

**PHASE I PRELIMINARY REPORT  
EASTERN SANITARY LANDFILL VERTICAL EXPANSION  
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND**

Prepared for:

Baltimore County Department of Public Works and Transportation  
111 West Chesapeake Avenue, Room 211  
Towson, MD 21204

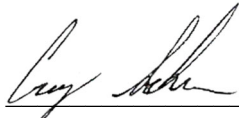
Prepared by:

ARM Group LLC  
9175 Guilford Road  
Columbia, MD 21046

ARM Project 21011044

November 2023

Respectfully Submitted:



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Craig P. Schriener, P.E.  
Project Manager



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William J. Prendeville, P.E.  
Project Manager



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## APPENDICES

### Appendix A

Refuse Disposal Permit Application with MDE EJ Scoring

Zoning Regulation Conformance/Exemption Documentation

Solid Waste Management Plan Conformance Documentation Excerpt from the  
Baltimore County's "Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan"

### Appendix B

Existing Eastern Sanitary Landfill Permits/Licenses

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Sheet 1 – Existing Conditions and Utilities Plan



**Regulatory Checklist**

**Phase I Preliminary Report  
Eastern Sanitary Landfill Vertical Expansion  
Baltimore County, Maryland  
Baltimore County Department of Public Works Bureau of Solid Waste Management**

ARM Group LLC Project No. 21011044

COMAR 26.04.07	Regulation	Report Location	For Use by MDE (✓/×)
0.06 (A) <b>(modified per Pre-Application Meeting with MDE)</b>	Three copies of a preliminary (Phase I) report shall be prepared and submitted along with the request for a permit.	-	
0.06 (B)(1)	Contents of Phase I Report. At a minimum, the Phase I report shall include a: Completed and signed application form referenced in Regulation .05B of this chapter;	Appendix A	
0.06 (B)(2)	Current U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute quadrangle map with the proposed site outlined;	Figure 1	
0.06 (B)(3)	Current topographic map, which is an accurate depiction of the site at the time of application, at a scale not smaller than 1 inch equals 200 feet, which depicts the property boundaries, on-site buildings and structures, and pertinent surficial features including but not limited to: a) Springs b) Seeps c) Streams d) Rock outcrops e) Sink holes f) Surface Impoundments g) Water wells h) Forested areas; and i) The location of any buried or overhead power transmission lines, utility pipelines, or storage tanks on the property	Appendix C Sheet 1	
0.06 (B)(4)	Map which depicts the surrounding zoning and land use within 1/2 mile of the site boundaries;	Figures 2 & 3 Report Section 4	
0.06 (B)(5)	Map showing the distribution of the soils at the site;	Figure 4	
0.06 (B)(6)	Narrative description of the soils at the site;	Report Section 5	
0.06 (B)(7)	Map showing the geology at the site based on available data;	Figure 5	
0.06 (B)(8)	Narrative description of the geology at the site based on available data;	Report Section 6	
0.06 (B)(9)	Description of the proposed activity including: a) Type of facility b) Area served c) Capacity d) Types of waste accepted	Report Section 8	





## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Phase I Preliminary Report (referred to herein as Phase I Report) has been prepared by ARM Group LLC (ARM) on behalf of the Baltimore County Department of Public Works and Transportation (the County) for a proposed vertical expansion (VE) of the Eastern Sanitary Landfill (ESL) facility located at 6259 Days Cove Road, White Marsh, Baltimore County, Maryland, 21162. The purpose of this Phase I Report is to provide a narrative description of the information required by the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) for the phased approach to site evaluation and design of municipal landfills, in accordance with the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 26.04.07.06.

This Phase I Report provides general information regarding the land use, zoning, soils, and geology in proximity to the site, as well as additional narratives, figures, maps, and documentation supporting the above references to COMAR requirements relating to the proposed facility.

### 1.1 Site History

At ESL, present landfill disposal operations are occurring in Phases X through XII. In 2022, ESL accepted approximately 559,245 tons of waste. According to the 2022 Annual Tonnage Report, the remaining permitted landfill capacity is about three (3) million tons. An approximate timeline for landfill construction and sequencing activities has been compiled and is summarized in the remainder of this section, based on review of available historical aerial photographs, topographic maps of the site, and the available permitting and construction documentation for the landfill.

According to aerial photographs and topographic maps, the site consisted of undeveloped, agricultural land until approximately the mid-1970s. Landfill operations at the site began in 1982. ESL currently consists of twelve disposal units, referred to as Phases I through XII, with anticipated future construction of Phase XIII, which would complete the development of the permitted waste disposal footprint. In Phases I, II, and III-A, the original liner system is comprised of a six-inch thick bentonite-amended soil liner. In 1987, in Phases III-B and IV through VII, MDE approved the use of new liner system that added a polyvinyl-chloride (PVC) geomembrane atop the bentonite-amended soil layer. In 2002, MDE approved the replacement of the bentonite-amended soil layer beneath the primary containment geomembrane layer with a geosynthetic clay liner (GCL), which was used in Phase VIII and all subsequent disposal units to date (i.e., through Phase XII). In 2016, MDE approved the use of a high-density polyethylene (HDPE) geomembrane in place of the PVC geomembrane in the liner system. This liner system was approved for Phase XI and all future phases. Currently, a PVC cap is installed atop portions of Phases I through IV.



## 1.2 Report Organization

The remainder of this Phase I Report is organized as follows:

- A description of the site location and proposed VE footprint is presented in Section 2.
- The site topography is summarized in Section 3.
- Zoning and land-use within a ½-mile radius from the center of the proposed expansion is provided in Section 4
- The site soils and site geology narratives are presented in Sections 5 and 6, respectively.
- A discussion on the MDE Environmental Justice (EJ) score is presented in Section 7.
- The purpose and general description of the proposed VE are presented in Section 8.

## 2.0 SITE LOCATION

The ESL is located in eastern Baltimore County, south of Days Cove Road, in White Marsh, Maryland. As shown in the attached Figure 1, the ESL is bordered on the east by the active Days Cove Rubble Landfill, to the north by Days Cove Road, to the northwest by Route 40, and to the southwest by Allender Road and N. Lorely Beach Road; and to the southeast by undeveloped forested land owned by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The County is proposing a vertical expansion of the existing landfill grades to raise the proposed maximum permitted peak landfill elevation from 192 feet to 230 feet above sea level (NAVD 88) within the existing limit of the permitted waste disposal footprint (i.e., no lateral expansion to the permitted waste disposal footprint is proposed with this VE). Note that 230 feet is the same maximum elevation as the permitted Stockpile #2 at the ESL. The proposed VE footprint overlays on Phases V through XIII, which is entirely within the limits of either the PVC or HDPE geomembrane liner systems. The proposed VE footprint does not extend over Phases I through IV such that all future leachate will flow only over either a PVC or HDPE lined liner system, not a bentonite-amended soil liner system. The conceptual limits for the proposed VE are shown on Figure 1 attached.

## 3.0 SITE TOPOGRAPHY

The map included within this Phase I Report as Sheet 1 in Appendix C accurately depicts the existing topography, utilities, and other pertinent surficial features at the time of submission as per COMAR 26.04.07.06.B(3).

Based on a review of historical aerial photographs and topographic maps of the area, prior to the development of the site, the area was used for agricultural activities. The topographic maps and aerial photographs do not indicate any pertinent surficial features (except for agricultural fields and forested areas) within the limits of the landfill; these features have been removed incrementally over the life of the ESL as part of the site development. The absence of items that



are listed in COMAR 26.04.07.06.B(3) indicates that no historical information has been found indicating that such a feature is, or has ever been, present at the site.

It is anticipated the proposed VE will increase the height of the currently permitted disposal area within the limits of the PVC and HDPE liner systems. Since the underlying liner system of the proposed VE footprint meets the current, applicable COMAR requirements, no additional liner system is proposed for this VE. Appropriate stormwater management and erosion and sediment control measures will be constructed and maintained according to design plans submitted in subsequent phases of the permitting process.

#### 4.0 LAND USE AND ZONING

Land use in the area surrounding the ESL is illustrated on the map entitled “Area Land Use Map” provided as Figure 2. The land use/land cover data was obtained from the online interactive land use/land cover map provided by the Maryland Department of Planning (MDP), dated 2010. The land use/land cover classifications provided by the MDP were interpreted from altitude aerial photography and satellite imagery. The ESL area is identified as barren land while the surrounding area consists of forest; agriculture; commercial; industrial; low-, medium-, and high-density residential; and other developed lands. The following land use classification, as defined by the MDP, were mapped on or within ½ mile of the proposed site. Definitions of each of these land-use classifications per MDP are provided immediately following Figure 2.

