use any method listed in 40 CFR 136, or any other EPA-approved method. TPH is the sum of individual gasoline range organics (TPH-GRO) and diesel range organics (TPH-DRO).

2. There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters (Part I.B.11.b.) from these outfalls.
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfalls: 402, 407, 410, 411, 412, 413, 417, 419, and 420 (precipitation runoff from regulated industrial activities; petroleum bulk stations and terminals; SIC codes 5171, 9711).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>

THESE OUTFALLS REPRESENT POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER RUNOFF ASSOCIATED WITH A REGULATED INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY WHERE IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT NO CHEMICAL MONITORING, BIOLOGICAL TOXICITY TESTING, OR OTHER CHARACTERIZATIONS OF FINAL EFFLUENTS ARE REQUIRED, INCLUDING THE QUARTERLY VISUAL EXAMINATIONS OF THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STORM WATER RUNOFF REQUIRED BY PART I.C.3.e.

FOR THE TERM OF THIS PERMIT, THE PERMITTEE SHALL PERFORM REGULAR PHYSICAL INSPECTIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES PERFORMED IN THE DRAINAGE AREAS ASSOCIATED WITH THESE POINT SOURCE DISCHARGE LOCATIONS, AS REQUIRED BY PARTS I.C.4.b.(6)(b)v. AND I.C.5.c.(3)(c)ii. [ROUTINE FACILITY INSPECTIONS], AND I.C.4.d. [ANNUAL SITE COMPLIANCE EVALUATION]. ADEQUATE DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THOSE SAME SECTIONS OF THE PERMIT.

2. There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters (Part I.B.11.b.) from these outfalls.
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfalls: 408, and 421 (precipitation runoff from multiple regulated industrial activities; outfall 408 with active HVAC discharges from NSN Building U-132; SIC codes 4212, 4226, 7699, HZ, 9711).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [a]</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Flow - Precipitation Event (MG)	NA	NL	1/Year	Estimate [b]
pH (S.U.)	NL	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (mg/l) [c][d]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Organic Carbon (mg/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Arsenic (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Cadmium (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Cyanide (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Lead (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Magnesium (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Mercury (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Selenium (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab
Total Recoverable Silver (ug/l) [c]	NA	NL	1/Year	Grab

1/Year = Between January 1 and December 31.

Upon issuance of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted to the TRO at the frequency required by the permit regardless of whether an actual discharge occurs. In the event that there is no discharge for the monitoring period, then "no discharge" shall be reported on the DMR.

- [a] See Parts I.C.1., I.C.2., and I.C.3. for additional storm water sampling and reporting requirements, benchmark concentration comparison values, and when to obtain samples from this point source location associated with industrial activities. For the term of the permit, the use of representative outfalls under Part I.C.3.d. is allowed as the physical characteristics and industrial activities performed at, and within, each respective drainage area are expected to be similar at those times when storm water sampling is performed.
- [b] Estimate of the total volume of the discharge during the storm event.
- [c] See Parts I.B.3. and I.B.4. for quantification levels and reporting requirements, respectively.
- [d] The permittee may use any method listed in 40 CFR 136, or any other EPA-approved method. TPH is the sum of individual gasoline range organics (TPH-GRO) and diesel range organics (TPH-DRO).

2. There shall be no discharge of process wastewaters (Part I.B.11.b.) from these outfalls.
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

PART I

A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the permit's expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfalls: 701 through 730 (treated groundwater associated with specific construction projects for which a Series 700 outfall designation has been applied for and granted by VDEQ; SIC code 9711).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [a]</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>

THESE OUTFALLS REPRESENT INTERNAL POINT-SOURCE DISCHARGES OF TREATED GROUNDWATERS GENERATED DURING SHORT-TERM, LONG-TERM, FIXED, OR LINEAR PROJECT-SPECIFIC CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AT NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, WHERE ON-SITE DEWATERING IS REQUIRED.

IF APPLICABLE, PARAMETER-SPECIFIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS APPLY TO EACH INTERNAL TREATED POINT-SOURCE DISCHARGE PERMITTED UNDER SERIES 700 OUTFALL DESIGNATIONS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART II.B.1.b., OF THIS PERMIT.

FOR THE TERM OF THIS PERMIT, THE PERMITTEE SHALL REGISTER EACH PROJECT-SPECIFIC INTERNAL POINT SOURCE DISCHARGE IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART II.A.2.b. (ATTACHMENT B), SAMPLE THE FINAL TREATED WASTEWATER FROM EACH SERIES 700 OUTFALL DESIGNATED UNDER THE PERMIT IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART II.B.1.a., AND REPORT RESULTING CHEMICAL DATA IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART II.B.2. OF THE PERMIT VIA ATTACHMENT D.

UPON CONCLUSION OF THE NEED FOR MAINTAINING CURRENT ANY SERIES 700 OUTFALL DESIGNATION FOR INTERNAL POINT-SOURCE TREATED WASTEWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS WHERE AN SERIES 700 OUTFALL HAS BEEN ASSIGNED DURING THE TERM OF THIS PERMIT, THE PERMITTEE SHALL FILE FOR TERMINATION OF THE PROJECT-SPECIFIC SERIES 700 OUTFALL DESIGNATION BY COMPLETING AND SUBMITTING ATTACHMENT C TO THE DEQ TRO, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART II.A.2.c.

2. There shall be no discharge of untreated process wastewaters (Part II.B.1.b.) from these outfalls.
3. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

B. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OR SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Permit Reopeners

a. Water Quality Standards Reopener

Should effluent monitoring indicate the need for any water quality based limitation, this permit may be modified or, alternatively, revoked and reissued to incorporate appropriate limitations.

b. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Reopener

This permit shall be modified or, alternatively, revoked and reissued if any approved wasteload allocation procedure, pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, imposes wasteload allocations, limits or conditions on the facility that are not consistent with the permit requirements.

2. Notification Levels

The permittee shall notify the Department as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:

- (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);
- (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
- (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
- (4) The level established by the State Water Control Board.

b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:

- (1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l);
- (2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
- (3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application.
- (4) The level established by the State Water Control Board.

3. Quantification Levels Under Part I.A.

a. The maximum quantification levels (QL) shall be as follows:

<u>Effluent Characteristic</u>	<u>Quantification Level</u>	
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	0.5	mg/l
Total Suspended Solids	1.0	mg/l
Total Recoverable Petroleum		
Hydrocarbons (TPH-GRO+TPH-DRO)	1.0	mg/l
Total Organic Carbon	10	mg/l
Aluminum	500	µg/l
Arsenic	10	µg/l
Cadmium	1.0	µg/l
Chromium	10	µg/l
Copper	1.0	µg/l
Cyanide	1.0	µg/l
Iron	500	µg/l
Lead	50	µg/l
Magnesium	50	µg/l
Mercury	1.0	µg/l
Selenium	1.0	µg/l
Silver	1.0	µg/l
Zinc	50	µg/l

- b. The permittee may use any approved method which has a QL equal to or lower than the (QL) listed in Part I.B.3.a. above. The QL is defined as the lowest concentration used to calibrate a measurement system in accordance with the procedures published for the method.

4. Compliance Reporting Under Part I.A.

- a. Compliance with the daily maximum limitations or reporting requirements for the parameters listed in Part I.B.3.a. shall be determined as follows: All data below the quantification level (QL) listed in Part I.B.3.a. above shall be treated as zero. All data equal to or above the QL shall be treated as reported. An arithmetic average of the values shall be calculated using all reported data, including the defined zeros, collected for each day during the reporting month. The maximum value of these daily averages thus determined shall be reported on the DMR as the daily maximum. If all data are below the QL, then the average shall be reported as <QL.
- b. Any single datum required shall be reported as "<QL" if it is less than the QL listed in Part I.B.3.a. above. Otherwise, the numerical value shall be reported.
- c. Where possible, all limit values on the Part I.A. limits page(s) are expressed in two significant figures. As a result, single, trailing zeros occurring after any single digit are significant. Effluent limits of 10 or greater are rounded to two significant whole numbers, with the exception that loading limits are expressed as whole numbers.
- d. The permittee shall report at least the same number of significant figures as the permit limit for a given parameter. Regardless of the rounding convention used (i.e., 5 always rounding up or to the nearest even number)

by the permittee, the permittee shall use the convention consistently, and shall ensure that consulting laboratories employed by the permittee use the same convention.

5. Materials Handling and Storage

Any and all product, materials, industrial wastes, and/or other wastes resulting from the purchase, sale, mining, extraction, transport, preparation and/or storage of raw or intermediate materials, final product, by-product or wastes, shall be handled, disposed of and/or stored in such a manner so as not to permit a discharge of such product, materials, industrial wastes and/or other wastes to State waters, except as expressly authorized.

6. Non-Contact Cooling Water System(s), Boiler Unit(s) & Additives

a. Elimination of HVAC Wastewater Discharges into Naval Station Norfolk's (NSN) Storm Water Collection Systems

By not later than the scheduled expiration date of this permit, all existing and any new HVAC discharges into NSN's storm water collection and conveyance systems leading to surface waters, shall be eliminated. The permittee may use one or more methods for elimination of these discharges to surface waters, including, but not limited to, connecting the discharges to sanitary sewer, eliminating the discharges by operational practices at the source, properly disposing of the water off site, or by beneficial reuse and reclamation of the wastewaters.

Any existing discharges not eliminated by the scheduled expiration date of this permit may be subject to effluent limitations at the effective date of the reissued permit.

Existing HVAC discharges considered during this permit's development were those identified in Naval Station Norfolk's (NSN) CY 2016 Cooling Tower and Boiler Inventory (CTBI) Report, and the CY 2018 CTBI Reports for NSN and Naval Support Activity (NSA) Hampton Roads.

This action shall be completed, in accordance with the schedule provided below.

(1) **Schedule of Compliance to Eliminate Existing and New HVAC Wastewater Discharges from the Storm Water Collection System**

(a) **By not later than 18 months from the permit's effective date:**

**Submit an action plan and a detailed schedule to achieve the requirements of Part I.B.6.a.**

(b) **By not later than 24 months from the permit's effective date:**



**Initiate the action plan required by Part I.B.6.a.(1)(a) to achieve the requirements of this condition.**

(c) **By not later than the scheduled expiration of this permit:**

**Achieve compliance with Part I.B.6.a., above.**

- (2) For all new HVAC system installations initiated subsequent to the reissuance date of this permit, final wastewater discharges prohibited under this permit. Methods of handling any new HVAC discharge may be utilized as described in Part I.B.6.a.
- b. For the duration of the schedule in Part I.B.6.a.(1) above, the permittee shall prepare and submit an annual report detailing all actions taken during the preceding calendar year to achieve the requirements of Part I.B.6.a. The annual reports shall be limited to, and specifically address, those remaining HVAC wastewater discharges to NSN's storm water collection system identified in NSN CY 2016 CTBI Report, and the CY 2018 CTBI Reports for NSN and NSA Hampton Roads, and provide the following information:
- (1) Identify the location(s), size(s), and wastewater discharge volumes of HVAC equipment with existing wastewater discharges to surface waters that were eliminated during the previous calendar year;
  - (2) Describe the method utilized to eliminate each discharge;
  - (3) Identify the affected outfall(s) under this permit that formerly received those eliminated internal point source discharges; and
  - (4) Identify all HVAC discharges to surface waters that remain, and the expected action date(s) to eliminate those remaining discharges during the current or subsequent year(s).
- c. Until completion of the schedule in Part I.B.6.a.(1) above, the permittee shall properly operate and maintain all active HVAC and cooling water systems that currently discharge or exhibit a reasonable potential for discharges of a chemically treated wastewater to surface waters. The permittee, or a designated representative, shall inspect such cooling towers at least once per year to ensure that they are properly operated and maintained. The results and findings of these inspections shall be incorporated into the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan along with information pertaining to the designated outfalls that direct final HVAC wastewaters to surface water(s).
- d. Notification of Changes of Equipment Treatment Chemicals  
If at any time during the life of this permit, and until completion of the schedule in Part I.B.6.a.(1) above, the

permittee decides to treat with chemical additives any non-contact cooling water unit(s), boiler system(s), or heating, ventilation, and cooling (HVAC) systems that retain a potential to discharge directly to storm water collection and conveyance systems [other than those additives currently in use and on file with the DEQ TRO, as part of the required CTBI Reports], the following requirements shall be satisfied.

- (1) **At least thirty (30) days prior to implementing any chemical addition to the cooling water and/or boiler equipment, the permittee shall notify the DEQ's TRO, in writing, of the following:**
  - (a) The chemical additives to be employed and their purpose. Provide to the staff for review, a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each proposed additive;
  - (b) Schedule of additive usage, including the identification of wastewater treatment and/or retention to be provided during the use of additives.
  - (c) The permittee shall neither use tributyltin and any chemical additives containing tributyltin, nor use Hexavalent chromium-based water treatment chemicals in the cooling water systems.
- (2) Should the addition of treatment chemicals significantly alter the characteristics of the effluent from the cooling water and/or boiler unit(s) or their usage becomes persistent or continuous, this permit shall be modified or, alternatively, revoked and reissued to include appropriate limitations or conditions.

7. Uniform National Discharge Standards (UNDS) -Point Source Discharges from Vessels of the Armed Forces (40 CFR 1700)

- a. Section 325 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year (FY) 1996 amended Section 312 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) by adding a section on Uniform National Discharge Standards (UNDS) for vessels of the Armed Forces (VoAF). Section 312(n) of the CWA requires EPA and the Department of Defense (DoD) to jointly establish UNDS to control discharges (other than sewage) incidental to the normal operation of military vessels. The UNDS program establishes national discharge standards for military vessels in U.S. coastal and inland waters extending seaward to 12 nautical miles (NM). The discharge standards are intended to reduce adverse environmental impacts associated with the discharges, stimulate the development of improved pollution control devices, and advance the development of environmentally compliant vessels.

- b. UNDS are being implemented in three phases. Phase I was completed in 1999, and identified all discharges incidental to the normal operation of vessels of the Armed Forces and characterized each discharge to determine if it required control. The determination was made based on the potential of the discharge to have an environmental impact. The rule determined the types of vessel discharges that require control by a marine pollution control device (MPCD) and those that do not require control. The EPA and DoD, identified 39 discharges, 25 of which would require control by an MPCD. In Phase II, the EPA and DoD will determine MPCD performance standards for the 25 discharges which require control. Phase II was divided into three batches. The Batch One Final Rule was published in the Federal Register on January 11, 2017. Batch Two and Batch Three are still under development, but the Batch Two proposed MPCD performance standards were published on October 7, 2016. In Phase III, the DoD, in consultation with the EPA and U.S. Coast Guard, will establish regulations governing the design, construction, installation, and use of MPCDs onboard vessels that must meet the performance standards promulgated in Phase II. Phase III regulations were published for the Batch One discharges on June 19, 2019.
- c. For all vessels moored at the facility and utilizing ambient surface waters for onboard use as cooling waters necessary for, and incidental to, the safe operation of mission essential vessel equipment and propulsion systems, BMPs and operational control measures for the withdraw and release of cooling waters shall be those unique to the design, construction, and continued operation of each class and type of vessel according to the UNDS performance standards published in the Final Rule for Phase II, Batch One Discharges, January 11, 2017.
- d. Seawater piping biofouling prevention, an allowable activity under the 11 January 2017 Final Rule for Batch 1 of UNDS, Seawater Piping Biofouling, at 40 CFR 1700.32, may be performed at NSN. Per the UNDS, final wastewaters associated with this activity must be controlled by a MPCD. The following operational requirements and MPCD apply for all UNDS activities under this condition:
- (1) Seawater piping biofouling chemicals subject to registration under the FIFRA, (7 U.S.C.136 et seq.) must be used in accordance with FIFRA label. Pesticides or chemicals banned for use in the United States must not be discharged.
  - (2) To the greatest extent practicable, only the minimum amount of biofouling chemicals must be used to keep fouling under control.
  - (3) Fouling organisms must be removed from seawater piping on a regular basis. For all vessels, except submarines, the discharge of fouling organisms removed during cleanings is prohibited.