- Very Low Density Residential (#191/#192)
- Low-Density Residential (#11)
- Medium-Density Residential (#12)
- High-Density Residential (#13)
- Commercial (#14)
- Industrial (#15)
- Institutional (#16)
- Other Developed Lands (#17)
- Agriculture (#21)
- Forest (#41)
- Water (#50)
- Wetlands (#60)
- Barren Land (#73)
- Transportation (#80)

The zoning data that was obtained from the Baltimore County "My Neighborhood" interactive map web software is presented on the map entitled "Area Zoning Map" included with this Phase I Report as Figure 3. As illustrated in Figure 3, the following zoning areas surrounding the site:



- Business (Local (BL), Major (BM), and Roadside (BR))
- Residential (2 Dwellings per acre and 3.5 Dwellings per acre)
- Manufacturing (Heavy (MH), Light (ML))
- Resource Conservation (Agricultural Protection (RC 2), Rural Residential (RC 5), and Critical Area (RC20/RC50))

COMAR Title 26 regulates the operation and performance standards for sanitary landfills. COMAR 26.04.07 appears to establish no specific criteria or limitations for the expansion of a sanitary landfill. Baltimore County provides requirements for sanitary landfills in its Zoning Regulations Section 412 - Sanitary Landfills and Rubble Landfills. While exclusionary criteria for landfill development is not dictated here, the Performance Standards require a 500-foot setback (200-foot transition area from the edge of the landfill, measured to a 300-foot buffer area that spans from the end of the 200-foot transition area to the property line). As discussed herein and shown in Figure 1, the footprint of the proposed VE is wholly within the limits of the existing landfill. Furthermore, as a result of the landfill being owned and operated by Baltimore County, the existing landfill is exempt from any Baltimore County regulations. This exemption is only valid so long as the existing landfill remains owned and operated by Baltimore County. A court ruling is provided within Appendix A of this Phase I Report for further support on this regulatory exemption.

Furthermore, with regards to zoning, Page II-2 of the Baltimore County Ten Year Solid Waste Plan (2019-2028) provides the following verbiage on zoning requirements for County owned facilities: "Facilities owned and operated by the County are exempt from these [zoning] regulations."

A letter that confirms ESL's compliance with the County's Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan will be completed and submitted to MDE upon request. The Executive Summary and Chapter III of Baltimore County Ten Year Solid Waste Plan are included in Appendix A for reference; all references to the ESL were also highlighted in yellow to illustrate the importance of this facility in the County's Solid Waste Management Plan.

## 5.0 ON-SITE SOILS

Figure 4 shows the surface soils in the vicinity of the proposed VE at the ESL. The graphical data used to compile the Soils Map in Figure 4 were gathered from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Web Soil Survey online software. Descriptions of the soils found within the proposed expansion footprint were gathered from the Web Soil Survey Custom Soil Report and are presented after Figure 4.

The main soil found within the proposed expansion footprint is the Udorthents series. The Udorthents series identifies areas that are primarily used for refuse disposal such as landfills. The Soil Survey provided by the USDA does not include information pertaining to the



composition of the waste (municipal solid waste, construction and demolition waste, etc.). However, overlaying the soil data over a current aerial image of the ESL shows that the areas labelled UfE are primarily the landfill disposal cells.

## 6.0 SITE GEOLOGY

The proposed VE site lies within the Maryland Western Shore section of the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province. The Atlantic Coastal Plain province is underlain by a series of unconsolidated sediment layers overlying crystalline rock formations that outcrop in the piedmont physiographic province to the north and west. These unconsolidated sediment layers consist of stratified and interbedded sand, gravel, silt, and clay. The crystalline bedrock and sediments generally dip to the southeast. Several aquifers separated from each other by relatively impervious materials are found in this geologic environment.

The unconsolidated sediments in the local area were deposited in low to high gradient and meandering stream complexes, floodplains and estuarine environments during the Early Cretaceous and subsequent Quaternary Period. In the general vicinity of the proposed expansion site, the oldest of these sediments are the Patapsco Formation Sand Facies described as medium to fine-grained sand with locally abundant gravel and clay clasts. The Upland Gravel sets unconformably on top of the Patapsco Formation and consists of orange-brown, poorly-sorted fine-grained sand. The Quaternary Alluvium sets unconformably on top of the older sediments and is described as interbedded and loosely-compacted gravel, sand, silt and clay. The basal bedrock is the Bradshaw Layered Amphibolite, part of the Cambrian-aged Baltimore Mafic Complex, and is estimated to be approximately 165 feet below grade.

Figure 5 provides a geologic map of the proposed VE site and vicinity. The below information provides additional information on the identified surrounding bedrock formations illustrated in Figure 5.

- bl Bradshaw Layered Amphibolite (Baltimore Mafic Complex - Cambrian?).
- Kxs Patuxent Formation Sand Facies (Lower Cretaceous; <35m thick) – variable sand, gravel, silt and clay with hematite-limonite cements; gravels are typically well-rounded; kaolinitic clay silt matrix common throughout, fining upward sequences (3-5m thick); deposition in high-gradient braided/meandering stream complex.
- Kxc Patuxent Formation Clay Facies (Lower Cretaceous; <5m thick) – gray/black/brown clay with variable amounts of silt and gravel; thin planar sand or gravelly clay interbedded with massive clays.
- Kac Arundel Formation Clay Facies (Lower Cretaceous; <10m thick) – gray/brown/red kaolinitic clays with silt locally interbedded with sand lenses; poorly bedded to massive;



- lithologically similar to Kxc but stratigraphically separate; deposition in floodplain back swamp complex.
- Kpc Patapsco Formation Clay Facies (Lower Cretaceous; <50m thick) – buff/red-yellow/brown mottled kaolinic clays; sand and silt interbeds; deposition in oxidized floodplain mudflat environment.
- Kps Patapsco Formation Sand Facies (Lower Cretaceous; <30m thick) – medium to fine-grained sand with locally abundant gravel and clay clasts; occasionally fining upward (3-5m thick); deposition in/around low-gradient streams.
- ug Upland Gravel (Late Tertiary-Quaternary; <8m thick) – orange-brown, poorly-sorted, fine-grained sand to boulder size commonly floating in clay-silt matrix; fining upward gravel to silt sequences (1-3m thick).
- Qtc Talbot Formation (Quaternary; <10m thick) – buff/orange, poorly-sorted silt with kaolinitic clay; silts and silty clays deposition in alluvial floodplain and open marsh environment; clays accumulated in estuarine environment.
- Qal Quaternary Alluvium (<5m thick) – interbedded gravel, sand, silt and clay; typically confined to floodplains of perennial streams, upland gathering areas and marshes near estuaries; sands and gravels are typically loosely compacted; silts and clays are often water-saturated; commonly overlain and/or extremely modified by artificial fill in urban areas.

## 7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE SCREENING REPORT

MDE recently launched the Environmental Justice (EJ) Screening Tool, which utilizes mapping software and census data to create a report that demonstrates potential EJ concerns. According to MDE's website, the purpose of the EJ Screening Tool is to "enhance agency compliance, oversight, monitoring, and to enhance communication and outreach in areas with permitting activities in EJ or overburdened communities, or underserved communities." As required by the Refuse Disposal Permit Application (see Appendix A), this Phase I Report includes the score provided by MDE's EJ Screening Tool. As documented by the EJ Screening Report provided in Appendix A, the EJ score for this site is 40.96.

## 8.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY

### 8.1 Type of Facility

The proposed VE will be an expansion of the existing ESL located in White Marsh, Maryland. This facility will continue to operate as a municipal landfill, as defined in COMAR 26.04.07.05



through 26.04.07.10, and will operate under the conditions similar to its existing permits/licenses:

- Refuse Disposal Permit No. 2020-WMF-0052A (issued 05/07/2020; expires 05/06/2025).
- Refuse Disposal Permit No. 2020-WTS-0655 (issued 04/10/2020; expires 04/09/2025).
- General Discharge Permit No. 12SW0108; NPDES Permit No. MDR000108 12-SW Notice of Intent (NOI) and 20-SW NOI
  - The 20-SW NOI was submitted to MDE on 7/31/23. A formal response from MDE has not been received at the time of this submission. An updated permit can be submitted to MDE upon receipt.
- Fire Hydrant Permit No. FH-2016-00573 (issued 04/07/2023; expires 10/07/2023).
  - A renewal has been requested at this time, but an updated permit has not been received. An updated permit can be submitted to MDE upon receipt.
- Air and Radiation Administration Permit No. 24-005-02075 (issued 06/01/2020; expires 05/31/2025)
- Oil Operations Permit No. 2021-OPT-2781 (effective 07/21/2020; expires 07/21/2025)
- Recycling Facility/Site Permit No. 23SWPF016 (issued 06/08/2023; expires 12/31/2023)
- Wastewater Discharge Permit (licensing year: 08/01/2023 through 07/31/2024; effective date: 08/01/2023)
- Scrap Tire Hauler License No. 2019-RTH-04009 (issued 10/8/2019; expires 10/7/2024)
- General Permit for Construction Activity (issued 06/20/2006)
  - An NOI for the General Permit for Construction Activities (No. 20-CP) was submitted on September 29, 2023, to MDE. A formal response from MDE has not been received at the time of this submission. An updated permit can be submitted to MDE upon receipt.
- Secondary Scrap Tire Collection Facility License No. 2018-RSC-09148 (issued 10/26/2018; expires 10/25/2023)
  - A renewal has been requested at this time, but an updated permit has not been received. An updated permit can be submitted to MDE upon receipt.
- Certificate for Weighing and Measuring Devices (expires 5/31/24)

Existing permits will be modified and/or renewed, and new permits will be obtained from MDE, or the applicable regulatory agency, as appropriate. Copies of the permits listed above are included in Appendix B in the order they are listed.

## 8.2 Area Served by the Facility

The area of service of the proposed facility is primarily the Baltimore Metropolitan Region.





### 8.3 Capacity and Life of the Facility

The remaining total capacity of the existing facility is estimated to be approximately 3 million tons. The estimated increase in gross capacity for the VE is 5.98 million cubic yards. As previously stated, the proposed VE will increase the peak elevation to 230 feet, which is the same maximum elevation as the permitted Stockpile #2 at the ESL. The VE, if approved, will increase the lifespan of the facility by approximately 8.0 years. This lifespan is based on an approximate waste density of 0.62 tons/cubic yard and an estimated acceptance rate of 465,000 tons per year.

### 8.4 Types of Waste Accepted

The facility accepts the wastes allowed in the existing Refuse Disposal Permit (No. 2020- WMF-0052A). This includes sanitary landfill wastes as defined in COMAR 26.04.07.02.B(27) and municipal landfill wastes as mentioned in COMAR 26.04.07.05 and COMAR 26.04.07.02.B(18). ESL accepts residential and commercial trash, as well as trash from government operations and yard materials for composting and mulching operations. The site also has a resident drop-off center functioning as a residential acceptance facility, and two transfer stations (for municipal solid waste and recycling). A copy of the existing refuse permit is included in Appendix B of this Phase I Report.

## 9.0 REFERENCES

Baltimore County Office of Information Technology, Baltimore County GIS Data Portal. My Neighborhood Zoning Interactive Map. <<https://bcgis.baltimorecountymd.gov/myneighborhood/>> (7/14/2023).

Maryland Department of Planning. Land Use/Land Cover Interactive Map. 2010 Land Use/ Land Cover data set. <<http://mdpgis.mdp.state.md.us/landuse/imap/>> (6/29/2023).

Maryland Department of the Environment. Environmental Justice Screening Tool.

<<https://mdewin64.mde.state.md.us/EJ/>> (7/10/2023).

Maryland Geological Survey 1976. Geologic Map of Baltimore County and City.

<<https://jscholarship.library.jhu.edu/handle/1774.2/35367>> (9/6/2023).

Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Web Soil Survey. <<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/>> (6/29/2023).





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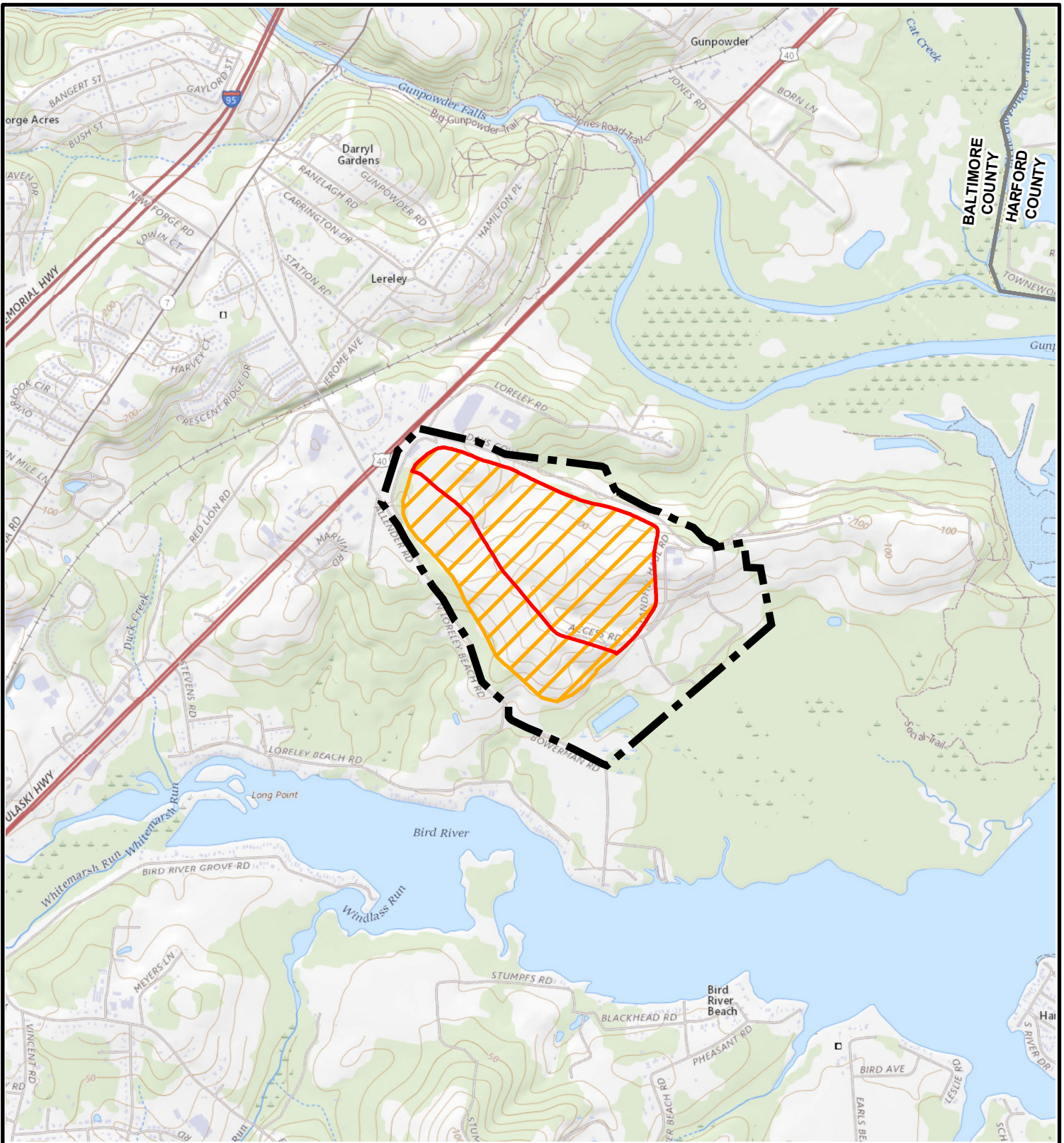
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## Figures

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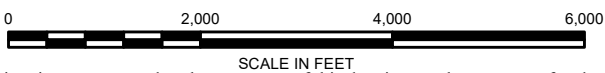




REF: Base map from ESRI USGS Topo Maps Dated May, 2020. Refer to USGS 7.5 minute Quads White Marsh, Edgewood, Middle River & Gunpowder Neck, MD.