- e. Underwater ship husbandry (UWSH), an allowable activity under the UNDS [40CFR1700.4(x)], may be performed by contractors or Navy personnel at NSN piers and other NSN vessel moorings, on an as-needed basis to ensure the essential mission capabilities of VoAF are maintained. Point source discharges associated with UWSH have been determined to require the imposition of a MPCD, including but not limited to, the use of specific operational controls and best management practices. In this regard, the Navy has developed specialized equipment and documents detailing specific processes, procedures, and equipment necessary for UWSH activities, available to service personnel and contracted entities performing those services.
8. Ship & Vessel Maintenance Best Management Practices (BMP) for Land- and Pier-Based Activities
- a. BMPs and Operational Controls
    - (1) The permittee shall provide adequate disposal services for all sanitary wastes generated by vessels moored or docked at the permitted facility to remove and dispose of all sewage from the vessels by discharge into the permitted facility's sanitary waste system or other appropriate collection means, in compliance with the Virginia Department of Health Regulations.
    - (2) The affected piers and shoreside maintenance support areas shall be cleaned on a regular basis to minimize the possibility that runoff will carry paints, solvents, cleaners, anticorrosive compounds, paint chips, scrap metal, trash, garbage, petroleum products or other debris into the receiving water. Cleanup of areas contributing runoff shall consist of mechanical or manual methods to sweep up and collect the debris.

Mechanical cleanup may be accomplished by mechanical sweepers, front-end loaders, vacuum cleaners or other innovative equipment. Manual methods include the use of shovels and brooms.
    - (3) Fixed or floating platforms shall be used as work surfaces when working at the water surface. These platforms shall be used to provide a surface to catch spent slag, paint, trash and other debris/pollutants, and shall be cleaned at the end of each work shift.
    - (4) Protective measures shall be required for all oil or oily waste transfer operations to catch incidental spillage and drips from hose nozzles, hose racks, drums or barrels.

- (5) Oil contaminated materials shall be removed from areas where vessel maintenance is ongoing, as soon as possible.
- (6) The permittee shall prepare and maintain current all plans and contingency documents required by State and Federal laws and regulations addressing oil storage facilities and/or petroleum product spills. These plans shall be retained at the facility for immediate implementation in the event a petroleum spill occurs. Emulsifiers and dispersants are not to be used as agents to facilitate cleanup and/or remediation of petroleum product spills into State waters. The requirements and cleanup referenced above shall also apply to any hazardous substances which may be stored at, and/or transshipped through this facility.
- (7) Solid chemicals, chemical solutions, paints, oils, solvents, acids, caustic solutions and waste materials, including used batteries, shall be plainly labeled and stored in a manner which will prevent the entry of these materials into State waters. Storage shall be in a manner that will prevent entry into State waters by overfilling, tipping, rupture, or other accidents within the storage area.
- (8) All metal finishing chemical solution, caustic wash, and rinsewater tanks shall be plainly labeled and stored in such a manner so as to prevent introduction of spills into State waters. Any intercepted chemical spill must be recycled back to the appropriate chemical solution tank or disposed of. The spilled material must be handled, recycled or disposed of in such manner as to prevent its discharge into State waters.
- (9) Drip pans or other protective devices shall be required for all paint mixing and solvent transfer operations, unless the mixing operation is carried out in controlled areas away from unprotected vessel scuppers and storm drains, surface waters, shorelines and piers. Drip pans, drop cloths or tarpaulins shall be used whenever paints and solvents are mixed. Sorbents must be on hand to soak up liquid spills. Paints and solvents shall not be mixed in areas where spillage would have direct access to State waters unless containment measures are employed.
- (10) Paint and solvent spills shall be prevented from reaching storm drains or deck drains and subsequent discharge into the water, and shall be cleaned up promptly.

- (11) The amount of paints and solvents in direct use or stored at shore-side locations and upon piers for vessels being repaired or maintained, including upon decks of floats and lighters utilized for that purpose, shall be kept to a minimum unless adequate and secure containment is continually available and used to prevent spills or releases of potentially toxic or deleterious materials to State waters.
- (12) Trash receptacles shall be provided and maintained on each pier as necessary to prevent trash from entering State waters.
- (13) Leaking connections, valves, pipes, and hoses carrying liquid commodities and potable water shall be replaced or repaired immediately. Hose connections to vessels and to receiving lines or containers shall be tightly connected and leak free.
- (14) Floatable and low density waste such as wood and plastic, as well as miscellaneous trash such as paper, insulation, and packaging, etc., shall be removed from the area of maintenance as soon as possible.
- (15) The permittee shall provide adequate disposal services for all oil-contaminated bilge and ballast water generated from vessels moored or docked at the permitted facility. Bilge water which has been mixed with industrial wastes shall not be discharged directly to State waters and must be collected, treated and disposed of through a permitted shoreside industrial waste treatment facility, or as appropriate, plainly labeled and handled as a hazardous waste as required by Virginia's Solid Waste Regulations.
- (16) The operational requirements and restrictions on the use of aqueous film-forming foams (AFFF) by vessels of the armed forces at NSN must be in accordance with the UNDS performance standards published in the final rule for Phase II, Batch One discharges, on January 11, 2017.

b. Reporting

- (1) The permittee shall maintain, as part of the Storm Water Pollution Plan (SWPPP) required by Part I.C.4, adequate and thorough records of regular physical inspections of all piers and vessel mooring locations at NSN, where vessels of any size or type may be located and repair or maintenance activities performed.

The frequency of the regular inspections of piers and vessel mooring locations shall be defined in the SWPPP and conform to the minimum requirements of Parts I.C.4.b.(6)(b)v., I.C.5.d.(3)(b)iii. and I.C.5.e.(3)(b)iii. of this permit.

- (2) For the term of the permit, the permittee is not required to submit records of regular physical inspections of all piers or other vessel mooring locations to the DEQ's TRO. However, and upon specific request(s), the permittee shall make those records available to DEQ staff, or EPA inspectors, for review.

9. Non-Storm Water Discharges Associated with Vessel Maintenance and Repair Activities - Vessel Haul-Outs Equitable to Drydocking

- a. For the purpose of this section of the permit, non-storm water discharges also include process wastewater(s). Process wastewaters related to hull work shall be any water used on a vessel's hull for any purpose regardless of application pressure, including but not limited to the activities of removing marine salts, sediments, marine growth, hull coatings and paint, or other hull, weather deck, or superstructure cleaning activities using water such as preparing those areas for inspection or work (e.g., cutting, welding, grinding, painting, etc.).
- b. This permit does not authorize any non-storm water discharges from shore-side activities, equitable to drydocking, that may be generated at those locations associated with Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 3731, 3732, and SIC Major Group code 44, which result directly from the repair or maintenance of support vessels (e.g., barges, floats, camels, etc.) or other mission essential water craft located at this facility, on a permanent or temporary basis. See Parts I.C.3.f.(1), I.C.5.d.(2), and I.C.5.e.(2), for additional information and requirements in this regard.

10. Non-Storm Water Discharges Associated with Vessel Maintenance Activities - Vessel Haul-Outs Not Equitable to Drydocking

- a. When and where it is necessary to haul-out and rinse (See Part I.B.9.a.) NSN service craft or other mission essential water-borne response or recovery vehicles/platforms following operational deployment in marine waters, at locations not equitable to drydocking, all suitable and appropriate best management practices (BMP) should be employed to reduce, or minimize to the extent practicable, the release of solids, biocides, or other potentially deleterious materials to storm water conveyance systems or surface waters. Best management practices (BMP) to consider include:

- (1) Limit hull rinsing activities to those hulls and vessel features that are not coated with anti-foulant or anti-corrosive systems formulated with toxic biocides (tributyltin, cuprous oxide, zinc, etc.), and the low-pressure washing does not disturb or remove biological growth or blistered or poorly adhered hull coatings;
  - (2) To the extent practicable, avoid applying vessel rinse water(s) to exposed and uncoated sacrificial anodes formulated with zinc, or zinc combined with other known or unknown substances;
  - (3) Whenever possible, limit hull rinsing activities to those shore-side locations where a designated wash-rack exists and the discharge of potentially contaminated wastewaters at that location are collected for disposal or diverted directly to the sanitary sewer system, in lieu of discharge to surface waters;
  - (4) In the absence of designated washracks with discharge to the sanitary sewer, limit hull rinsing activities to isolated areas with impervious surfaces where process wastewaters and runoff can be confined for collection and approved disposal in lieu of a direct discharge to surface waters, or indirect discharge via on-site storm water drainage structures, and;
  - (5) Identify all locations where NSN service craft or other mission essential water-borne response or recovery vehicles/ platforms, not in a repair status (haul-outs equitable to drydocking), are rinsed in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), in addition to describing operational controls and management practices to be imposed and maintained during these activities.
- b. Maintenance of federal, commercial, or recreational vessels, not designated as VoAF under the UNDS, that result in point-source discharges of defined process wastewaters (Part I.B.8.a.) directly to surface waters are all prohibited under this permit unless those potentially contaminated discharges are contained or collected for diversion to the sanitary sewer system in lieu of surface water discharge.

In this regard, should the permittee consider it necessary during the term of this permit to generate a defined process wastewater (Part I.B.8.a.) that will result in a point source discharge to surface waters, this permit must be modified or, alternatively, revoked and reissued to incorporate necessary monitoring requirements, effluent limitations, and appropriate permit conditions.



c. Tributyltin (TBT)

(1) TBT Wastewater Definition

For the purpose of this permit, TBT wastewater(s) shall mean the following:

- (a) process wastewaters, as defined in Part I.B.9.a., generated during repair and maintenance of vessels, or other surfaces, materials, or membranes coated or fabricated with TBT anti-foulants or substances;
  - (b) precipitation (rainfall/snowmelt) that commingles with process wastewater(s) defined in Part I.B.9.a.
- (2) The removal and/or application (hereafter referred to as use) of hull coatings, and/or other materials/substances or structures which may contain the biocide tributyltin are prohibited at this permitted facility.
- (3) Should the permittee consider using hull coatings, paints or other materials/substances that contain detectable amounts of TBT, and which results in a point source discharge to surface waters, this permit must be modified or, alternatively, revoked and reissued to incorporate Part I.A. monitoring requirements, effluent limitations, and permit conditions that addresses the State's water quality standard for TBT prior to use.

11. Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance

- a. This permit does not authorize any discharges of non-storm water discharges that may be generated at those locations associated with Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 40, 41, 42, 43, and 5171 that have vehicle and equipment maintenance shops (vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication) and/or equipment cleaning operations. See Parts I.C.3.f.(1) and I.C.5.c.(2) for additional information and requirements in this regard.
- b. For the purposes of this section of the permit, non-storm water discharges include process wastewaters associated with vehicle or equipment repair or maintenance. Process wastewaters related to vehicle and equipment maintenance shall be any water used on a vehicle or piece of equipment for any purpose, including but not limited to the removal of dirt and debris, greases, oils, marine salts and paints, or other cleaning activities using water including the wash-down of impervious surfaces at the location where vehicle and equipment maintenance are performed.

- c. Identify all locations where mobile canteens, heavy trucks and other industrially related heavy equipment are maintained, serviced, and repaired in the SWPPP, in addition to describing management practices and operational controls to be imposed and maintained during those activities.
- d. With the exception of actual emergency responses, all other point source discharges of wastewaters and potentially contaminated surface runoff from shore-side locations, generated during controlled outdoor training exercises, ceremonies, demonstrations, testing and calibration of vehicular firefighting and crash response vehicles, and fixed or portable firefighting systems and equipment, where aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) solutions potentially containing perfluorinated compounds (PFCs) are used, are prohibited under this permit.

Where such non-emergency operations are deemed necessary, complete containment, capture, and proper disposal mechanisms and procedures must first be in place to the maximum extent practicable prior to conducting such actions, to ensure substances addressed by this permit condition are not release to the environment.

12. Aircraft Maintenance and Cold Weather Activities

a. Non-Storm Water Discharges

For the purpose of this permit, the following discharges are not "authorized" non-storm water discharges under this permit, and if present, may require additional controls, limitations, or prohibitions:

- (1) Aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment washwaters;
- (2) Dry weather direct discharges of deicing/anti-icing chemicals; and
- (3) With the exception of actual emergency responses, all other point source discharges of wastewaters and potentially contaminated surface runoff from shore-side locations, generated during controlled outdoor training exercises, ceremonies, demonstrations, testing and calibration of vehicular firefighting and crash response vehicles, and fixed or portable firefighting systems and equipment, where aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) solutions potentially containing perfluorinated compounds (PFCs) are used, are prohibited under this permit.

Where such non-emergency operations are deemed necessary, complete containment, capture, and proper disposal mechanisms and procedures must first be in place to the maximum extent practicable prior to conducting such actions, to ensure substances addressed by this permit condition are not release to the environment.

- b. Identify all locations where private, contracted, and government owned and operated rotary and fixed wing aircraft, and other airfield support equipment are maintained, serviced, and repaired in the SWPPP. In addition, describe management practices, to be imposed and maintained during these activities. See Part I.C.5.f. for additional information.
- c. For all washracks associated with aircraft maintenance, without direct connection to sanitary sewer or automated wastewater diversion valves to sanitary sewer, that have a reasonable potential to release contaminated runoff to surface waters if necessary and adequate manual oversight and actions necessary to physically activate diversion valves to the sanitary sewer are not taken, the permittee shall develop and maintain current a system of log books and records that document the following actions by tenant aircraft-type Commands:
  - (1) Location of washing (hangar or washrack, and washrack identifier;
  - (2) Date of use;
  - (3) Time valve was turned to HRSD system prior to washing;
  - (4) Time valve was turned to storm system post- washing;
  - (5) Name of person operating valve; and
  - (6) Squadron.
- d. Aircraft Cold Weather Activities - Outfalls 333, 334, 335, 336, 338, and 339
  - (1) The expected season for anti-icing and deicing activities is during the months of December, January, February and March. For the purpose of this section, the term "deicing" is defined as the process to remove frost, snow, or ice from aircraft surfaces and "anti-icing" is the process that prevents the accumulation of frost, snow, or ice, primarily on surfaces of fixed-wing aircraft.
  - (2) The permittee shall continue, and maintain current, a log-book system that provides the date and beginning and ending times for each anti-icing and deicing event, an estimate of propylene glycol or other chemical solutions applied, the mix-ratio used, and an estimate of spent chemical solutions recovered from impervious surfaces surrounding the application site, or sites. Should recovery of chemical solutions not occur, this must be noted in the log along with any reasons for not recovering the spent solutions. If spent propylene glycol or other chemical solutions are lost to storm water structures or conveyances for any reason, an estimate of volume lost and actions taken to recover the spent solutions shall also be documented in the log. Once developed

and deployed, this log book shall be maintained at a central location and made available to Department staff upon request.