**LEGEND**

-  PROPOSED VERTICAL EXPANSION LANDFILL FOOTPRINT
-  EXISTING LANDFILL PERMIT BOUNDARY
-  EXISTING PROPERTY BOUNDARY
-  COUNTY BOUNDARY



# Site Location Map

Eastern Sanitary Landfill  
Vertical Expansion  
Baltimore County, Maryland

September, 2023

Scale: 1" = 2,000'

21011044



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Figure  
**1**

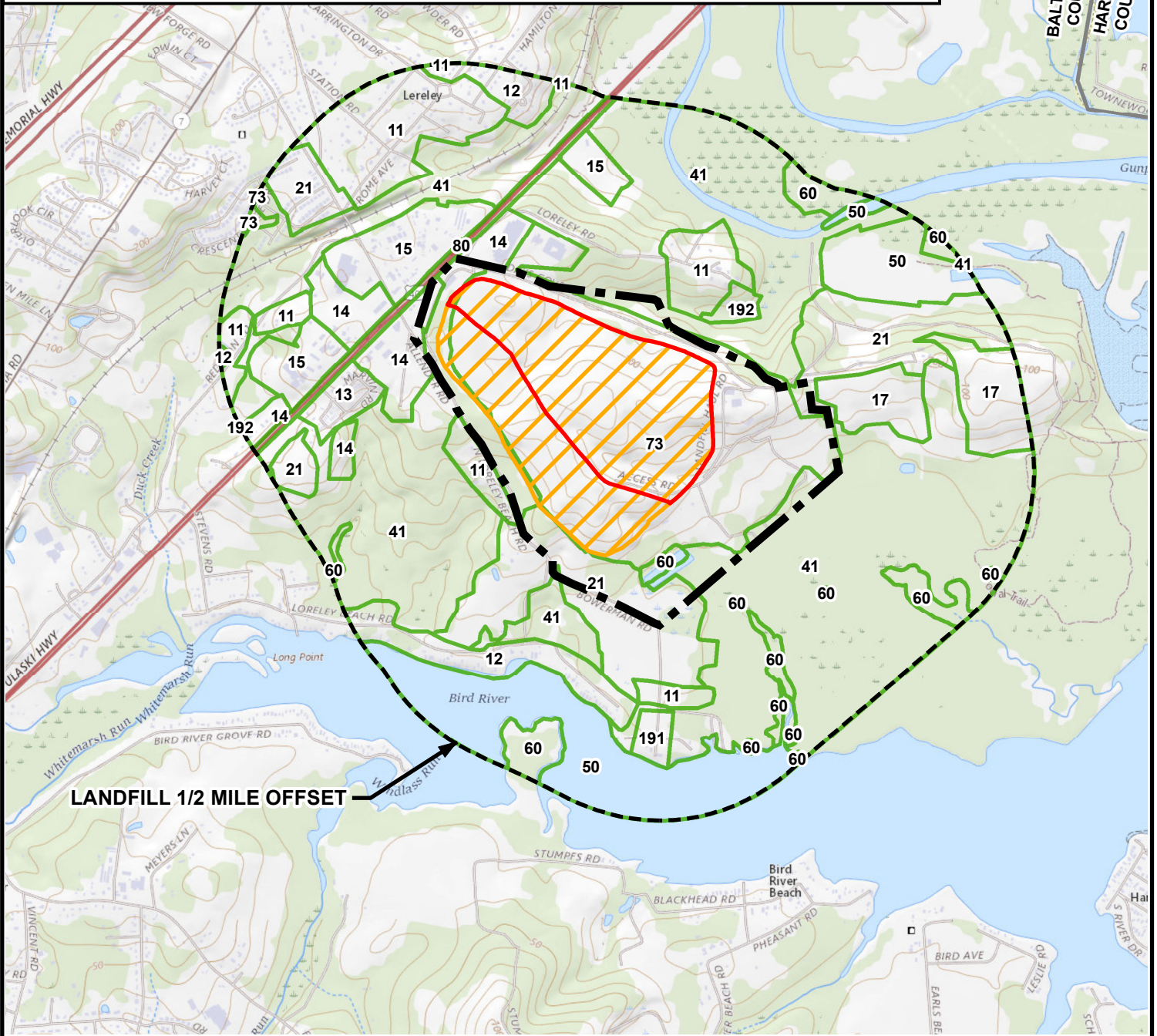
I:\armgroup\lcl\corp\data\Projects\NMW\DA\21011044\_ESL\_Expansion\_Permit\_Application\GIS\Figure 1\_Site\_Location\_Map\_ESL.mxd

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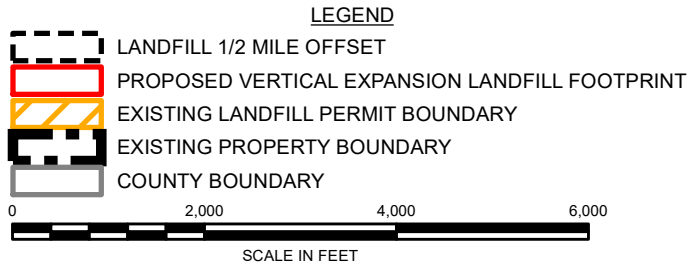


**LAND USE**

<b>191/192</b> VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	<b>15</b> INDUSTRIAL	<b>50</b> WATER
<b>11</b> LOW-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	<b>16</b> INSTITUTIONAL	<b>60</b> WETLANDS
<b>12</b> MEDIUM-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	<b>17</b> OTHER DEVELOPED LANDS	<b>73</b> BARREN LAND
<b>13</b> HIGH-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	<b>21</b> AGRICULTURE	<b>80</b> TRANSPORTATION
<b>14</b> COMMERCIAL	<b>41</b> FOREST	



REF: Base map from ESRI USGS Topo Maps Dated May, 2020. Refer to USGS 7.5 minute Quads White Marsh, Edgewood, Middle River & Gunpowder Neck, MD.



# Area Land Use Map

Eastern Sanitary Landfill  
Vertical Expansion  
Baltimore County, Maryland

September, 2023

Scale: 1" = 2,000'

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Figure

**2**

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## Maryland Department of Planning Land Use/Land Cover Classification Definitions

### Urban Land Uses

- 11 Low-density residential - Detached single-family/duplex dwelling units, yards and associated areas. Areas of more than 90 percent single-family/duplex dwelling units, with lot sizes of less than five acres but at least one-half acre (.2 dwelling units/acre to 2 dwelling units/acre).
- 12 Medium-density residential - Detached single-family/duplex, attached single-unit row housing, yards, and associated areas. Areas of more than 90 percent single-family/duplex units and attached single-unit row housing, with lot sizes of less than one-half acre but at least one-eighth acre (2 dwelling units/acre to 8 dwelling units/acre).
- 13 High-density residential - Attached single-unit row housing, garden apartments, high-rise apartments/condominiums, mobile home and trailer parks; areas of more than 90 percent high-density residential units, with more than 8 dwelling units per acre.  
\* subsidized housing
- 14 Commercial - Retail and wholesale services. Areas used primarily for the sale of products and services, including associated yards and parking areas. This category includes:  
\*Airports  
\*Welcome houses  
\*Telecommunication towers  
\*Boat Marinas
- 15 Industrial - Manufacturing and industrial parks, including associated warehouses, storage yards, research laboratories, and parking areas. Warehouses that are returned by a commercial query should be categorized as industrial. Also included are power plants.
- 16 Institutional - Elementary and secondary schools, middle schools, junior and senior high schools, public and private colleges and universities, military installations (built-up areas only, including buildings and storage, training, and similar areas), churches, medical and health facilities, correctional facilities, and government offices and facilities that are clearly separable from the surrounding land cover. This category includes:  
\*campgrounds owned by groups/community groups (ie girl scouts)  
Sports venues

- 17 Extractive - Surface mining operations, including sand and gravel pits, quarries, coal surface mines, and deep coal mines. Status of activity (active vs. abandoned) is not distinguished.
- 18 Open urban land - Urban areas whose use does not require structures, or urban areas where non-conforming uses characterized by open land have become isolated. Included are golf courses, parks, recreation areas (except areas associated with schools or other institutions), cemeteries, and entrapped agricultural and undeveloped land within urban areas. When addressing parks, buildings are classified as 18 and ground cover is classified according to imagery.
- 191 Large lot subdivision (agriculture) - Residential subdivisions with lot sizes of less than 20 acres but at least 5 acres, with a dominant land cover of open fields or pasture.
- 192 Large lot subdivision (forest) - Residential subdivisions with lot sizes of less than 20 acres but at least 5 acres, with a dominant land cover of deciduous, evergreen or mixed forest.

## Agriculture

- 21 Cropland - Field crops and forage crops.
- 22 Pasture - Land used for pasture, both permanent and rotated; grass.
- 23 Orchards/vineyards/horticulture - Areas of intensively managed commercial bush and tree crops, including areas used for fruit production, vineyards, sod and seed farms, nurseries, and green houses.
- 24 Feeding operations - Cattle feed lots, holding lots for animals, hog feeding lots, poultry houses, and commercial fishing areas (including oyster beds).
- 241 Feeding operations - Cattle feed lots, holding lots for animals, hog feeding lots, poultry houses.
- 242 Agricultural building breeding and training facilities, storage facilities, built-up areas associated with a farmstead, small farm ponds, and commercial fishing areas.
- 25 Row and garden crops - Intensively managed truck and vegetable farms and associated areas.

## Forest

- 41 Deciduous forest - Forested areas in which the trees characteristically lose their leaves at the end of the growing season. Included are such species as oak, hickory, aspen, sycamore, birch, yellow poplar, elm, maple, and cypress. Note that forest classifications may not be reliable as to type (deciduous versus evergreen).
- 42 Evergreen forest - Forested areas in which the trees are characterized by persistent foliage throughout the year. Included are such species as white pine, pond pine, hemlock, southern white cedar, and red pine. Note that forest classifications may not be reliable as to type (deciduous versus evergreen).

- 43 Mixed forest - Forested areas in which neither deciduous nor evergreen species dominate, but in which there is a combination of both types.
- 44 Brush - Areas which do not produce timber or other wood products but may have cut-over timber stands, abandoned agriculture fields, or pasture. These areas are characterized by vegetation types such as sumac, vines, rose, brambles, and tree seedlings.

### Water

- 50 Water - Rivers, waterways, reservoirs, ponds, bays, estuaries, and ocean.

### Wetlands

- 60 Wetlands - Forested or non-forested wetlands, including tidal flats, tidal and non-tidal marshes, and upland swamps and wet areas.

### Barren Land

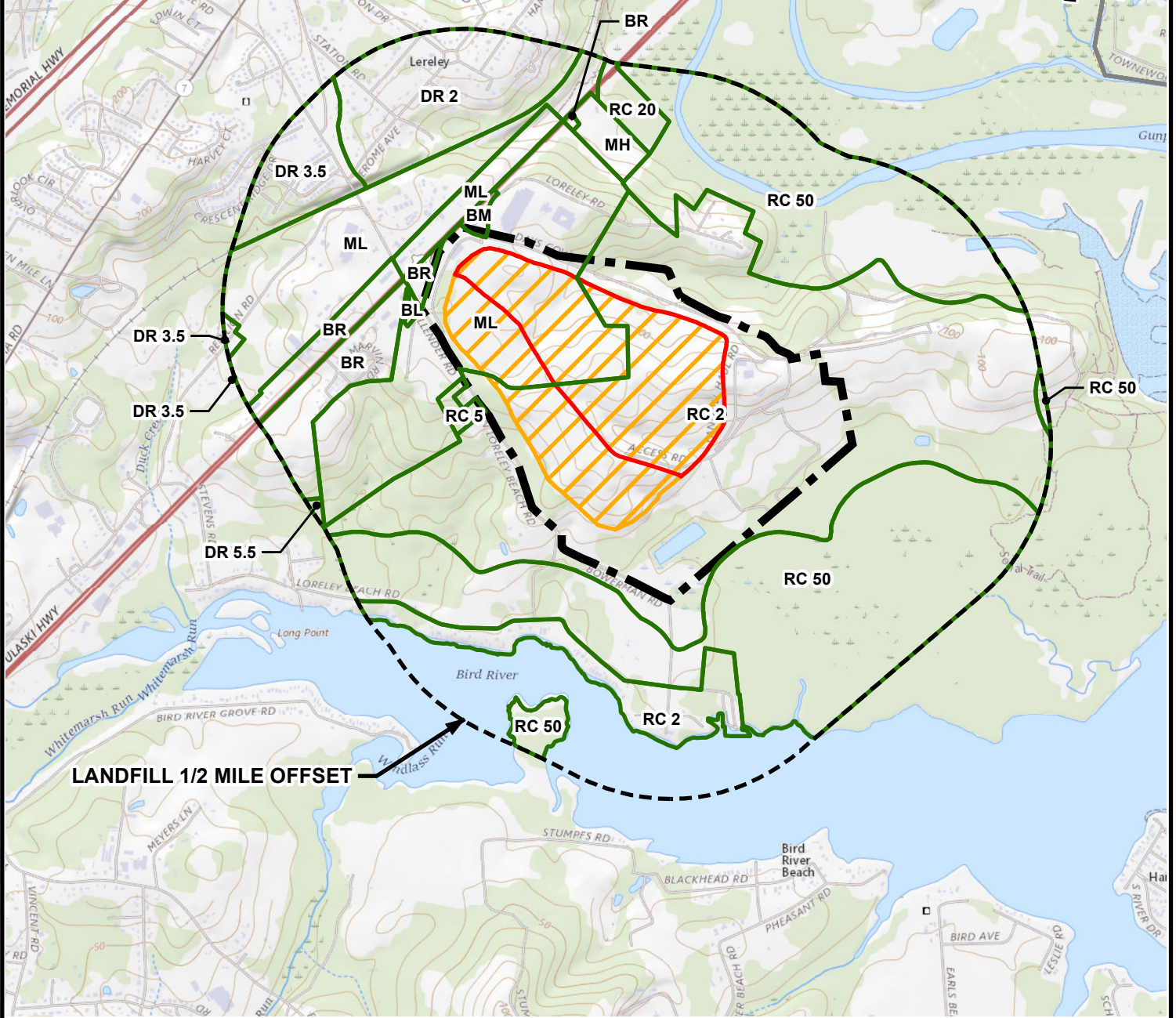
- 70 Barren land
- 71 Beaches - Extensive shoreline areas of sand and gravel accumulation, with no vegetative cover or other land use.
- 72 Bare exposed rock - Areas of bedrock exposure, scarps, and other natural accumulations of rock without vegetative cover.
- 73 Bare ground - Areas of exposed ground caused naturally, by construction, or by other cultural processes. Landfills (cultural process) are included in this category

### Transportation

- 80 Transportation - Transportation features include major highways, light rail or metro stations and large "Park 'N Ride" lots, generally over ten acres in size. Major highways were defined as those appearing on the State Highway maps as Controlled Access Highways or Primary Highways



CLASS	CATEGORY	Type	CLASS	CATEGORY	Type
BL	Business	Local	MH	Manufacturing	Heavy
BM	Business	Major	ML	Manufacturing	Light
BR	Business	Roadside	RC 2	Resource Conservation (Rural)	Agricultural Protection
DR 2	Residential	Density (2 Dwellings per acre)	RC 5	Resource Conservation (Rural)	Rural Residential
DR 3.5	Residential	Density (3.5 Dwellings per acre)	RC 20/50	Resource Conservation (Rural)	Critical Area



REF: Base map from ESRI USGS Topo Maps Dated May, 2020. Refer to USGS 7.5 minute Quads White Marsh, Edgewood, Middle River & Gunpowder Neck, MD.

**LEGEND**

- LANDFILL 1/2 MILE OFFSET
- ZONING
- PROPOSED VERTICAL EXPANSION LANDFILL FOOTPRINT
- EXISTING LANDFILL PERMIT BOUNDARY
- EXISTING PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- COUNTY BOUNDARY

0 2,000 4,000 6,000  
SCALE IN FEET

This drawing, its contents, and each component of this drawing are the property of and proprietary to ARM Group LLC and shall not be reproduced or used in any manner except for the purpose identified on the Title Block, and only by or on behalf of this client for the identified project unless otherwise authorized by the express, written consent of ARM Group LLC.