- (3) Although the permittee will not be required to collect samples of runoff from these activities during the term of the permit for chemical analyses or whole effluent toxicity testing, a best management practices (BMP) compliance form shall be prepared and submitted for each anti-icing/deicing event performed during the months identified in Part I.B.12.d.(1), above. Attachment A constitutes the BMP compliance reporting form.
- (4) The permittee shall prepare and submit an annual report that summarizes the information collected and maintained in paragraph (2) above. This report shall be signed and certified as per Part III.K. of this permit. The annual reports shall contain a completed Attachment A for each anti-icing/deicing event performed during the reporting period. **The first report for the seasonal period December 2021 and January through March 2022, shall be submitted by not later than April 10, 2022, and annually thereafter for the term of the permit, for subsequent and designated reporting periods.**
- (5) Should the Department's review of the annual reports determine that treatment chemical recovery rates are insufficient, or if loss of treatment chemicals to the storm water conveyance system(s) is directly associated with documented environmental impacts (discoloration of surface waters, stressed or dead animals or plants, other noticeable effects, etc.), then this permit may be modified or, alternatively, revoked and reissued to incorporate appropriate effluent monitoring requirements at outfalls 333, 334, 335, 336, 338 and 339.

13. §316(b) Best Technology Available (BTA)

a. Interim §316(b) Best Technology Available (BTA)

The permittee shall continue implementation of current interim BTA measures, identified in the permit application and subsequent information submittals, to minimize impingement and entrainment (I&E) mortality and adverse impacts to the extent practicable. The following interim BTA measures, identified by the applicant during the permit reissuance process, are to be employed and maintained throughout the term of this permit:

- (1) Maintain the two existing and separate passive 1/4 inch metal mesh screen mechanical strainer baskets on the submerged ends of the two, 2 inch diameter, cooling water intake piping conveyances whenever the two pump's intake piping is lowered into the water

for use as intended, and identified in the current application;

- (2) Maintain each pump's additional 1/4 inch wire mesh in-line removable mechanical basket strainer, at their instructed locations just prior to the pumps, when the pumping systems are operating as intended and identified in the current application;
- (3) Continue to intermittently operate the two pumps during any calendar year, at the rate and frequencies identified in the current application;
- (4) When in operation, maintain manned oversight of the computer controls for the on-site power supply equipment, and respond accordingly and in a timely manner when alarm(s) sound indicating possible loss of equipment cooling due to fouled mechanical strainers, as identified in the current application;
- (5) When in intermittent use as intended, maintain the total volume of intake water pulled from surface waters and returned to that source from outfalls 001 and 199 remains below the regulatory threshold volume of 2.0 million gallons per day (MGD), across the term of this permit; and
- (6) Ensure the proper operations and maintenance of water withdrawal conveyances and each pump used to cool power generating equipment affiliated with the mission essential activities at the NSN facility, across the term of this permit.

b. Final §316(b) Best Technology Available (BTA)

The permittee shall implement final BTA measures to minimize impingement and entrainment (I&E) mortality and adverse impacts. The following final BTA measures are to be implemented, in accordance with the schedule below, during the permit term:

- (1) Conversion of Intake Structure (Pipe 1) to a closed loop system.
- (2) Conversion of Intake Structure (Pipe 2) to a closed loop system.

The final BTA will be in place no later than the end of year four from the effective date of this permit (no later than July 1, 2025). The facility will continue to follow the interim BTA conditions listed in Part I.B.13.a., above.

c. Federal Endangered Species Act Compliance

Nothing in this permit authorizes take for the purposes of a facility's compliance with the Endangered Species Act.

d. Impingement and Entrainment (I&E) Control Technology Preventative Maintenance

The operations and maintenance (O&M) manual for the permitted facility shall include a description of

procedures and a regular schedule for preventative maintenance of all I&E control technologies and measures, and shall include a description of mitigation protocols and practices to implement should a water withdrawal event occur while an I&E technology or measure is off-line. The O&M manual shall be updated to incorporate the information required by this condition by no later than 90 days following the effective date of this permit. All I&E control technologies and measures shall be maintained in effective operating condition. The permittee shall maintain documentation of maintenance and repairs of I&E control technologies and measures, including, but not limited to: the date(s) of regular maintenance, date(s) of discovery of areas in need of repair or replacement, date(s) for repairs, and date(s) the control technologies returned to full function.

e. Annual Certification Statement Requirements

The permittee shall, on a calendar year (CY) basis, prepare a written statement certifying either:

- (1) Operations of any unit at the permitted facility that impacts cooling water withdrawals or operation of any cooling water intake structure have been substantially modified, or
- (2) No substantial changes have occurred in the operations of any unit at the permitted facility that impacts cooling water withdrawals or operation of any cooling water intake structure.

If substantially modified operations have occurred, the permittee must provide with the annual certification statement a summary of those changes. Certification statements shall be signed in accordance with Part III.K. of this permit and submitted to the DEQ Tidewater Regional Office by no later than each January 10 for the period covering the preceding calendar year.

f. 316(b) Special Condition Reopener

The facility includes a cooling water intake structure governed by §316(b) of the Clean Water Act which requires that the location, design, construction and capacity of the cooling water intake structures reflect the "best technology available (BTA) for minimizing adverse environmental impact". This permit may be reopened to address compliance with Clean Water Act §316(b) if there is a need for change of any of the requirement in Part I.B.13. of this permit.

## C. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

## 1. Sampling Methodology for Specific Outfalls Under Part I.A.

Due to the nature of the effluent discharged at these outfalls (storm water associated with a regulated industrial activity), the following shall be required when obtaining samples required by Part I.A. of this permit:

- a. At the time of sampling, the permittee shall ensure that the effects of tidal influences are kept to an absolute minimum. This can be achieved by:
  - (1) Sampling at low tide and/or
  - (2) Sampling at a representative point which has been demonstrated to be free of tidal influences.
- b. In the event that sampling of an outfall is not possible due to the absence of effluent flow during a particular testing period, the permittee shall provide written notification to DEQ's Tidewater Regional Office (TRO) with the DMR for the month following the period in which samples were to be collected.

## 2. Benchmark Concentration Values

The following parameters have benchmark concentration values for all storm water outfalls listed in the permit.

<u>CONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS</u>	<u>VALUES</u>
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/l
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (DRO+GRO)	15 mg/l
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	1.5 mg/l
Total Organic Carbon	110 mg/l
<u>WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS</u>	<u>VALUES</u>
Total Recoverable Iron	1000 µg/l
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 µg/l
Total Recoverable Arsenic	50 µg/l
Total Recoverable Cadmium	2.1 µg/l
Total Recoverable Chromium	16 µg/l
Total Recoverable Copper	18 µg/l
Total Cyanide	22 µg/l
Total Recoverable Lead	120 µg/l
Total Recoverable Magnesium	64 µg/l
Total Recoverable Mercury	1.4 µg/l
Total Recoverable Selenium	5.0 µg/l
Total Recoverable Silver	3.8 µg/l
Total Recoverable Zinc	120 µg/l

## 3. General Storm Water Conditions

## a. Sample Type

For all storm water monitoring, required in Part I.A. or other applicable sections of this permit, a minimum of one grab sample shall be taken. Unless otherwise specified, all such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that occurs at least seventy-two (72) hours from the previously measurable storm event

(a "measurable storm event" is defined as a storm event that results in an actual discharge from the site). The required 72-hour storm event interval is waived where the permittee documents that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the season when sampling is being conducted. The grab sample shall be taken during the first hour of the discharge. If the collection of a grab sample during the first hour minutes is impracticable, a grab sample can be taken during the first three (3) hours of the discharge, and the permittee shall submit with the monitoring report a description of why a grab sample during the first hour was impracticable. If storm water discharges associated with industrial activity commingle with process or non-process water, then where practicable permittees must attempt to sample the storm water discharge before it mixes with the non-storm water discharge.

b. Recording of Results

For each storm event monitored under Part I.A. of this permit, the permittee shall record and retain on site with the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) the following information:

- (1) The date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled;
- (2) The rainfall total (in inches) of the storm event which generated the sampled discharge; and
- (3) The duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable storm event.

c. Sampling Waiver

When a permittee is unable to collect storm water samples required in Part I.A. or other applicable sections of this permit within a specified sampling period due to adverse climatic conditions, the permittee shall collect a substitute sample from a separate qualifying event in the next period and submit these data along with the data for the routine sample in that period. Adverse weather conditions that may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.).

d. Representative Outfalls - Substantially Identical Discharges

Part I.A. of this permit identifies several discrete groupings of industrial storm water outfalls where representative monitoring may be allowed. There are also outfall groupings under Part I.A. where representative



sampling is not authorized due to a reasonable potential for industrial activities to be dissimilar based on information presented in the application.

- (1) If the facility has two or more outfalls that discharge substantially identical effluents, based on similarities of the industrial activities (e.g., SIC codes, etc.), significant materials, size of drainage areas, and storm water management practices occurring within the drainage areas of the outfalls, the permittee may conduct monitoring on the effluent of just one of the outfalls and report that the observations also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s). **The substantially identical outfall monitoring provisions apply to quarterly visual monitoring and Part I.A. chemical benchmark and impaired waters monitoring. The substantially identical outfall monitoring provisions are not available for outfall grouping where numeric effluent limits are present and Part I.A. monitoring required.**
- (2) **Within 30 days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall provide for DEQ review and approval:**
  - (a) A listing of specific outfalls proposed to serve as the representative outfall for one or more other outfalls appearing in the same discrete grouping, under Part I.A.;
  - (b) A discussion of why and how the outfalls under the discrete outfall grouping are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents, including the scope, scale, and frequency of similar industrial activities expected across the term of the reissued permit;
  - (c) If necessary to further validate the outfall selection process for the purpose(s) of this permit condition, evaluations and comparison of current and past monitoring data, where available; and
  - (d) A certified acknowledgement that the results of regular and representative Part I.A. chemical monitoring, quarterly visual sample observations, and other contributing factors (physical inspections) performed at the designated outfalls will be applied to all other outfalls under the discrete grouping under Part I.A., including additional operational controls or, if believed necessary and appropriate as part of subsequent permits, effluent limitations for pollutants of concern.

- (3) Upon receipt, the DEQ TRO will review the submittal required by Part I.C.3.d.(2), and provide approval or seek additional or clarifying information pertaining to the determination of the designated outfall(s) being representative of other outfalls in the discrete groupings under Part I.A.
- (4) Once approved, all monitoring required by this permit for those outfalls within a discrete outfall grouping shall commence, at the frequency specified in this permit, and continue through permit expiration.
- (5) If the DEQ determines that any designated and representative outfall is no longer considered substantially identical to other outfalls in a discrete grouping, based on any facility inspection(s) by DEQ or EPA or should the DEQ become aware that industrial activities have substantially changed at any outfalls within that designated grouping, approvals provided under Part I.C.3.d.(4) may be withdrawn. If the approval for use as a representative outfall is withdrawn, the permittee shall review that specific outfall grouping and provide additional information required by Part I.C.3.d.(2) within 30 days of notification by the DEQ's TRO, for designation of a replacement outfall for this purpose.

e. Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality

Unless another more frequent schedule is established elsewhere within this permit, the permittee shall perform and document a visual examination of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall, except discharges exempted below. The examination(s) must be made at least once in each of the following three-month periods: January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December.

The visual examination shall be made during normal working hours. If no storm event resulted in runoff from the facility during a monitoring quarter, the permittee is excused from visual monitoring for that quarter provided that documentation is included with the monitoring records indicating that no runoff occurred. The documentation must be signed and certified in accordance with Part III.K. of this permit.

- (1) Visual Examinations shall be made of samples collected in accordance with Parts I.C.1. & I.C.3.a. The examination shall document observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. The examination

must be conducted in a well-lit area. No analytical tests are required for quarterly visual samples.

- (2) Visual examination reports must be maintained onsite with the SWPPP. The report shall include the outfall location, the examination date and time, examination personnel, the nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the storm water discharge (including observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution), and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.

f. Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges

- (1) The following non-storm water discharges are authorized by this permit.
  - (a) Discharges from fire-fighting activities;
  - (b) Fire hydrant flushings;
  - (c) Potable water including water line flushings;
  - (d) Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
  - (e) Irrigation drainage;
  - (f) Landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
  - (g) 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);
  - (h) Routine external building wash down which does not use detergents;
  - (i) Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
  - (j) Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents;
  - (k) 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).
- (1) Discharges from swimming pools, subject to the following conditions:
  - i. Unheated pool water discharges should be directed in such a way to prevent direct discharges to storm water conveyances or surface waters. There should be no release of floating solids, visible foam, or visible oil sheen in other than trace

amounts. Solids on the pool bottom should not be released; they should be cleaned out manually and disposed of properly.

- ii. Total residual chlorine (TRC) concentration shall be non-detect at maximum quantification level (QL) of 0.10 mg/l TRC, the pH of the discharge is between the range of 6.0 to 8.0 standard units (SU), total suspended solids is below 60 mg/l, and the water is not murky upon release;
- iii. The wastewater complies with the applicable water quality standards and is known to be free of algacides such as copper or silver, and detectable amounts of the disinfectant bromine at a maximum QL of 0.10 mg/l;
- iv. Pool discharges should be released to well vegetated areas under observation, and controlled to prevent flooding or erosion damage from occurring on adjacent or downstream properties;
- v. Discharge the water in a manner that will prevent nuisance conditions. Nuisance conditions occur when water is ponded for a prolonged period; and
- vi. Pool water from saltwater facilities and any wastewaters associated with pool cleaning activities should not be released. These wastewater should be disposed of by hauling to a publically owned treatment works; and
- vii. Discharges to storm water conveyances shall only be used when all other options are unavailable (sanitary sewer system, landscape irrigation, release to well vegetated areas without flows to streams, collection for beneficial reuse, etc.).

(2) All other non-storm water discharges are not authorized and shall either be eliminated or covered under this permit via formal permit modification.

g. Releases of Hazardous Substances or Oil in Excess of Reportable Quantities

The discharge of hazardous substances or oil in the storm water discharge(s) from a facility shall be prevented or minimized in accordance with the applicable SWPPP for the facility. This permit does not authorize the discharge of hazardous substances or oil resulting from an onsite

spill. This permit does not relieve the permittee of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117 and 40 CFR 302 or § 62.1-44.34:19 of the Code of Virginia. Where a release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117 or 40 CFR 302 occurs during a 24-hour period:

- (1) The permittee is required to notify the Department in accordance with the requirements of Part III.G. as soon as he or she has knowledge of the discharge;
- (2) Where a release enters a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), the permittee shall also notify the owner of the MS4; and
- (3) The SWPPP required by this permit must be reviewed to identify measures to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases and to respond to such releases, and the plan must be modified where appropriate.

h. Water Quality Protection

The discharges authorized by this permit shall be controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. DEQ expects that compliance with the conditions in this permit will control discharges as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards.

i. Corrective Actions

- (1) Data exceeding benchmarks concentration values
  - (a) If the benchmark monitoring result exceeds the benchmark concentration value (Part I.C.2.) for that parameter, the permittee shall review the SWPPP and modify it as necessary to address any deficiencies that caused the exceedance. Revisions to the SWPPP shall be completed within 30 days after an exceedance is discovered. When control measures need to be modified or added (distinct from regular preventive maintenance of existing control measures described in Part I.C.4.c. implementation shall be completed before the next anticipated storm event if possible, but no later than 60 days after the exceedance is discovered, or as otherwise provided or approved by the DEQ's TRO. In cases where construction is necessary to implement control measures, the permittee shall include a schedule in the SWPPP that provides for the completion of the control measures as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than three years after the exceedance is discovered. Where a construction compliance schedule is included in the SWPPP, the plan shall include

appropriate nonstructural and temporary controls to be implemented in the affected portion(s) of the facility prior to completion of the permanent control measure. Any control measure modifications shall be documented and dated, and retained with the SWPPP, along with the amount of time taken to modify the applicable control measure or implement additional control measures.

(b) Natural Background Pollutant Levels

If the concentration of a pollutant exceeds a benchmark concentration value, and the permittee determines that exceedance of the benchmark is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in the natural background, corrective action is not required provided that:

- i. The concentration of the benchmark monitoring result is less than or equal to the concentration of that pollutant in the natural background;
- ii. The permittee documents and maintains with the SWPPP the supporting rationale for concluding that benchmark exceedances are in fact attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels. The supporting rationale shall include any data previously collected by the facility or others (including literature studies) that describe the levels of natural background pollutants in the facility's storm water discharges; and
- iii. The permittee notifies the DEQ's TRO on the DMR 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 facility's site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources which are not naturally occurring.

(2) Additional Corrective Actions

The permittee shall take corrective action whenever:

- (a) Routine facility inspections, comprehensive site compliance evaluations, inspections by local, state or federal officials, or any other

process, observation or event result in a determination that modifications to the storm water control measures are necessary to meet the permit requirements; or

- (b) There is any exceedance of an effluent limitation (including coal pile runoff), or TMDL wasteload allocation; or
- (c) The DEQ's TRO determines, or the permittee becomes aware, that the storm water control measures are not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards.

The permittee shall review the SWPPP and modify it as necessary to address any deficiencies. Revisions to the SWPPP shall be completed within 30 days following the discovery of the deficiency. When control measures need to be modified or added (distinct from regular preventive maintenance of existing control measures described in Part I.C.4.c., implementation shall be completed before the next anticipated storm event if possible, but no later than 60 days after the deficiency is discovered, or as otherwise provided or approved by the DEQ's TRO. In cases where construction is necessary to implement control measures, the permittee shall include a schedule in the SWPPP that provides for the completion of the control measures as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than three years after the deficiency is discovered. Where a construction compliance schedule is included in the SWPPP, the plan shall include appropriate nonstructural and/or temporary controls to be implemented in the affected portion(s) of the facility prior to completion of the permanent control measure. The amount of time taken to modify a control measure or implement additional control measures shall be documented in the SWPPP.

Any corrective actions taken shall be documented and retained with the SWPPP. Reports of corrective actions shall be signed in accordance with Part III K.

(3) Follow-up reporting

If at any time monitoring results indicate that discharges from the facility exceed an effluent limitation or a TMDL wasteload allocation, or the DEQ's TRO determines that discharges from the facility are causing or contributing to an exceedance

of a water quality standard, immediate steps shall be taken to eliminate the exceedances in accordance with the above Part I.C.3.i.(2). Within 30 calendar days of implementing the relevant corrective action(s) an exceedance report shall be submitted to the DEQ's TRO. The following information shall be included in the report: permit number; facility name, address and location; receiving water; monitoring data from this event; an explanation of the situation; description of what has been done and the intended actions (should the corrective actions not yet be complete) to further reduce pollutants in the discharge; and an appropriate contact name and telephone number.

j. Additional Requirements for Salt Storage

Storage piles of salt or piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes shall be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation. The permittee shall implement appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. All salt storage piles shall be located on an impervious surface. All runoff from the pile, and/or runoff that comes in contact with salt, including under drain systems, shall be collected and contained within a bermed basin lined with concrete or other impermeable materials., or within an underground storage tank(s), or within an above ground storage tank(s), or disposed of through a sanitary sewer (with the permission of the treatment facility). A combination of any or all of these methods may be used. In no case shall salt contaminated storm water be allowed to discharge directly to the ground or to state waters.

4. Storm water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

Refer to Parts I.C.5.a. through I.C.5.g. for sector-specific storm water management requirements. A storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP), for the facility was developed and implemented under the previous permit. The existing storm water pollution prevention plan shall be reviewed and modified, as appropriate, to conform to the requirements of this section. Permittees shall implement the provisions of the storm water pollution prevention plan, as a condition of this permit.

The storm water pollution prevention plan requirements of this permit may be fulfilled, in part, by incorporating by reference other plans or documents such as a spill prevention control and countermeasure (SPCC) plan developed for the facility under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act, or best management practices (BMP) programs otherwise required for the facility, provided that the incorporated plan meets or exceeds the plan requirements of Part I.C.4.b. All plans incorporated by reference into the storm water pollution prevention plan become



enforceable under this permit. If a plan incorporated by reference does not contain all of the required elements of the SWPPP of Part I.C.4.b the permittee shall develop the missing SWPPP elements and include them in the required plan.

a. Deadlines for SWPPP Preparation and Compliance

(1) The facility shall update and implement any revisions to the SWPPP as expeditiously as practicable, but not later than 90 days from the effective date of the permit.

(2) Measures That Require Construction

In cases where construction is necessary to implement measures required by the plan, the plan shall contain a schedule that provides compliance with the plan as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than 3 years after the effective date of this permit. Where a construction compliance schedule is included in the plan, the schedule shall include appropriate nonstructural and/or temporary controls to be implemented in the affected portion(s) of the facility prior to completion of the permanent control measure.

b. Contents of the SWPPP

The contents of the SWPPP shall comply with the requirements listed below and those in Parts I.C.5.a. through I.C.5.g. of this permit. The SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

(1) Pollution Prevention Team

The plan shall identify the staff individuals by name or title who comprise the facility's storm water pollution prevention team. The pollution prevention team is responsible for assisting the facility or plant manager in developing, implementing, maintaining, revising, and ensuring compliance with the facility's SWPPP. Specific responsibilities of each staff individual on the team shall be identified and listed.

(2) Site Description

The SWPPP shall include the following:

(a) Activities at the Facility

A description of the nature of industrial activities at the facility.

(b) General Location Map

A general location map (e.g., USGS quadrangle or other map) with enough detail to identify the location of the facility and the receiving waters within one mile of the facility.

(c) Site Map

A site map identifying the following:

- i. The boundaries of the property and the size of the property (in acres);
- ii. The location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces (roofs, paved areas and other impervious areas);
- iii. Locations of all storm water conveyances including ditches, pipes, swales, and inlets, and the directions of storm water flow (use arrows to show which ways storm water will flow);
- iv. Locations of all existing structural and source control measures, including BMPs;
- v. Locations of all surface water bodies, including wetlands;
- vi. Locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Part I.C.4.b.(3);
- vii. Locations where significant spills or leaks identified under Part I.C.4.b.(4) have occurred;
- viii. Locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling stations; vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning areas; loading and unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; processing and storage areas; access roads, rail cars and tracks; transfer areas for substances in bulk; and machinery;
- ix. Locations of storm water outfalls and an approximate outline of the area draining to each outfall, and location of municipal storm sewer systems, if the storm water from the facility discharges to them;
- x. Location and description of all non-storm water discharges;
- xi. Location of any storage piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes;
- xii. Locations and sources of run-on to the site from adjacent property where the run-on contains significant quantities of pollutants; and

xiii. Locations of all storm water monitoring points.

(d) Receiving Waters and Wetlands

The name of all surface waters receiving discharges from the site, including intermittent streams, dry sloughs, and arroyos. Provide a description of wetland sites that may receive discharges from the facility. If the facility discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), identify the MS4 operator, and the receiving water to which the MS4 discharges.

(3) Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The plan shall identify each separate area at the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to: material handling equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, industrial production and processes, intermediate products, byproducts, final products, and waste products. Material handling activities include, but are not limited to: the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, disposal, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. For each separate area identified, the description shall include:

(a) Activities in the Area

A list of the industrial activities exposed to storm water (e.g., material storage, equipment fueling and cleaning, cutting steel beams);

(b) Pollutants

A list of the pollutant(s) or pollutant constituents (e.g., crankcase oil, zinc, sulfuric acid, cleaning solvents, etc.) associated with each industrial activity. The pollutant list shall include all significant materials handled, treated, stored or disposed that have been exposed to storm water in the three years prior to the date this SWPPP was prepared or amended. The list shall include any hazardous substances or oil at the facility.

(4) Spills and Leaks

The SWPPP shall clearly identify areas where potential spills and leaks that can contribute pollutants to storm water discharges can occur and their corresponding outfalls. The plan shall include

a list of significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that actually occurred at exposed areas, or that drained to a storm water conveyance during the three-year period prior to the date this SWPPP was prepared or amended. The list shall be updated if significant spills or leaks occur in exposed areas of the facility during the term of the permit. Significant spills and leaks include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities.

(5) Sampling Data

The plan shall include a summary of existing storm water discharge sampling data taken at the facility. The summary shall include, at a minimum, any data collected during the previous permit term.

(6) Storm Water Controls

(a) Control measures shall be implemented for all the areas identified in Part I.C.4.b.(3) to prevent or control pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility. Regulated storm water discharges from the facility include storm water run-on that commingles with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility. The SWPPP shall describe the type, location and implementation of all control measures for each area where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water. Selection of control measures shall take into consideration:

- i. That preventing storm water from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective, and less costly, than trying to remove pollutants from storm water;
- ii. Control measures generally shall be used in combination with each other for most effective water quality protection;
- iii. Assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to designing effective control measures;
- iv. That minimizing impervious areas at the facility can reduce runoff and improve groundwater recharge and stream base flows in local streams (however, care must be taken to avoid groundwater contamination);

- v. Flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows;
- vi. Conservation or restoration of riparian buffers will help protect streams from storm water runoff and improve water quality; and
- vii. Treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

(b) Nonnumeric Technology-Based Effluent Limits

The permittee shall implement the following types of control measures to prevent and control pollutants in the storm water discharges from the facility, unless it can be demonstrated and documented that such controls are not relevant to the discharges (e.g., there are no storage piles containing salt).

i. Good Housekeeping

The permittee shall keep clean all exposed areas of the facility that are potential sources of pollutants to storm water discharges. Typical problem areas include areas around trash containers, storage areas, loading docks, and vehicle fueling and maintenance areas. The plan shall include a schedule for regular pickup and disposal of waste materials, along with routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers.

ii. Eliminating and Minimizing Exposure.

To the extent practicable, manufacturing, processing and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) shall be located inside, or protected by a storm-resistant covering to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff. Note: Eliminating exposure at all industrial areas may make the facility eligible for the "Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure" provision of 9VAC25-31-120 E, thereby eliminating the need to have a permit.

iii. Preventive Maintenance

The permittee shall have a preventive maintenance program that includes regular inspection, testing, maintenance and repairing of all industrial equipment and systems to avoid situations that could result in leaks, spills and other releases of pollutants in storm water discharge from the facility. This program is in addition to the specific control measure maintenance required under Part I.B.4.c.

iv. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

The plan shall describe the procedures that will be followed for preventing and responding to spills and leaks, including:

- Preventive measures, such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling;
- Response procedures, including notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency agencies, and regulatory agencies, and procedures for stopping, containing and cleaning up spills. Measures for cleaning up hazardous material spills or leaks shall be consistent with applicable RCRA regulations at 40 CFR Part 264 and 40 CFR Part 265. Employees who may cause, detect or respond to a spill or leak shall be trained in these procedures and have necessary spill response equipment available. If possible, one of these individuals shall be a member of the Pollution Prevention Team;
- Procedures for plainly labeling containers (e.g., "used Oil," "Spent Solvents," "Fertilizers and Pesticides," etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur; and
- Contact information for individuals and agencies that must be notified in the event of a spill shall be

included in the SWPPP, and in other locations where it will be readily available.

v. Routine Facility Inspections

Facility personnel who possess the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities that could impact storm water quality at the facility, and who can also evaluate the effectiveness of control measures shall regularly inspect all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water.

These inspections are in addition to, or as part of, the comprehensive site evaluation required under Part I.C.4.d. At least one member of the Pollution Prevention Team shall participate in the routine facility inspections.

The inspection frequency shall be specified in the plan based upon a consideration of the level of industrial activity at the facility, but shall be a minimum of quarterly unless more frequent intervals are specified elsewhere in the permit or written approval is received from the Department for less frequent intervals. At least once each calendar year, the routine facility inspection must be conducted during a period when a storm water discharge is occurring.

Any deficiencies in the implementation of the SWPPP that are found shall be corrected as soon as practicable, but not later than within 30 days of the inspection, unless permission for a later date is granted in writing by the Director. The results of the inspections shall be documented in the SWPPP, and shall include at a minimum:

- The inspection date and time;
- The name and signature of the inspector(s);
- Weather information and a description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;
- Any previously unidentified discharges of pollutants from the site;

- 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.

vi. Employee Training

The permittee shall implement a storm water employee training program for the facility. The SWPPP shall include a schedule for all types of necessary training, and shall document all training sessions and the employees who received the training. Training shall be provided for all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, and for employees who are responsible for implementing activities identified in the SWPPP (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel, etc.). The training shall cover the components and goals of the SWPPP, and include such topics as spill response, good housekeeping, material management practices, control measure operation and maintenance, etc. The SWPPP shall include a summary of any training performed.

vii. Sediment and Erosion Control

The plan shall identify areas at the facility that, due to topography, land disturbance (e.g., construction, landscaping, site grading), or other factors, have a potential for soil erosion. The permittee shall identify and implement structural, vegetative, and stabilization control measures to prevent or control on-site and off-site erosion and sedimentation. Flow velocity dissipation devices shall be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel if the flows would otherwise create erosive conditions.

viii. Management of Runoff

The plan shall describe the storm water runoff management practices (i.e.,



permanent structural control measures) for the facility. These types of control measures are typically used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise reduce pollutants in storm water discharges from the site.

Structural control measures may require a separate permit under §404 of the CWA and the Virginia Water Protection Permit Program Regulation (9 VAC 25-210) before installation begins.

- ix. Dust suppression and vehicle tracking of industrial materials. The permittee shall implement control measures to minimize the generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials. Storm water collected on site may be used for the purposes of dust suppression or for spraying stockpiles. Potable water, well water and uncontaminated reuse water may also be used for this purpose. There shall be no direct discharge to surface waters from dust suppression activities or as a result of spraying stockpiles.

c. Maintenance

The SWPPP shall include a description of procedures and a regular schedule for preventive maintenance of all control measures, and shall include a description of the back-up practices that are in place should a runoff event occur while a control measure is off-line. The effectiveness of nonstructural control measure shall also be maintained by appropriate means (e.g., spill response supplies available and personnel trained, etc.).