# Area Zoning Map

Eastern Sanitary Landfill  
Vertical Expansion  
Baltimore County, Maryland

September, 2023

Scale: 1" = 2,000'

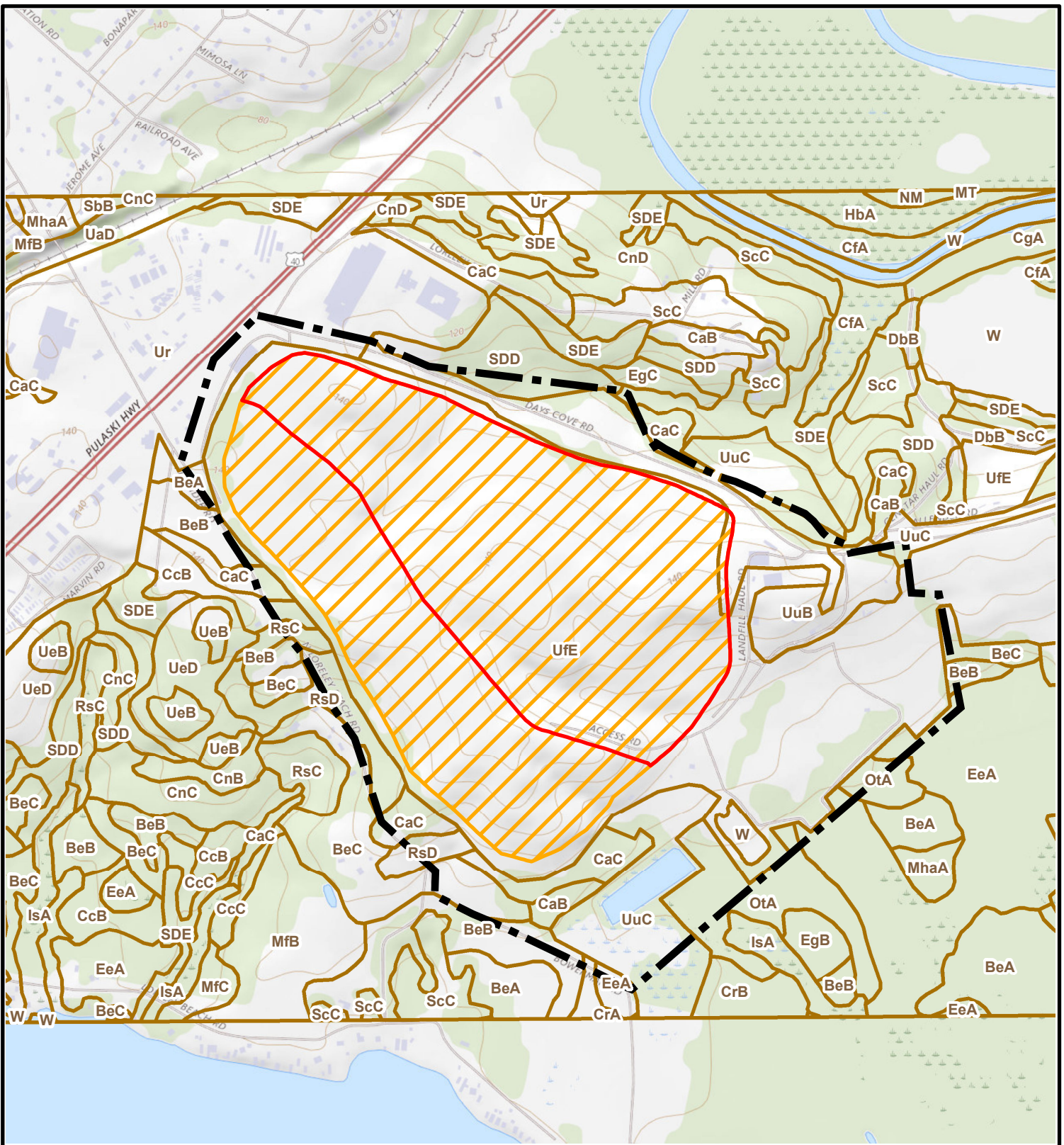
21011044



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Figure  
**3**





REF: Base map from ESRI USGS Topo Maps Dated May, 2020. Refer to USGS 7.5 minute Quads White Marsh, Edgewood, Middle River & Gunpowder Neck, MD.

**LEGEND**

-  SOILS
-  PROPOSED VERTICAL EXPANSION LANDFILL FOOTPRINT
-  EXISTING LANDFILL PERMIT BOUNDARY
-  EXISTING PROPERTY BOUNDARY

0 1,000 2,000 3,000

SCALE IN FEET



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# Soils Map

Eastern Sanitary Landfill  
Vertical Expansion  
Baltimore County, Maryland

September, 2023

Scale: 1" = 1,000'

21011044



**ARM Group LLC**

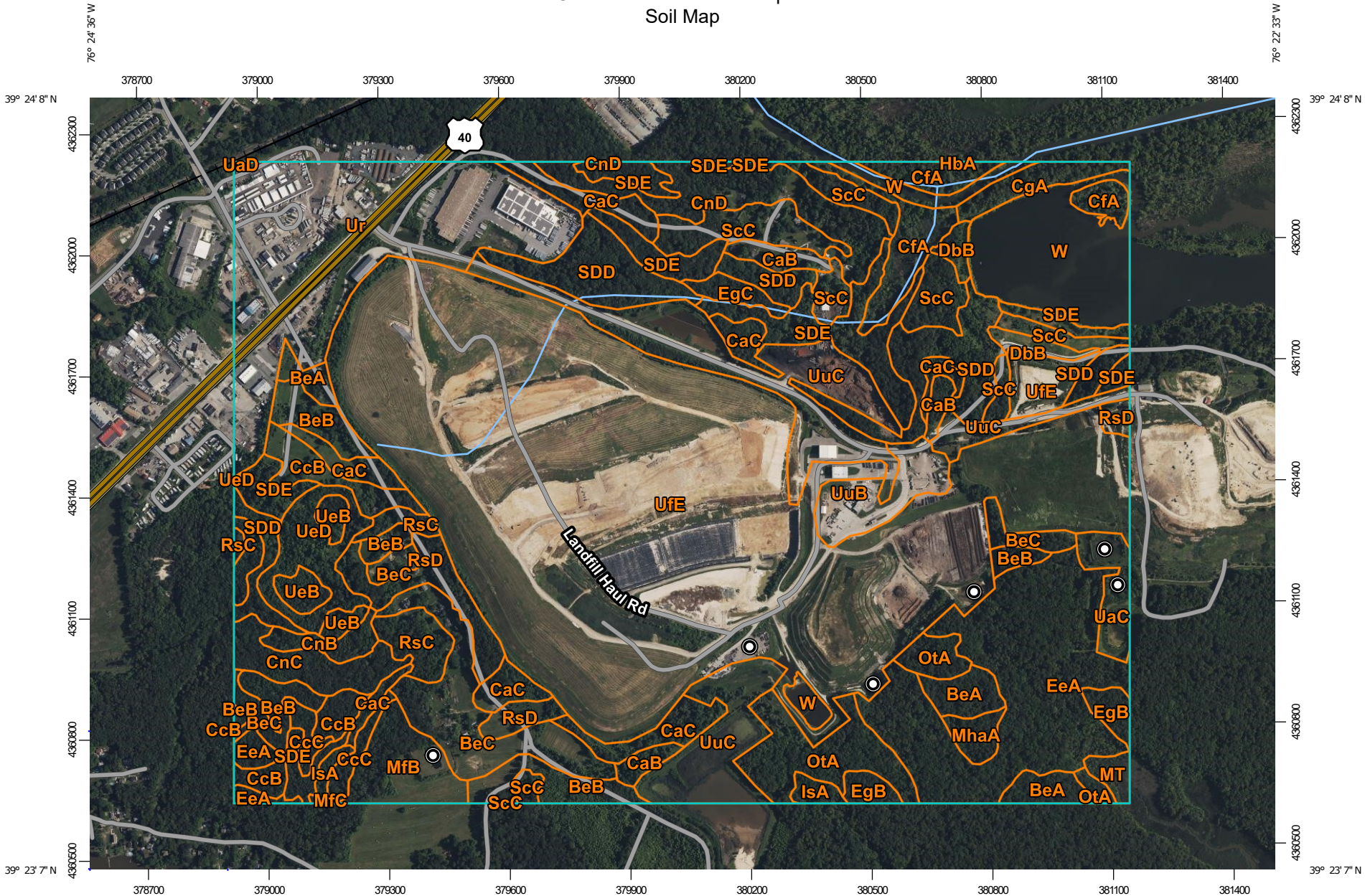
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Figure

**4**



# Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:13,500 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

0 200 400 800 1200 Meters

0 500 1000 2000 3000 Feet

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 18N WGS84

Eastern Sanitary Landfill	Figure
Soils Map	2

### MAP LEGEND

**Area of Interest (AOI)**

 Area of Interest (AOI)