All control measures identified in the SWPPP shall be maintained in effective operating condition and shall be observed at least annually during active operation (i.e., during a storm water runoff event) to ensure that they are functioning correctly. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations shall be observed. The observations shall be documented in the SWPPP.

If site inspections required by Part I.C.4.b.(6)(b)v. or Part I.C.4.d. identify control measures that are not operating effectively, repairs or maintenance shall be performed before the next anticipated storm event. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is not possible, maintenance shall be scheduled and accomplished as soon as practicable. In the interim, back-up measures shall be employed and documented in the SWPPP until repairs or maintenance is complete.

Documentation shall be kept with the SWPPP of maintenance and repairs of control measures, including the date(s) of regular maintenance, date(s) of discovery of areas in need of repair or replacement, date(s) for repairs, date(s) that the control measure(s) returned to full function, and the justification for any extended maintenance or repair schedules.

d. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

The permittee shall conduct comprehensive site compliance evaluations at least once each calendar year. The evaluations shall be done by qualified personnel who possess the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities that could impact storm water quality at the facility, and who can also evaluate the effectiveness of control measures. The personnel conducting the evaluations may be either facility employees or outside personnel hired by the facility.

(1) Scope of the Compliance Evaluation.

Evaluations shall include all areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, as identified in Part I.C.4.b.(3). The personnel shall evaluate:

- (a) Industrial materials, residue or trash that may have or could come into contact with storm water;
- (b) Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, barrels, tanks or other containers that have occurred within the past three years;
- (c) Off-site tracking of industrial or waste materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;
- (d) Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure, to exposed areas;
- (e) Evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system;
- (f) Evidence of pollutants discharging to surface waters at all facility outfalls, and the condition of and around the outfall, including flow dissipation measures to prevent scouring;
- (g) Review of storm water related training performed, inspections completed, maintenance performed, quarterly visual examinations, and effective operation of control measures, including BMPs; and

- (h) Results of both visual and any analytical monitoring done during the past year shall be taken into consideration during the evaluation.
  - (2) Based on the results of the evaluation, the SWPPP shall be modified as necessary (e.g., show additional controls on the map required by Part I.C.4.b.(2)(c); revise the description of controls required by Part I.C.4.b.(6) to include additional or modified control measures designed to correct problems identified). Revisions to the SWPPP shall be completed within 30 days following the evaluation, unless permission for a later date is granted in writing by the Director. If existing control measures need to be modified or if additional control measures are necessary, implementation shall be completed before the next anticipated storm event, if practicable, but not more than 60 days after completion of the comprehensive site evaluation, unless permission for a later date is granted in writing by DEQ;
  - (3) Compliance Evaluation Report

A report shall be written summarizing the scope of the evaluation, name(s) of personnel making the evaluation, the date of the evaluation, and all observations relating to the implementation of the SWPPP, including elements stipulated in Parts I.C.4.d.(1)(a) through (h) above. Observations shall include such things as: the location(s) of discharges of pollutants from the site; location(s) of previously unidentified sources of pollutants; location(s) of control measures that need to be maintained or repaired; location(s) of failed control measures that need replacement; and location(s) where additional control measures are needed. The report shall identify any incidents of noncompliance that were observed. Where a report does not identify any incidents of noncompliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the SWPPP and this permit. The report shall be signed in accordance with Part III.K. and maintained with the SWPPP.
  - (4) Where compliance evaluation schedules overlap with routine inspections required under Part I.C.4.b.(6)(b)v., the annual compliance evaluation may be used as one of the routine inspections.
- e. Signature and Plan Review
- (1) Signature and location

The SWPPP, including revisions to the SWPPP to document any corrective actions taken as required by Part I.C.3.i. (Corrective Actions), shall be signed

in accordance with Part III.K. (Signatory Requirements in Conditions Applicable to All VPDES Permits), dated, and retained on-site at the facility covered by this permit in accordance with Part III.B.2. (Records in Conditions Applicable to All VPDES Permits). All other changes to the SWPPP, and other permit compliance documentation, shall be signed and dated by the person preparing the change or documentation.

(2) Availability

The permittee shall retain a copy of the current SWPPP required by this permit at the facility, and it shall be immediately available to the DEQ, EPA or the operator of an MS4 receiving discharges from the site at the time of an onsite inspection or upon request.

(3) Required Modifications

The permittee shall modify the SWPPP whenever necessary to address any corrective actions required by Part I.C.3.i. Changes to the SWPPP shall be made in accordance with the corrective action deadlines in Part I.C.3.i., and shall be signed and dated in accordance with Part III K.

The Director may notify the permittee at any time that the SWPPP, control measures, or other components of the facility's storm water program do not meet one or more of the requirements of this permit. The notification shall identify specific provisions of the permit that are not being met, and may include required modifications to the storm water program, additional monitoring requirements, and special reporting requirements. The permittee shall make any required changes to the SWPPP within 60 days of receipt of such notification, unless permission for a later date is granted in writing by the Director, and shall submit a written certification to the Director that the requested changes have been made.

f. Maintaining an Updated SWPPP.

(1) The permittee shall review and amend the SWPPP as appropriate whenever:

(a) There is construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at the facility that has a significant effect on the discharge, or the potential for the discharge, of pollutants from the facility;

(b) Routine inspections or compliance evaluations determine that there are deficiencies in the control measures, including BMPs;

- (c) Inspections by local, state, or federal officials determine that modifications to the SWPPP are necessary;
    - (d) There is a spill, leak or other release at the facility; or
    - (e) There is an unauthorized discharge from the facility.
  - (2) SWPPP modifications shall be made within 30 calendar days after discovery, observation or event requiring a SWPPP modification. Implementation of new or modified control measures (distinct from regular preventive maintenance of existing control measures described in Part I.C.4.b.(6)(b)iii. shall be initiated before the next storm event if possible, but no later than 60 days after discovery, or as otherwise provided or approved by the Director. The amount of time taken to modify a control measure or implement additional control measures shall be documented in the SWPPP.
  - (3) If the SWPPP modification is based on a release or unauthorized discharge, include a description and date of the release, the circumstances leading to the release, actions taken in response to the release, and measures to prevent the recurrence of such releases. Unauthorized releases and discharges are subject to the reporting requirements of Part III.G. of this permit.
5. Specific Industrial Sector Storm Water Conditions
- a. Hazardous Waste Management and Disposal Facilities
    - (1) Discharges Covered Under this Section.

The requirements listed under this section apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that store or prepare for disposal of hazardous wastes off-site, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA (Industrial Activity Code "HZ").
    - (2) Special Conditions

Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges

In addition to the general prohibition of non-storm water discharges in Part I.C.3.f., the following discharges are not covered by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory-derived wastewater and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas

that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the handling and disposal preparation facility.

(3) Benchmark Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Permittees with hazardous waste handling, storage, or disposal facilities are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutants of concern listed below. See Part I.C.2. for applicable benchmark concentration values.

*Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Total Suspended Solids, Total Organic Carbon, Total Recoverable Arsenic, Total Recoverable Cadmium, Total Cyanide, Total Recoverable Lead, Total Recoverable Magnesium, Total Recoverable Mercury, Total Recoverable Selenium, and Total Recoverable Silver*

b. Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities and Material Recovery Facilities (MRF).

(1) Discharges Covered Under this Section.

The requirements listed under this section apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that are engaged in the processing, reclaiming and wholesale distribution of scrap and waste materials such as ferrous and nonferrous metals, paper, plastic, cardboard, glass, animal hides (these types of activities are typically identified as SIC Code 5093), and facilities that are engaged in reclaiming and recycling liquid wastes such as used oil, antifreeze, mineral spirits, and industrial solvents (also identified as SIC Code 5093). Separate permit requirements have been established for recycling facilities that only receive source-separated recyclable materials primarily from nonindustrial and residential sources (also identified as SIC Code 5093) (e.g., common consumer products including paper, newspaper, glass, cardboard, plastic containers, aluminum and tin cans).

(2) Special Conditions

Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges

In addition to the general non-storm water prohibition in Part I.C.3.f. non-storm water discharges from turnings containment areas are not covered by this permit (see Part I.C.5.b.(3)(b)iii.). Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate VPDES permit.

(3) Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

In addition to the requirements of Part I.C.4.b., all facilities are required to comply with the general

SWPPP requirement in Part I.C.5.b.(1) of this subsection. Parts I.C.5.b.(3)(b) through I.C.5.b.(3)(d) of this subsection have SWPPP requirements for specific types of recycling facilities. The permittee shall implement and describe in the SWPPP a program to address those items that apply. Included are lists of control measure options that, along with any functional equivalents, shall be considered for implementation.

(a) Site Description

Site Map

The site map shall identify the locations where any of the following activities or sources may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: scrap and waste material storage, outdoor scrap and waste processing equipment, and containment areas for turnings exposed to cutting fluids.

(b) Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities (Non-Source-Separated, Non-Liquid Recyclable Materials)

The following SWPPP special conditions have been established for facilities that receive, process and do wholesale distribution of non-liquid recyclable wastes (e.g., ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard and paper). These facilities may receive both non-recyclable and recyclable materials. This section is not intended for those facilities that only accept recyclable materials primarily from nonindustrial and residential sources.

i. Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control Program

The plan shall include a recyclable and waste material inspection program to minimize the likelihood of receiving materials that may be significant pollutant sources to storm water discharges. Control measure options:

- Provide information and education flyers, brochures and pamphlets to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on draining and properly disposing of residual fluids prior to delivery to the facility (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators, and transmissions, oil-filled transformers, and individual

containers or drums), and on removal of mercury switches prior to delivery to the facility;

- Establish procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming in contact with precipitation or runoff;
- Establish procedures for accepting scrap lead-acid batteries. Additional requirements for the handling, storage and disposal or recycling of batteries are contained in the scrap lead-acid battery program provisions in Part I.C.5.b.(3)(b)vi.;
- Provide training targeted for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials; and
- Establish procedures to ensure that liquid wastes, including used oil, are stored in materially compatible and non-leaking containers and disposed or recycled in accordance with all requirements under the Resource Recovery and Conservation Act (RCRA), and other state or local requirements.

ii. Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles  
(Outdoor Storage)

The plan shall describe measures and controls to minimize contact of storm water runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials and non-recyclable wastes. Control measure options:

- Permanent or semi-permanent covers;
- The use of sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants;
- Diversion of runoff away from storage areas via dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts and surface grading;
- Silt fencing; and
- Oil/water separators, sumps and dry adsorbents for areas where potential



sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automotive engine storage areas).

iii. Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids (Outdoor Storage)

The plan shall implement measures necessary to minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids. Control measure options (use singularly or in combination):

- Storage of all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover. Storm water discharges from these areas are permitted provided the runoff is first treated by an oil/water separator or its equivalent. Procedures to collect, handle, and dispose or recycle residual fluids that may be present shall be identified in the plan; or
- Establish dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids. Storm water runoff from these areas can be discharged provided: the containment areas are constructed of either concrete, asphalt or other equivalent type of impermeable material; there is a barrier around the perimeter of the containment areas to prevent contact with storm water runoff (e.g., berms, curbing, elevated pads, etc.); there is a drainage collection system for runoff generated from containment areas; there is a schedule to maintain the oil/water separator (or equivalent); and procedures are identified for the proper disposal or recycling of collected residual fluids.

iv. Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Covered or Indoor Storage)

The plan shall address measures and controls to minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover from coming in contact with surface runoff. Control measure options:

Good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbent or wet vacuum cleanup methods, to contain, dispose, or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, or mercury spill kits from storage of mercury switches;

Prohibiting the practice of allowing washwater from tipping floors or other processing areas from discharging to the storm sewer system; and disconnecting or sealing off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.

v. Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas

The plan shall include measures and controls to minimize surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. In the case of processing equipment that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding facilities), the plan shall describe measures to minimize the contact of residual fluids and accumulated particulate matter with runoff (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, etc.). Control measure options:

- A schedule of regular inspections of equipment for leaks, spills, malfunctioning, worn or corroded parts or equipment;
- A preventive maintenance program for processing equipment;
- Removal of mercury switches from the hood and trunk lighting units, and removal of anti-lock brake system units containing mercury switches;
- Use of dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and to dispose of or recycle spilled or leaking fluids, or use of mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches;
- Installation of low-level alarms or other equivalent protection devices on unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity. Alternatively, provide secondary

containment with sufficient volume to contain the entire volume of the reservoir.

- Containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading to minimize contact of storm water runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials;
- Oil/water separators or sumps;
- Permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease;
- Retention and detention basins or ponds, sediment traps, vegetated swales or strips, to facilitate pollutant settling and filtration; and
- Catch basin filters or sand filters.

vi. Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program

The plan shall address measures and controls for the proper handling, storage and disposal of scrap lead-acid batteries. Control measure options:

- Segregate scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials;
- A description of procedures and measures for the proper handling, storage and disposal of cracked or broken batteries;
- A description of measures to collect and dispose of leaking lead-acid battery fluid;
- A description of measures to minimize and, whenever possible, eliminate exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; and
- A description of employee training for the management of scrap batteries.

vii. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

The SWPPP shall include measures to minimize storm water contamination at loading and unloading areas, and from equipment or container failures. Control measure options:

- Description of spill prevention and response measures to address areas that are potential sources of fluid leaks or spills;
- Immediate containment and cleanup of spills and leaks. If malfunctioning equipment is responsible for the spill or leak, repairs shall also be conducted as soon as possible;
- Cleanup procedures shall be identified in the plan, including the use of dry absorbents. Where dry absorbent cleanup methods are used, an adequate supply of dry absorbent material shall be maintained on-site. Used absorbent material shall be disposed of properly;
- Drums containing liquids, especially oil and lubricants, shall be stored: indoors; in a bermed area; in overpack containers or spill pallets, or in similar containment devices;
- Overfill prevention devices shall be installed on all fuel pumps or tanks;
- Drip pans or equivalent measures shall be placed under any leaking piece of stationary equipment until the leak is repaired. The drip pans shall be inspected for leaks and potential overflow and all liquids properly disposed of in accordance with RCRA requirements; and
- An alarm or pump shut off system shall be installed on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in order to prevent draining the tank contents in the event of a line break.

Alternatively, the equipment may have a secondary containment system capable of containing the contents of the hydraulic reservoir plus adequate freeboard for precipitation. A mercury spill kit shall be used for any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas.

viii. Inspection Program

All designated areas of the facility and equipment identified in the plan shall be inspected at least quarterly. The requirement for routine facility inspections is waived for facilities that have maintained an active VEEP E3/E4 status.

(c) Waste Recycling Facilities (Liquid Recyclable Materials)

i. Waste Material Storage (Indoor)

The plan shall include measures and controls to minimize or eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and surface runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. Control measure options:

- Procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking);
- A sufficient supply of dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spilled or leaked materials (note: spilled or leaking mercury should never be vacuumed);
- An appropriate containment structure, such as trenches, curbing, gutters or other equivalent measures; and
- A drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, or manually operated valves), to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas. Drainage shall be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility, sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly. Discharges from these areas may require coverage under a separate VPDES permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.

ii. Waste Material Storage (Outdoor)

The plan shall describe measures and controls to minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of

other existing plans such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. Discharges of precipitation from containment areas containing used oil shall also be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112. Control measure options:

- Appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the volume of the largest single tank, with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation;
- Drainage control and other diversionary structures;
- For storage tanks, provide corrosion protection or leak detection systems; and
- Dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills

iii. Truck and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas

The plan shall describe measures and controls to minimize pollutants in discharges from truck and rail car loading and unloading areas. The plan shall also address measures to clean up minor spills and leaks resulting from the transfer of liquid wastes. Control measure options:

- Containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or runoff; and
- Use of dry cleanup methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, or runoff controls.

iv. Inspections

Inspections shall be made quarterly and shall also include all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated or disposed that are exposed to either precipitation or storm water runoff. The requirement for routine facility inspections is

waived for facilities that have maintained an active VEEP E3/E4 status.