**Soils**

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

**Special Point Features**

-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Closed Depression
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Landfill
-  Lava Flow
-  Marsh or swamp
-  Mine or Quarry
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Perennial Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Severely Eroded Spot
-  Sinkhole
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sodic Spot

-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot
-  Very Stony Spot
-  Wet Spot
-  Other
-  Special Line Features

**Water Features**

 Streams and Canals

**Transportation**

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

**Background**

 Aerial Photography

### MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
 Web Soil Survey URL:  
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Baltimore County, Maryland  
 Survey Area Data: Version 17, Sep 14, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 21, 2022—Jun 5, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

## Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BeA	Beltsville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	41.4	3.1%
BeB	Beltsville silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	40.6	3.0%
BeC	Beltsville silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes	42.1	3.1%
CaB	Chillum silt loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	7.0	0.5%
CaC	Chillum silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes	27.3	2.0%
CcB	Christiana silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	14.6	1.1%
CcC	Christiana silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes	4.6	0.3%
CfA	Codorus silt loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes	29.8	2.2%
CgA	Comus silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	9.6	0.7%
CnB	Croom gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	8.4	0.6%
CnC	Croom gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes	18.0	1.3%
CnD	Croom gravelly sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes	39.2	2.9%
CpA	Crosiadore silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.9	0.1%
CrA	Cumberstone silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3.3	0.2%
CrB	Cumberstone silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	11.2	0.8%
DbB	Delanco silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	4.2	0.3%
EeA	Elkton silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	84.2	6.3%
EgB	Elsinboro silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	14.9	1.1%
EgC	Elsinboro silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	4.1	0.3%
HbA	Hatboro silt loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes	18.3	1.4%
IsA	Issue silt loam, occasionally flooded	15.0	1.1%
KeC	Keyport silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes	3.1	0.2%

## Custom Soil Resource Report

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
MfA	Matapeake silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	4.3	0.3%
MfB	Matapeake silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	27.8	2.1%
MfC	Matapeake silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes	3.9	0.3%
MhaA	Mattapex silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, northern coastal plain	6.9	0.5%
MhaB	Mattapex silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, northern coastal plain	4.2	0.3%
MT	Mispillion and Transquaking soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, tidally flooded	18.6	1.4%
NM	Nanticoke and Mannington soils, very frequently flooded, tidal	6.1	0.5%
OtA	Othello silt loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes, northern coastal plain	27.3	2.0%
RsC	Russett fine sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes	11.7	0.9%
RsD	Russett fine sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes	17.9	1.3%
SbA	Sassafras loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.4	0.0%
SbB	Sassafras loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	3.6	0.3%
ScC	Sassafras-Croom complex, 5 to 10 percent slopes	45.3	3.4%
SDD	Sassafras and Croom soils, 10 to 15 percent slopes	45.9	3.4%
SDE	Sassafras and Croom soils, 15 to 25 percent slopes	49.6	3.7%
UaC	Udorthents, 8 to 15 percent slopes	7.7	0.6%
UaD	Udorthents, 15 to 25 percent slopes	12.6	0.9%
UeB	Udorthents, reclaimed gravel pits, 0 to 5 percent slopes	7.7	0.6%
UeD	Udorthents, reclaimed gravel pits, 5 to 15 percent slopes	23.2	1.7%
UfE	Udorthents, refuse, 3 to 45 percent slopes	302.3	22.5%
Ur	Urban land, 0 to 8 percent slopes	143.3	10.7%
UuB	Urban land-Udorthents complex, 0 to 8 percent	11.9	0.9%



**UfE—Udorthents, refuse, 3 to 45 percent slopes**

**Map Unit Setting**

*National map unit symbol:* 2lpk9

*Elevation:* 0 to 890 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 43 to 46 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 54 to 57 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 200 to 220 days

*Farmland classification:* Not prime farmland

**Map Unit Composition**

*Udorthents and similar soils:* 100 percent

*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

**Description of Udorthents**

**Setting**

*Parent material:* Human transported material

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 3 to 45 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

*Runoff class:* Very high

*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* None

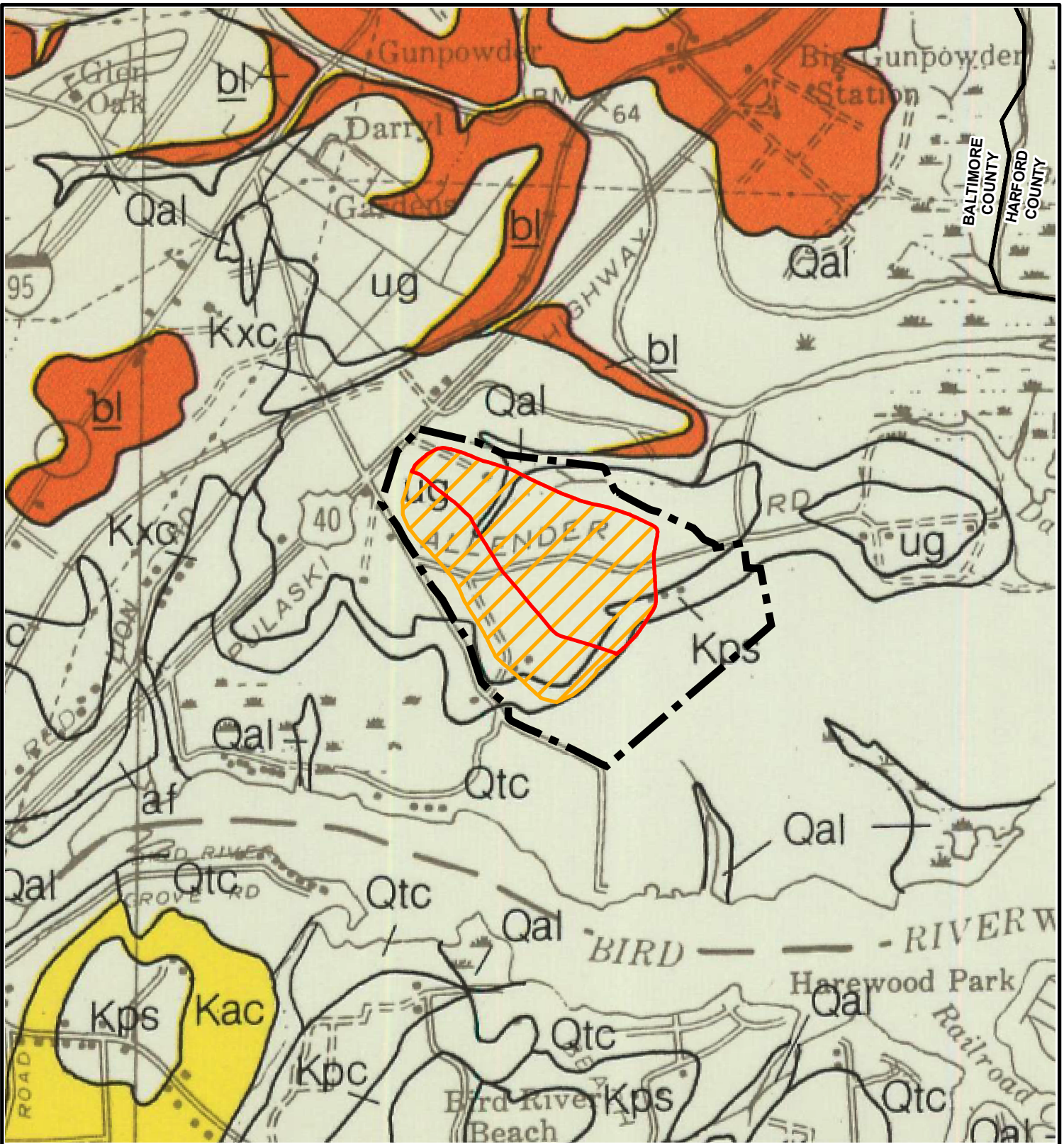
*Frequency of ponding:* None

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* None specified





*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 8

*Hydric soil rating:* No



REF: Base map from Geologic Map of Baltimore County and City, Maryland Geological Survey, 1976.