(d) Recycling Facilities (Source Separated Materials)

The following SWPPP special conditions have been established for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclable materials primarily from nonindustrial and residential sources.

i. Inbound Recyclable Material Control

The plan shall include an inbound materials inspection program to minimize the likelihood of receiving non-recyclable materials (e.g., hazardous materials) that may be a significant source of pollutants in surface runoff. Control measure options:

- Provide information and education measures to inform suppliers of recyclable materials on the types of materials that are acceptable and those that are not acceptable;
- A description of training measures for drivers responsible for pickup of recyclable materials;
- Clearly mark public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted;
- Rejecting non-recyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source; and
- Establish procedures for the handling and disposal of Non-recyclable materials.

ii. Outdoor Storage

The plan shall include procedures to minimize the exposure of recyclable materials to surface runoff and precipitation. The plan shall include good housekeeping measures to prevent the accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas.

Control measure options:

- Provide totally enclosed drop-off containers for the public;
- Install a sump and pump with each containment pit, and treat or discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system;
- Provide dikes and curbs for secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable waste paper);
- Divert surface runoff away from outside material storage areas;
- Provide covers over containment bins, dumpsters, roll-off boxes; and
- Store the equivalent one-day's volume of recyclable materials indoors.

iii. Indoor Storage and Material Processing

The plan shall include measures to minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas. Control measure options:

- Schedule routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas;
- Prohibit a practice of allowing tipping floor washwaters from draining to any portion of the storm sewer system; and
- Provide employee training on pollution prevention practices.

iv. Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance

The plan shall also provide for control measures in those areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance is occurring outdoors. Control measure options:

- Prohibit vehicle and equipment washwater from discharging to the storm sewer system;



- Minimize or eliminate outdoor maintenance areas, wherever possible;
- Establish spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas;
- Avoid topping off fuel tanks;
- Divert runoff from fueling areas;
- Store lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors; and
- Provide employee training on proper, handling, storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

(4) Benchmark Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities, both source-separated and non-source-separated facilities, are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in below. See Part I.C.2. for appropriate benchmark concentration values.

*Total Suspended Solids, Total Recoverable Aluminum, Total Recoverable Cadmium, Total Recoverable Chromium, Total Recoverable Copper, Total Recoverable Iron, Total Recoverable Lead, and Total Recoverable Zinc*

c. Land Transportation and Warehousing

(1) Discharges Covered Under this Section

The requirements listed under this section apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from ground transportation facilities and rail transportation facilities (generally identified by SIC Codes 40, 41, 42, 43, and 5171), that have vehicle and equipment maintenance shops (vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication) or equipment cleaning operations. Also covered under this section are facilities found under SIC Codes 4221 through 4225 (public warehousing and storage) that do not have vehicle and equipment maintenance shops or equipment cleaning operations.

(2) Special Conditions

Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges

This permit does not authorize the discharge of vehicle, equipment, or surface washwater, including

tank-cleaning operations. Such discharges must be authorized under a separate VPDES permit, discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or recycled on-site.

(3) Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

In addition to the requirements of Part I.C.4.b., the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

(a) Site Description

Site Map

The site map shall identify the locations of any of the following activities and indicate whether the activities may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: fueling stations; vehicle and equipment maintenance or cleaning areas; storage areas for vehicle and equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks; loading and unloading areas; areas where treatment, storage or disposal of wastes occur; liquid storage tanks; processing areas; and storage areas.

(b) Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The plan shall describe and assess the potential for the following to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges: on-site waste storage or disposal; dirt or gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance; plumbing connections between shop floor drains and the storm water conveyance system; and fueling areas.

(c) Storm Water Controls

i. Good Housekeeping

- Vehicle and equipment storage areas. The storage of vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance with actual or potential fluid leaks shall be confined to designated areas (delineated on the site map). The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): the use of drip pans under vehicles and equipment; indoor storage of vehicles and equipment; installation of berms or dikes; use of absorbents; roofing or covering storage areas; and cleaning pavement surface to remove oil and grease.

- Fueling Areas

The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from fueling areas. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area; using spill and overflow protection and cleanup equipment; minimizing storm water runoff to the fueling area; using dry cleanup methods; and treating or recycling collected storm water runoff.

- Material Storage Areas

Storage vessels of all materials (e.g., for used oil or oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) shall be maintained in good condition, so as to prevent contamination of storm water, and plainly labeled (e.g., "used oil," "spent solvents," etc.). The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): indoor storage of the materials; installation of berms and dikes around the areas, minimizing runoff of storm water to the areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating or recycling the collected storm water runoff.

- Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas

The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle and equipment cleaning. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): performing all cleaning operations indoors; covering the cleaning operation; ensuring that all washwaters drain to a proper collection system (i.e., not the storm water drainage system unless VPDES permitted); and treating or recycling the collected storm water runoff.

- Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas

The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle and equipment maintenance. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): performing maintenance activities indoors; using drip pans; keeping an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; prohibiting wet clean up practices where the practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to storm water drainage systems; using dry cleanup methods; treating or recycling collected storm water runoff; and minimizing runoff and runoff of storm water to maintenance areas.

- Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas

The plan shall describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from areas used for locomotive sanding. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): covering sanding areas; minimizing storm water runoff and runoff; or appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the off-site transport of sanding material by storm water.

ii. Routine Facility Inspections

The following areas and activities shall be included in all inspections: storage area for vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance; fueling areas; indoor and outdoor vehicle and equipment maintenance areas; material storage areas; vehicle and equipment cleaning areas; and loading and unloading areas.

iii. Employee Training

Employee training shall take place, at a minimum, annually (once per calendar

year). Employee training shall address the following as applicable: used oil and spent solvent management; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting procedures; and used battery management.

(d) Benchmark Monitoring & Reporting Requirements

Land transportation and warehousing facilities are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutants of concern listed below. Refer to Part I.C.2. for applicable benchmark concentration values.

*Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (DRO+GRO), and Total Suspended Solids*

d. Water Transportation Activities Including Ship and Boat Building, Repair, and Maintenance Yards and Facilities

(1) Discharges Covered Under this Section

The requirements listed under this section apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from water transportation facilities (generally identified by SIC Major Group 44), that have vehicle (vessel) maintenance shops or equipment cleaning operations. The water transportation industry includes facilities engaged in foreign or domestic transport of freight or passengers in deep sea or inland waters; marine cargo handling operations; ferry operations; towing and tugboat services; and marinas (SIC 4493).

The requirements listed under this section also apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activities at facilities engaged in ship and boat building, repair, and (SIC Code 373). (According to the U.S. Coast Guard, a vessel 65 feet or greater in length is referred to as a ship and a vessel smaller than 65 feet is a boat.)

(2) Special Conditions

Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges

In addition to the general non-storm water prohibition in Part I.C.3.f. the following discharges are not covered by this permit unless specifically authorized elsewhere: bilge and ballast water, pressure wash water (see Part I.B.8.a.), sanitary wastes [see Part I.B.7.f.(1)(a)], and cooling water originating from vessels (see Part I.B.7.b.).

- (3) Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements  
In addition to the requirements of Part I.C.4.b., the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

(a) Site Description

i. Site Map

The site map shall identify the locations where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance or repair; vessel maintenance or repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

ii. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The plan shall describe the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (i.e., welding, metal fabricating); and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, painting).

(b) Storm Water Controls

i. Good Housekeeping

- Pressure Washing Area

As defined by this section of the permit, process wastewater related to hull work at water transportation facilities shall be any water used on a vessel's hull for any purpose, regardless of application pressure, including but not limited to the activities of removing marine salts, sediments, marine growth and paint, or other hull, weather deck, or superstructure cleaning activities using water, such as preparing those areas for inspection or work (cutting, welding, grinding, coating, etc.). The discharge water shall be permitted as a process wastewater by a separate VPDES permit.

- Blasting and Painting Areas

The permittee shall describe and implement measures to prevent spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray from discharging into the receiving water or the storm sewer system. The permittee may consider containing all blasting or painting activities, or the use of other measures to prevent or minimize the discharge of contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). Storm water conveyances shall be regularly cleaned to remove deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips. The plan shall include any standard operating practices with regard to blasting and painting activities, such as the prohibition of uncontained blasting or painting over open water, or the prohibition of blasting or painting during windy conditions which can render containment ineffective.

- Material Storage Areas

All containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) shall be plainly labeled and stored in a protected, secure location away from drains. The permittee shall describe and implement measures to prevent or minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. The plan shall specify which materials are stored indoors and consider containment or enclosure for materials that are stored outdoors. The permittee shall consider implementing an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials on-site. Where abrasive blasting is performed, the plan shall specifically include a discussion on the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility.

- Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas  
The permittee shall describe and implement measures to prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalent): performing all maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor using dry cleanup methods; and treating or recycling storm water runoff collected from the maintenance area.
- Material Handling Areas  
The permittee shall describe and implement measures to prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas; using spill and overflow protection; mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed); and minimizing runoff of storm water to material handling areas.
- Vessel Haul-Outs for Drydocking Facilities and Activities  
The plan shall address the routine maintenance and cleaning of the vessel haul-out for drydocking facilities to minimize the potential for pollutants in the storm water runoff. The plan shall describe the procedures for cleaning the accessible areas of the vessel haul-out for drydocking facilities prior to movement of vessel(s) and final cleanup after the vessel(s) is/are



removed and the vessel haul-out for drydocking facilities are emptied. Cleanup procedures for oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring at the vessel haul-out for drydocking facilities shall also be included within the plan. The permittee shall consider the following measures (or their equivalents): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from the accessible areas of the vessel haul-out for drydocking facilities prior to receipt of vessels; and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to contain or cleanup any spills.

- General Yard Area

The plan shall include a schedule for routine yard maintenance and cleanup. Scrap metal, wood, plastic, miscellaneous trash, paper, glass, industrial scrap, insulation, welding rods, packaging, etc., shall be routinely removed from the general yard area.

ii. Preventative Maintenance

As part of the facility's preventive maintenance program, storm water management devices shall be inspected and maintained in a timely manner (e.g., oil/water separators and sediment traps cleaned to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips and solids are intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system). Facility equipment and systems shall also be inspected and tested to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

iii. Routine Facility Inspections

The following areas shall be included in all quarterly inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; vessel haul-out for drydocking area; and general yard area. The requirement for routine

facility inspections is waived for facilities that have maintained an active VEEP E3/E4 status.

iv. Employee Training

Training shall address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management; spent solvent management; disposal of spent abrasives; disposal of vessel wastewaters; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; painting and blasting procedures; and used battery management.

(4) Benchmark Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Water transportation facilities are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutants of concern listed below. Refer to Part I.C.2. for applicable benchmark concentration values.

*Total Suspended Solids, Total Recoverable Copper and Total Recoverable Zinc*

e. Air Transportation

(1) Discharges Covered Under this Section

The requirements listed under this section apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from air transportation facilities including airports, airport terminal services, air transportation (scheduled and nonscheduled), flying fields, air courier services, and establishments engaged in operating and maintaining airports, and servicing, repairing or maintaining aircraft (generally classified under SIC Code 45), which have vehicle maintenance shops, material handling facilities, equipment cleaning operations, or airport or aircraft deicing or anti-icing operations. For the purpose of this section, the term "deicing" is defined as the process to remove frost, snow, or ice and "anti-icing" is the process which prevents the accumulation of frost, snow, or ice. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or deicing or anti-icing operations are addressed under this section.

(2) Special Definitions

The following definitions are only for this section of the permit:

"Aircraft deicing fluid" or "ADF" means a fluid (other than hot water) applied to aircraft to remove or prevent any accumulation of snow or ice on the aircraft. This includes deicing and anti-icing fluids.

"Airfield pavement" means all paved surfaces on the airside of an airport.

"Airside" means the part of an airport directly involved in the arrival and departure of aircraft, including runways, taxiways, aprons, and ramps.

"Annual non-propeller aircraft departures" means the average number of commercial turbine-engine aircraft that are propelled by jet (i.e., turbojet or turbofan) that take off from an airport on an annual basis, as tabulated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

"Available ADF" means 75% of the normalized Type I aircraft deicing fluid and 10% of the normalized Type IV aircraft deicing fluid, excluding aircraft deicing fluids used for defrosting or deicing for safe taxiing.

"Collection requirement" means, for new sources, the requirement for permittee to collect available ADF.

"Defrosting" means the removal of frost contamination from an aircraft when there has been no active precipitation.

"Deicing" mean procedures and practices to remove or prevent any accumulation of snow or ice on: an aircraft; or airfield pavement.

"Normalized Type I or Type IV aircraft deicing fluid" means ADF less any water added by the manufacturer or customer before ADF application.

"Primary airport" means an airport defined at 49 USC § 47102 (15).

(3) Special Conditions

Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges

In addition to the general non-storm water prohibition in Part I.C.3.f., the following discharges are not covered by this permit: aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment washwaters, and dry weather discharges of deicing or anti-icing chemicals. These discharges must be covered by a separate VPDES permit. Note: Discharge resulting from snowmelt is not a dry weather discharge.

(4) Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

SWPPPs developed for areas of the facility occupied

by tenants of the airport shall be integrated with the plan for the entire airport. For the purposes of this permit, tenants of the airport facility include airline passenger or cargo companies, fixed based operators and other parties who have contracts with the airport authority to conduct business operations on airport property and whose operations result in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. In addition to the requirements of Part I.C.4.b., the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items.

(a) Site Description

i. Site Map

The site map shall identify the location of the following activities and indicate any of the activities that may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff:

aircraft and runway deicing or anti-icing operations; fueling stations; aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning areas; and storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance.

ii. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The plan shall include a narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; aircraft and runway deicing or anti-icing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing or anti-icing stations, runways, taxiways, and ramps). Facilities which conduct deicing or anti-icing operations shall maintain a record of the types (including the safety data sheets (SDS)) and monthly quantities of deicing or anti-icing chemicals used, either as measured amounts, or in the absence of metering, as estimated amounts. This includes all deicing or anti-icing chemicals, not just glycols and urea (e.g., potassium acetate). Tenants and fixed-base operators who conduct deicing or anti-icing operations shall provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion in the storm water pollution prevention plan for the entire facility.

iii. Deicing Season

The SWPPP shall define the average seasonal timeframe (e.g., December-February, October-March, etc.) during which deicing activities typically occur at the facility. Implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections, and effluent limitation monitoring shall be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season.

(b) Storm Water Controls

i. Good Housekeeping

- Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas

The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of storm water runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangars). Appropriate control measures (or their equivalents) shall be implemented, such as the following practices: performing maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the maintenance areas; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; preventing the practice of hosing down the apron or hangar floor; using dry cleanup methods; and collecting the storm water runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.

- Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and Equipment Cleaning Areas

Permittees shall ensure that cleaning of equipment is conducted in designated areas only and clearly identify these areas on the ground and delineate them on the site map. The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize the contamination of the storm water runoff from cleaning areas.

- Aircraft, Ground Vehicle, and  
Equipment Storage Areas

The storage of aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance shall be confined to designated areas (delineated on the site map). Appropriate control measures, including any BMPs (or their equivalents) shall be implemented, such as the following practices: indoor storage of aircraft and ground vehicles; the use of drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks; and perimeter drains, dikes or berms surrounding storage areas.

- Material Storage Areas

Storage vessels of all materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) shall be maintained in good condition, so as to prevent or minimize contamination of storm water, and plainly labeled (e.g., "used oil," "Contaminated Jet A," etc.). The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of precipitation or runoff from storage areas. Appropriate control measures (or their equivalents) shall be implemented, such as the following practices: indoor storage of materials; centralized storage areas for waste materials; and installation of berms and dikes around storage areas.

- Airport Fuel System and Fueling  
Areas

The permittee shall describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize the discharge of fuels to the storm sewer or surface waters resulting from fuel servicing activities or other operations conducted in support of the airport fuel system. Appropriate control measures (or their equivalents) shall be implemented, such as the following practices: implementing spill and

overflow practices (e.g., placing absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations); using dry cleanup methods; and collecting the storm water runoff.

ii. Source Reduction

The permittee shall minimize, and where practicable eliminate, the use of urea and glycol-based deicing or anti-icing chemicals in order to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing or anti-icing chemicals used and lessen the environmental impact. Chemical options to replace ethylene glycol, propylene glycol and urea include: potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; anhydrous sodium acetate.

- Runway Deicing Operations

The permittee shall minimize contamination of storm water runoff from runways as a result of deicing operations. The permittee shall evaluate present application rates to ensure against excessive over application by analyzing application rates and adjusting as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. Appropriate control measures, (or their equivalents) shall be implemented, such as the following practices: metered application of chemicals; pre-wetting dry chemical constituents prior to application; installation of runway ice detection systems; implementing anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup.

- Aircraft Deicing Operations

The permittee shall minimize contamination of storm water runoff from aircraft deicing operations. The permittee shall determine whether excessive application of deicing chemicals occurs, and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. This evaluation shall be carried out by the personnel most familiar with the particular aircraft and flight operations in question (versus an outside entity such as the airport

authority). The use of alternative deicing or anti-icing agents as well as containment measures for all applied chemicals shall be considered. Appropriate control measures (or their equivalents) shall be implemented for reducing deicing fluid use, such as the following practices: forced-air deicing systems; computer-controlled fixed-gantry systems; infrared technology; hot water; varying glycol content to air temperature; enclosed-basket deicing trucks; mechanical methods; solar radiation; hangar storage; aircraft covers; and thermal blankets for MD-80s and DC-9s. The use of ice-detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems shall also be considered where practicable.

iii. Management of Runoff

Where deicing operations occur, the permittee shall implement a program to control or manage contaminated runoff to minimize the amount of pollutants being discharged from the site. The plan shall describe the controls used for collecting or containing contaminated melt water from collection areas used for disposal of contaminated snow. The following control measure options (or their equivalents) shall be considered: establishing a dedicated deicing facility with a runoff collection and recovery system; using vacuum or collection trucks; storing contaminated storm water or deicing fluids in tanks and releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works; collecting contaminated runoff in a wet pond for biochemical decomposition (be aware of attracting wildlife that may prove hazardous to flight operations); and directing runoff into vegetative swales or other infiltration measures. The plan shall consider the recovery of deicing and anti-icing materials when these materials are applied during non-precipitation events (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains, etc.) to prevent these materials from later



becoming a source of storm water contamination. Used deicing fluid shall be recycled whenever possible.

iv. Routine Facility Inspections

The inspection frequency shall be specified in the plan. At a minimum, inspections shall be conducted once per month during deicing and anti-icing season (e.g., October through April for most airports). If deicing occurs before or after this period, the inspections shall be expanded to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used.

v. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

The annual site compliance evaluations shall be conducted by qualified facility personnel during periods of actual deicing operations, if possible. If not practicable during active deicing or if the weather is too inclement, the evaluations shall be conducted when deicing operations are likely to occur and the materials and equipment for deicing are in place.

(c) Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping Requirements

i. Demonstrating compliance with the ADF collection requirement for dischargers subject to the requirements in Part I.B.12.d. of this permit.

- The permittee shall maintain records with the SWPPP to demonstrate that the airport is operating and maintaining one or more centralized deicing locations, and shall certify this annually to the board. The certification shall be signed in accordance with Part III.K., and a copy of the certification shall be kept with the SWPPP.
- The centralized deicing location technology shall be operated and maintained according to the technical specifications set forth below. The demonstration and valid certification are sufficient to meet the applicable collection requirement without the

permittee having to determine the numeric percentage of available ADF collected.

- Each centralized deicing location(s) shall be sized and sited in accordance with all applicable FAA advisory circulars.
- Drainage valves associated with the centralized deicing location(s) shall be activated before deicing activities commence, to collect available ADF.
- The centralized deicing location(s) and associated collection equipment shall be installed and maintained per any applicable manufacturers' instructions, and shall be inspected, at a minimum, at the beginning of each deicing season to ensure that the pad and associated equipment are in working condition.
- All aircraft deicing shall take place at a centralized deicing location, with the exception of defrosting and deicing for safe taxiing.

ii. The permittee shall maintain records with the SWPPP on the volume of ADF sprayed and the amount of available ADF collected in order to determine compliance with the collection requirement, and shall report this information annually to the DEQ consistent with the requirements of Part I.B.12.d. of this permit.

(5) Benchmark Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Storm water discharges from those portions of air transportation facilities where vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), and equipment cleaning is performed shall be sampled for the parameters listed below. Note: The benchmark monitoring requirements apply year round, are not limited to the deicing season, and appear in Part I.C.2. of this permit.

*Total Suspended Solids and Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (DRO+GRO)*

f. Transportation Equipment, Industrial, or Commercial Machinery

(1) Discharges Covered Under this Section

The requirements listed under this section apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from transportation equipment, industrial or commercial machinery manufacturing facilities [commonly described by SIC Major Group 35 (except SIC Code 357), and SIC Major Group 37 (except SIC Code 373)].

(2) Additional Requirements

In addition to the requirements of Part I.C.4., the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following item: site map. The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations.

(3) Benchmark Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Transportation equipment manufacturing facilities are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutants of concern listed below. The appropriate benchmark concentration values appear in Part I.C.2. of this permit.

*Total Suspended Solids, Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (DRO+GRO), Total Recoverable Copper, and Total Recoverable Zinc*

g. Non-Classified Facilities/Storm Water Discharges Designated by the Board as Requiring Permit Coverage

(1) Discharges Covered Under this Section.

This section is used to provide permit coverage for industrial activities designated by the board as needing a storm water permit under the provisions of 9 VAC 25-31-120A.1.c. or under 9 VAC 25-31-120A.7.a.(1) or (2) of the VPDES Permit Regulation. Therefore, almost any type of storm water discharge could be covered under this sector. In this regard, the permittee identified certain ongoing industrial activities in the application as being assigned to this section since those activities did not fit under any other section under Part I.C.5. based on SIC code(s) describing the facility's industrial activities in the area draining to discrete outfall locations.

(2) Additional Requirements

No additional sector-specific requirements apply to this sector.

(3) Benchmark Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Non-classified facilities/storm water discharges designated by the board as requiring permits are

required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutants of concern listed below. The appropriate benchmark concentration values appear in Part I.C.2. of this permit.

*Total Suspended Solids*

A. EFFLUENT MONITORING, LIMITATIONS, AND OTHER SPECIAL CONDITION  
REQUIREMENTS PERTAINING TO GROUNDWATER DEWATERING IN SUPPORT OF  
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AT NAVAL STATION NORFOLK AND TENANT ACTIVITIES

1. Applicability

The following types of construction projects, where dewatering of potentially contaminated groundwaters are required, are authorized under Part II.A. of this permit, subject to the following permit conditions:

- a. Emergency maintenance or repairs of mission-critical in-ground facilities' infrastructure(s);
- b. Utility infrastructure (linear and fixed) installation, maintenance and repair in areas of known groundwater contamination;
- c. Foundation placement or other necessary construction activities required for new buildings or new structural features for existing buildings;
- d. Removal of existing buildings, foundations, or other in-ground structural features where demolition activities are required; and
- e. In all cases, dewatering projects shall be managed to control the volume and velocity of the final treated wastewater discharge, including peak flow rates and total volume to minimize, to the extent practicable, damage or erosion at established internal storm water conveyances, or exposed downstream ditches, channels, and stream banks.

2. Filing for Initial Coverage Under Series 700 Outfall Designation(s), Termination of Project-Specific Outfall Designations, and Continuance of Coverage for Project-Specific Outfall Designations

- a. Outfall Designations for Discharges from Project-Specific Construction Site(s) Dewatering Project(s)

Internal point source discharges of treated groundwaters resulting from project-specific dewatering activities at Naval Station Norfolk (NSN), associated with fixed-location and linear construction projects will be identified by Series 700 outfall designations. The number of available project-specific outfall designations under the 700 series will be limited during the term of this permit to not more than thirty (30), beginning with Outfall 701 and ending with Outfall 730.

- b. Filing for Permit Coverage Under Part II.A.

Upon verification of need to obtain coverage under Part II.A. of VA0004421, the permittee shall complete Attachment B to register for permit coverage and assignment of a unique but sequential Series 700 outfall designation. Once assigned to a discrete construction project, where dewatering of groundwaters encountered by

the project are necessary, that outfall designation will remain assigned to that project until dewatering activities conclude and the site stabilized with respect to dewatering activities.

c. Termination of Coverage Under Series 700 Outfalls

- (1) Upon conclusion of dewatering activities at any construction project assigned a series outfall 700 designation, the permittee shall notify the DEQ Tidewater Regional Office, in writing, within 14 days of the completion of the project's discharge by filing a completed Attachment C, necessary to terminate use of that particular outfall designation under the terms of Part II.A.
- (2) If the discharge is directly to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), other than Naval Station Norfolk or Naval Support Activity Hampton Roads, the permittee shall also notify the MS4 owner within 14 days of the completion of the discharge, via completed Attachment C.

d. Continuation of Assigned Series 700 Outfall Designation Beyond Term of Current Permit

Series 700 outfall designations issued to completed construction dewatering projects, terminated under this permit condition, cannot be reused, during the term of subsequent reissuances of VA0004421. If a construction project's dewatering activities, to which a Series 700 outfall has been assigned, continues beyond the scheduled expiration date of this permit, that project's use of the assigned outfall designation will be continued until the project is completed and the necessary outfall termination form (Attachment C) is submitted to the DEQ TRO.

3. Licensed Treatment Plant Operator

- a. The permittee shall employ or contract at least one Class 3 Licensed Wastewater Works Operator for necessary groundwater treatment activities permitted under Part II.A. of this permit. The license shall be issued in accordance with Title 54.1 of the Code of Virginia and the regulations of the State Water Control Board for Waterworks and Wastewater Works Operators. The permittee shall notify the DEQ TRO in writing whenever the facility is not complying, or has grounds for anticipating the facility will not comply with this requirement. The notification shall include a statement of reason(s) and a prompt schedule for achieving compliance.
- b. Upon issuance of a Series 700 outfall designation under Part II.A.2.a.(2) of this permit for a specific location and construction project, a Class 3 licensed operator will be required for necessary wastewater treatment works.

4. Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual

- a. The permittee shall maintain a current operations and maintenance (O&M) Manual for the treatment works that is in accordance with VPDES Regulations, 9VAC25-31.

The O&M Manual and subsequent revisions shall include the manual effective date and meet Part III.K.2 and Part III.K.4 Signatory Requirements of this permit. Any general changes in the practices and procedures followed by the permittee shall be documented in the O&M Manual within 30 days of the effective date of the changes. The permittee shall operate the treatment works in accordance with the O&M Manual and shall make the O&M manual available to DEQ personnel for review during facility inspections. Within 30 days of a DEQ request, the current O&M Manual shall be submitted electronically to the DEQ TRO for review.

- b. The O&M manual shall detail the practices and procedures which will be followed to ensure compliance with the requirements of Parts II.A. and II.B. of this permit. This manual shall include, but not necessarily be limited to the following items, as appropriate:

- (1) Permitted Series 700 outfall locations and techniques to be employed in the collection, preservation, and analysis of project-specific treated groundwater effluent and, if necessary, sludge samples;
- (2) Procedures for measuring and recording the duration and volume of project-specific treated groundwaters discharged by any Series 700 outfall(s);
- (3) Discussion of project-specific construction site(s) best management practices (BMP) and operational controls, if applicable;
- (4) Procedures for handling, storing, and disposing of all wastes, fluids, and pollutants characterized in Part II.A.5. that will prevent those materials from reaching surface waters. List type and quantity of wastes, fluids, and pollutants (e.g. chemicals) stored at the location(s) of specific and active construction site(s) where dewatering activities are ongoing;
- (5) Discussion of project-specific treatment works design, treatment works operation, routine preventative maintenance of units within the treatment works, critical spare parts inventory and record keeping;
- (6) Plan for the management and/or disposal of waste solids and residues, if necessary;
- (7) Hours of operation and staffing requirements for the plant at specific construction site(s) to ensure

effective operation of the treatment works and maintain compliance with this permit;

- (8) List of facility, local and state emergency contacts; and,
- (9) Procedures for reporting and responding to any spills/ overflows/treatment works upsets at project-specific construction site(s).

**The base-line O&M manual, as a whole, shall be developed within 120 days of the effective date of the permit. If deemed necessary by the permittee or DEQ, on a case-by-case basis after approving any specific registration statement (Attachment B) for a Series 700 outfall designation, any necessary project-specific revisions to the O&M manual shall occur within 30 days from assignment of any Series 700 outfall designation.**

5. Materials Handling and Storage - Construction Site Dewatering

Any and all product, materials, industrial wastes, and/or other wastes resulting from the purchase, sale, mining, extraction, transport, preparation and/or storage of raw or intermediate materials, final product, by-product or wastes, shall be handled, disposed of and/or stored in such a manner so as not to permit a discharge of such product, materials, industrial wastes and/or other wastes to State waters, except as expressly authorized.

B. Wastewater Sampling, Effluent Limitations, and Data Reporting

1. Monitoring Requirements for Treated Groundwater Discharges

- a. Upon assignment of a Series 700 outfall designation to a qualifying construction project, necessary discharges of on-site groundwater(s) shall be adequately treated, regularly sampled, and the final treated wastewaters analyzed for parameters appearing on Attachment D.

(1) Monitoring Frequency - Treated Groundwater

- (a) The monitoring frequency for discharges into saltwater, and freshwater receiving streams, not listed as public water supplies, shall be once per month for the term of any qualifying construction project, contingent upon qualifying for and being granted a monitoring frequency reduction allowable under Part II.B.1.a.(1)(c). Monitoring of treated wastewaters from Series 700 outfall designations shall continue until dewatering activities conclude and the site is stabilized with respect to dewatering activities, and the assigned Series 700 outfall designation is deleted from the permit per Part II.A.2.a.(2)
- (b).



(b) Initiation of Treated Groundwater Monitoring

- i. For short-term (14 days or less) construction project assigned a Series 700 outfall designation, Attachment D treated effluent monitoring shall commence within 48 hours of initiation of the treated groundwater discharge.
- ii. For construction projects assigned a Series 700 outfall designation that are expected to last for greater than 15 days, Attachment D treated effluent monitoring shall commence within 7 days of initiation of the treated groundwater discharge.

(c) Reduction of Monitoring Frequency for Long-Term Construction Projects

For long-term construction projects (duration greater than 6 months), if effluent monitoring results across the first 3 months of permit coverage demonstrate full compliance with the effluent limitations appearing on Attachment D, the permittee may request that the monitoring frequency for Attachment D parameters be reduced from monthly to once per 3 months (quarterly). The written request shall be certified according to Part III.K. and sent to DEQ TRO for review. Upon written notification from the DEQ TRO, the monitoring frequency for a specific Series 700 outfall may be reduced to quarterly, on a case-by-case determination applied on an outfall-specific basis.

- (2) A completed Attachment D for each Series 700 outfall assigned to an active construction project under Part II.A.8.a. shall be submitted to DEQ Tidewater Regional Office (TRO) no later than the 10<sup>th</sup> of the month following the required effluent sampling event on an outfall-specific basis.

b. Treated Groundwater Parameters and Effluent Limitations

The following chemical parameters, applied quantification levels, and any associated numeric effluent limitations, shall constitute effluent monitoring requirements of Attachment D, applicable to each Series 700 outfall designation for treated groundwater discharges, assigned per Part II.A.4.a.(2) of this permit:

PARAMETER & REPORTING UNITS	QUANTIFICATION LEVEL	LIMIT	
Flow at sampling (MGD)	NA	NL	
pH (SU)		6.0-9.0 SU	
Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (mg/l DRO+GRO) <sup>(1)</sup>	1.0 mg/l	15 mg/l	
Total Organic Carbon (mg/l)		NL	
Total Arsenic (ug/l)	10.0 ug/l	NL	
Total Copper (ug/l)	1.0 ug/l	NL	
Total Lead (ug/l)	50.0 ug/l	NL	
Total Nickel (ug/l)	50.0 ug/l	NL	
Total Zinc (ug/l)	50.0 ug/l	NL	
Benzene (ug/l) <sup>(2)</sup>	1.0 ug/l	12.0 ug/l	
Carbon Tetrachloride (ug/l) <sup>(3)</sup>	1.0 ug/l	2.3 ug/l	
Chlorobenzene (ug/l) <sup>(3)</sup>		3.4 ug/l	
Chloroform (ug/l) <sup>(3)</sup>		80.0 ug/l	
Chloroethane (ug/l) <sup>(3)</sup>		3.6 ug/l	
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (ug/l) <sup>(3)</sup>		15.8	
1,1 Dichloroethane (ug/l) <sup>(3)</sup>		2.4	
1,2 Dichloroethane (ug/l) <sup>(3)</sup>		3.8	
1,1 Dichloroethylene (ug/l) <sup>(3)</sup>		7.0	
cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene (ug/l) <sup>(3)</sup>		70.0 ug/l	
trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene (ug/l) <sup>(3)</sup>		100.0 ug/l	
Ethylbenzene (ug/l) <sup>(2)</sup>		4.3 ug/l	
Methylene Chloride (ug/l) <sup>(3)</sup>		5.0 ug/l	
Naphthalene (ug/l) <sup>(4)</sup>		8.9 ug/l	
Tetrachloroethylene (ug/l) <sup>(3)</sup>		5.0 ug/l	
Toluene (ug/l) <sup>(2)</sup>		43.0 ug/l	
Total Xylenes (ug/l) <sup>(2)</sup>		33.0 ug/l	
1,1,1 Trichloroethane (ug/l) <sup>(3)</sup>		54.0 ug/l	
1,1,2 Trichloroethane (ug/l) <sup>(3)</sup>		5.0 ug/l	
Trichloroethylene (ug/l) <sup>(3)</sup>		5.0 ug/l	
Trichlorofluoromethane (ug/l) <sup>(3)</sup>		5.0 ug/l	
Vinyl Chloride (ug/l) <sup>(3)</sup>		2.0 ug/l	
Additional EPA Methods 624/625 Parameters (ug/l)			NL

NL = no limit, reporting required

(1) Total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) is the sum of individual gasoline range organics and diesel range organics, or TPH-GRO and TPH-DRO, to be measured by EPA SW 846 Method 8015C(2000) or EPA SW 846 Method 8015C (2007) for gasoline and

diesel range organics, or by EPA SW 846 Methods 8260B (1996) and 8270D (2014).

- (2) Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and total xylenes shall be analyzed according to a current and appropriate EPA Wastewater Method (40 CFR Part 136) or EPA Method 846 Method 8021B (2014).
- (3) These constituents shall be analyzed by a current and appropriate gas chromatograph/mass spectroscopy method from EPA SW 846 or the EPA Wastewater Method series from 40 CFR Part 136.
- (4) Naphthalene shall be analyzed by a current and appropriate EPA Wastewater Method from 40 CFR Part 136 or a current and appropriate EPA SW 846 Method.

2. Compliance Reporting Under Part II.A.4.b.

- a. Compliance with the daily maximum limitations or reporting requirements for the parameters listed in Part II.A.4.c. shall be determined as follows: All data below the quantification level (QL) listed in Part II.A.4.c. above shall be treated as zero. All data equal to or above the QL shall be treated as reported. An arithmetic average of the values shall be calculated using all reported data, including the defined zeros, collected for each day during the reporting month. The maximum value of these daily averages thus determined shall be reported on Attachment D. as the daily maximum. If all data are below the QL, then the average shall be reported as <QL.
- b. Any single datum required shall be reported as "<QL" if it is less than the QL listed in Part II.A.4.c. above. Otherwise, the numerical value shall be reported.
- c. Where possible, all limit values on the Part I.A. limits page(s) are expressed in two significant figures. As a result, single, trailing zeros occurring after any single digit are significant. Effluent limits of 10 or greater are rounded to two significant whole numbers, with the exception that loading limits are expressed as whole numbers.
- d. The permittee shall report at least the same number of significant figures as the permit limit for a given parameter. Regardless of the rounding convention used (i.e., 5 always rounding up or to the nearest even number) by the permittee, the permittee shall use the convention consistently, and shall ensure that consulting laboratories employed by the permittee use the same convention.

CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL VPDES PERMITS

A. Monitoring

1. Samples and measurements taken as required by this permit shall be representative of the monitored activity.
2. Monitoring shall be conducted according to procedures approved under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 136 or alternative methods approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), unless other procedures have been specified in this permit.
3. The permittee shall periodically calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instrumentation at intervals that will insure accuracy of measurements.
4. All analysis for compliance with effluent limitations shall be in accordance with 1VAC30-45, Certification for Noncommercial Environmental Laboratories, or 1VAC30-46, Accreditation for Commercial Environmental Laboratories.

B. Records

1. Records of monitoring information shall include:
  - a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
  - b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
  - c. The date(s) and time(s) analyses were performed;
  - d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
  - e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
  - f. The results of such analyses.
2. Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years, the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period of retention shall be extended automatically during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the regulated activity or regarding control standards applicable to the permittee, or as requested by the Board.

C. Reporting Monitoring Results

1. The permittee shall submit the results of the monitoring required by this permit not later than the 10th day of the month after monitoring takes place, unless another reporting schedule is specified elsewhere in this permit.

Monitoring results shall be submitted to:

Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)  
Tidewater Regional Office  
5636 Southern Boulevard  
Virginia Beach, Virginia 23462

2. Monitoring results shall be reported on a discharge monitoring report (DMR) or on forms provided, approved or specified by the Department.
3. If the permittee monitors any pollutant specifically addressed by this permit more frequently than required by this permit using test procedures approved under Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 136 or using other test procedures approved by the U.S. EPA or using procedures specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or reporting form specified by the DEQ.
4. Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this permit.

D. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the DEQ, within a reasonable time, any information which the Board may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The Board may require the permittee to furnish, upon request, such plans, specifications, and other pertinent information as may be necessary to determine the effect of the wastes from his discharge on the quality of state waters, or such other information as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of the State Water Control Law. The permittee shall also furnish to the Department upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

E. Compliance Schedule Reports

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

F. Unauthorized Discharges

Except in compliance with this permit, or another permit issued by the Board, it shall be unlawful for any person to:

1. Discharge into state waters sewage, industrial wastes, other wastes, or any noxious or deleterious substances; or
2. Otherwise alter the physical, chemical or biological properties of such state waters and make them detrimental to the public health, or to animal or aquatic life, or to the use of such waters for domestic or industrial consumption, or for recreation, or for other uses.

G. Reports of Unauthorized Discharges

Any permittee who discharges or causes or allows a discharge of sewage, industrial waste, other wastes or any noxious or deleterious substance into or upon state waters in violation of Part II.F.; or who discharges or causes or allows a discharge that may reasonably be expected to enter state waters in violation of Part II.F., shall notify the DEQ of the discharge immediately upon discovery of the discharge, but in no case later than twenty-four (24) hours after said discovery. A written report of the un-authorized discharge shall be submitted to the DEQ, within five (5) days of discovery of the discharge. The report shall contain:

1. A description of the nature and location of the discharge;
2. The cause of the discharge;
3. The date on which the discharge occurred;
4. The length of time that the discharge continued;
5. The volume of the discharge;
6. If the discharge is continuing, how long it is expected to continue;
7. If the discharge is continuing, what the expected total volume of the discharge will be; and
8. Any steps planned or taken to reduce, eliminate and prevent a recurrence of the present discharge or any future discharges not authorized by this permit.

Discharges reportable to the DEQ under the immediate reporting requirements of other regulations are exempted from this requirement.

H. Reports of Unusual or Extraordinary Discharges

If any unusual or extraordinary discharge including a bypass or upset should occur from a treatment works and the discharge enters or could be expected to enter state waters, the permittee shall promptly notify, in no case later than 24 hours, the DEQ by telephone after the discovery of the discharge. This notification shall provide all available details of the incident, including any adverse effects on aquatic life and the known number of fish killed. The permittee shall reduce the report to writing and shall submit it to the DEQ within 5 days of discovery of the discharge in accordance with Part II.I.2. Unusual and extra-ordinary discharges include but are not limited to any discharge resulting from:

1. Unusual spillage of materials resulting directly or indirectly from processing operations;
2. Breakdown of processing or accessory equipment;
3. Failure or taking out of service some or all of the treatment works; and
4. Flooding or other acts of nature.

I. Reports of Noncompliance

The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may adversely affect state waters or may endanger public health.

1. An oral report shall be provided within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The following shall be included as information which shall be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph:
  - a. Any unanticipated bypass; and
  - b. Any upset which causes a discharge to surface waters.
2. A written report shall be submitted within 5 days and shall contain:
  - a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
  - b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and
  - c. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

The Board may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports of noncompliance under Part II.I. if the oral report has been received within 24 hours and no adverse impact on state waters has been reported.

3. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Parts II.I.1. or 2., in writing, at the time the next monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Part II.I.2.

**NOTE: The immediate (within 24 hours) reports required in Parts II.G., H. and I. may be made to the DEQ's TRO at (757) 518-2000 (voice), and to report online:**

<https://portal.deq.virginia.gov/prep/Report/Create>

**For reports outside normal working hours, leave a message and this shall fulfill the immediate reporting requirement. For emergencies, the Virginia Department of Emergency Management (DEM) maintains a 24 hour telephone service at 1-800-468-8892.**

J. Notice of Planned Changes

1. The permittee shall give notice to the DEQ as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:
  - a. The permittee plans alteration or addition to any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced:
    - (1) After promulgation of standards of performance under Section 306 of Clean Water Act which are applicable to such source; or
    - (2) After proposal of standards of performance in accordance with Section 306 of Clean Water Act which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with Section 306 within 120 days of their proposal;

- b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations nor to notification requirements specified elsewhere in this permit; or
  - c. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.
2. The permittee shall give advance notice to the DEQ of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

K. Signatory Requirements

1. Applications. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
- a. For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;
  - b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
  - c. For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a public agency includes: (i) The chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency.



2. Reports, etc. All reports required by permits, and other information requested by the Board shall be signed by a person described in Part II.K.1., or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
  - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Part II.K.1.;
  - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.); and
  - c. The written authorization is submitted to the DEQ.
3. Changes to Authorization. If an authorization under Part II.K.2. is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Part II.K.2. shall be submitted to the DEQ prior to or together with any reports, or information to be signed by an authorized representative.
4. Certification. Any person signing a document under Parts II.K.1. or 2. shall make the following certification:

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

L. Duty to Comply

The permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the State Water Control Law and the Clean Water Act, except that noncompliance with certain provisions of this permit may constitute a violation of the State Water Control Law but not the Clean Water Act. Permit noncompliance is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for

sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

M. Duty to Reapply

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee shall apply for and obtain a new permit. All permittees with a currently effective permit shall submit a new application at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Board. The Board shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.

N. Effect of a Permit

This permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or invasion of personal rights, or any infringement of federal, state or local law or regulations.

O. State Law

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action under, or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any other state law or regulation or under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act. Except as provided in permit conditions on "bypassing" (Part II.U.), and "upset" (Part II.V.) nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil and criminal penalties for noncompliance.

P. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Sections 62.1-44.34:14 through 62.1-44.34:23 of the State Water Control Law.

Q. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes effective plant performance, adequate funding, adequate staffing, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by the permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

R. Disposal of Solids or Sludges

Solids, sludges or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or management of pollutants shall be disposed of in a manner so as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering state waters.

S. Duty to Mitigate

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

T. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense

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

U. Bypass

1. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Parts II.U.2. and U.3.
2. Notice
  - a. Anticipated Bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, prior notice shall be submitted, if possible at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass.
  - b. Unanticipated Bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Part II.I.
3. Prohibition of bypass
  - a. Bypass is prohibited, and the Board may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
    - (1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
    - (2) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
    - (3) The permittee submitted notices as required under Part II.U.2.

- b. The Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in Part II.U.3.a.

V. Upset

1. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Part II.V.2. are met. A determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is not a final administrative action subject to judicial review.
2. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
  - a. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
  - b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
  - c. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Part II.I.; and
  - d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part II.S.
3. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

W. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative, upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act and the State Water Control Law, any substances or parameters at any location.

For purposes of this section, the time for inspection shall be deemed reasonable during regular business hours, and whenever the facility is discharging. Nothing contained herein shall make an inspection unreasonable during an emergency.

X. Permit Actions

Permits may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

Y. Transfer of permits

1. Permits are not transferable to any person except after notice to the DEQ. Except as provided in Part II.Y.2., a permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued, or a minor modification made, to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the State Water Control Law and the Clean Water Act.
2. As an alternative to transfers under Part II.Y.1. this permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:
  - a. The current permittee notifies the DEQ at least thirty (30) days in advance of the proposed transfer of the title to the facility or property;
  - b. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and
  - c. The Board does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in Part II.Y.2.b.

Z. Severability

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