**LEGEND**

-  PROPOSED VERTICAL EXPANSION LANDFILL FOOTPRINT
-  EXISTING LANDFILL PERMIT BOUNDARY
-  EXISTING PROPERTY BOUNDARY
-  COUNTY BOUNDARY

0 2,000 4,000 6,000

SCALE IN FEET

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# Geologic Map

Eastern Sanitary Landfill  
Vertical Expansion  
Baltimore County, Maryland

September, 2023

Scale: 1" = 2,000'

21011044



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Figure

**5**

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## Appendix A

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Refuse Disposal Permit Application  
with MDE EJ Scoring

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## Refuse Disposal Permit Application

Authority: Title 9, Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, and Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 26.04.07  
Municipal landfills also see 40 CFR Part 258 and EPA guidance for additional requirements.

Application for:  New Permit  Renewal Permit

Existing Permit No. 2020 – WMF - 0052A Issued Date: 05 / 07 / 2020 Expiration Date: 05 / 06 / 2025

Applicant's Legal Name: Baltimore County Bureau of Solid Waste Management

Applicant's Status:  Individual  Corporation  Government  Other:

Federal Employer Identification No.: 52-6000889

Maryland State Department of Assessments and Taxation (SDAT) ID No.: 19-00-006146

Please note that a business/entity must be registered to do business in Maryland before a permit can be issued. The business or entity's information provided in this application must match the information in the SDAT register.

Proof of workers' compensation coverage is required under § 1-202 of the Environment Article. Please provide one of the following:

- (1) A copy of a Certificate of Compliance issued by the Maryland Workers' Compensation Commission; or  
(2) Workers' Compensation Insurance Policy/Binder Number: Self Insured

Applicant's Mailing Address: 111 W. Chesapeake Ave. Rm 306

City: Towson State: MD Zip Code: 21204

Applicant's Telephone No. (410) 887-3188

Facsimile No.: (410) 887-2931

Emergency Contact Name & Title: Carey Mayhew

Telephone No.: (410) 887-4370

Facility/Site Name: Eastern Sanitary Landfill

Facility/Site Address: 6259 Days Cove Road

City: White Marsh State: MD Zip Code: 21162

County: Baltimore

Maryland Grid Coordinates: 191, 694.06 N/ 452,783.36 E

County Zoning Map No.: 0073

Lot/Parcel No.: 0416 Deed/Liber/Folio No.: 132/549, 6098/208

State Legislative District: 07

Local Council / Election District: 5/11

Bay Tributary Watershed Code: 02130803

Latitude/Longitude (Deg/Min/Sec): 39 - 24 - 00 / 76 - 12 - 27

Site Acreage: 367

Facility Acreage (Estimated): 200

Type of Solid Waste Acceptance Facility

- Municipal Landfill <sup>1,4</sup>  Rubble Landfill <sup>1,3,4</sup>  Industrial Landfill <sup>1,4</sup>  Land Clearing Debris Landfill <sup>1</sup>  
 Incinerator <sup>1,2,4</sup>  Transfer Station <sup>1</sup>  Processing Facility <sup>2</sup>  Processing Facility & Transfer Station <sup>1,2</sup>

Notes: 1. Financial Security is required for a privately owned facility.

2. Air Quality Permit may be required.

3. Groundwater Discharge Permit may be required.

4. Environmental Justice Score Required refer to <https://mdewin64.mde.state.md.us/EJ/>

Proposed Days & Hours of Operation: Monday – Saturday 7:00 am – 4:00 pm

Provide a brief description of solid waste handling and other activities to be conducted at this facility:

Landfilling, yard waste composting & mulching, recycling drop-off center, residents' acceptance facility, transfer station, etc.

If available, attach the following documentation required for permit issuance:

- A written statement from the County in which the proposed facility is to be located, demonstrating that the proposed facility meets all applicable County zoning and land use requirements and is in conformity with the County Solid Waste Management Plan, in accordance with §9- 210(a)(3) of the Environment Article.  
 For an incinerator, a written statement from the County where the proposed facility is to be located, demonstrating that the County has an approved Recycling Plan in accordance with §9-204.1 and §9-505 of the Environment Article.  
 For a rubble landfill, a written statement from the County in which the proposed facility is to be located, demonstrating that the County has specified in the County Solid Waste Plan the types of waste that may be disposed of in the facility, in accordance with §9-210(c) of the Environment Article.

Provide the estimated amount of solid waste to be accepted in Tons (T) or Cubic Yards (CY) from the following facilities and sources:

A. Intermediate Facilities:

Processing Facilities 0

Transfer Stations 0

Incinerators 60,000 tons

B. Origin Of Waste By Region:

Within Jurisdiction 380,000 tons

Out-of-County in Maryland 220,000 tons

Out-of-State (Specify Name) 0 tons

Please indicate the estimated amount of solid waste in Tons (T) or ~~Cubic Yards (CY)~~ to be accepted at this facility. This list will be used to determine the type of permit and the list of acceptable materials that will be allowed under the permit for which you are applying.

Form Number: MDE/LMA/PER.001

Page 1 of 2

1-Oct-22

TTY Users: 1-800-735-2258

Type of Waste	1 <sup>st</sup> Year (T)	5 <sup>th</sup> Year (T)
<b>Residential</b> (household refuse, domestic waste, garbage, etc.)	308,000	300,000
<b>Commercial</b> (waste from businesses, stores, offices, etc.)	170,000	50,000
<b>Industrial</b> (non-hazardous sludge, dust, off-spec products, etc. from industrial or manufacturing operations or processes)	0	0
<b>Construction and Demolition</b> (lumber, masonry, drywall, etc.)	22	22
<b>Land Clearing Debris</b> (stumps, limbs, leaves, earthen material, etc.)	20,000	20,000
<b>Agricultural</b> (crop residue, manure, unprocessed materials, etc.)	0	0
<b>Institutional</b> (non-hazardous waste from schools, hospitals, etc.)	500	500
<b>Special Medical Waste</b> (infectious waste from hospitals, doctor's offices, research labs, etc.)	0	0
<b>Animal Carcasses</b> (road kills, farm animals, etc.)	300	300
<b>Bulky Waste</b> (appliances, furniture, etc.)	400	400
<b>Litter</b> (street sweepings, municipal wastebaskets, etc.)	500	500
<b>Scrap Tires</b> (automobiles, trucks, etc.) - Requires a separate license for handling or managing tires.	110	110
<b>Sewage Sludge or Septage</b> - Requires separate permit for sewage sludge utilization.	0	0
<b>Water Treatment Plant Sludge</b> (alum precipitate, etc.)	0	0
<b>Hazardous Waste</b> (from chemical plants, gas stations, etc.)	0	0
<b>Asbestos</b> (shingles, insulation, etc.) - Requires special training and handling	10	10
<b>Incinerator Ash</b> (from incinerators, waste-to-energy incinerators, special medical waste incinerators, boilers, etc.)	60,000	0
<b>Fly Ash</b> (pollution abatement equipment dusts & bottom ash from coal fired electric generating plants)	0	0
<b>Other</b> (list): concrete, soils, scrap metals, LCD's, glass cullet		
<b>Total</b>	559,842	371,842

By signing this form, I the applicant or duly authorized representative, do solemnly affirm under the penalties of perjury that the contents of this application are true to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief. I hereby authorize the representatives of MDE to have access to the site of the proposed facility for inspection and to records relating to this application at any reasonable time. I acknowledge that depending on the type of facility applied for, other permits or approvals may be required.

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of Applicant  
 Nick Rodricks  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Applicant's Name (Print)

11/10/2023  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date  
 Bureau Chief  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title

This Notice is provided pursuant to §10-624 of the State Government Article of the Maryland Code. The personal information requested on this form is intended to be used in processing your application. Failure to provide the information requested may result in your application not being processed. You have the right to inspect, amend, or correct this form. The Maryland Department of the Environment ("MDE") is a public agency and subject to the Maryland Public Information Act. This form may be made available on the Internet via MDE's website and is subject to inspection or copying, in whole or in part, by the public and other governmental agencies, if not protected by Federal or State law.

Privacy Act Notice: This Notice is provided pursuant to the Federal Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. §552. a. Disclosure of your Social Security Number or Federal Employer Identification Number on this application is mandatory pursuant to the provisions of §1-203 (2003), Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, which requires the MDE to verify that an applicant for a permit has paid all undisputed taxes and unemployment insurance. Social Security or Federal Employer Identification Numbers will not be used for any purposes other than those described in this Notice.

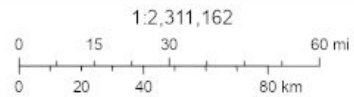
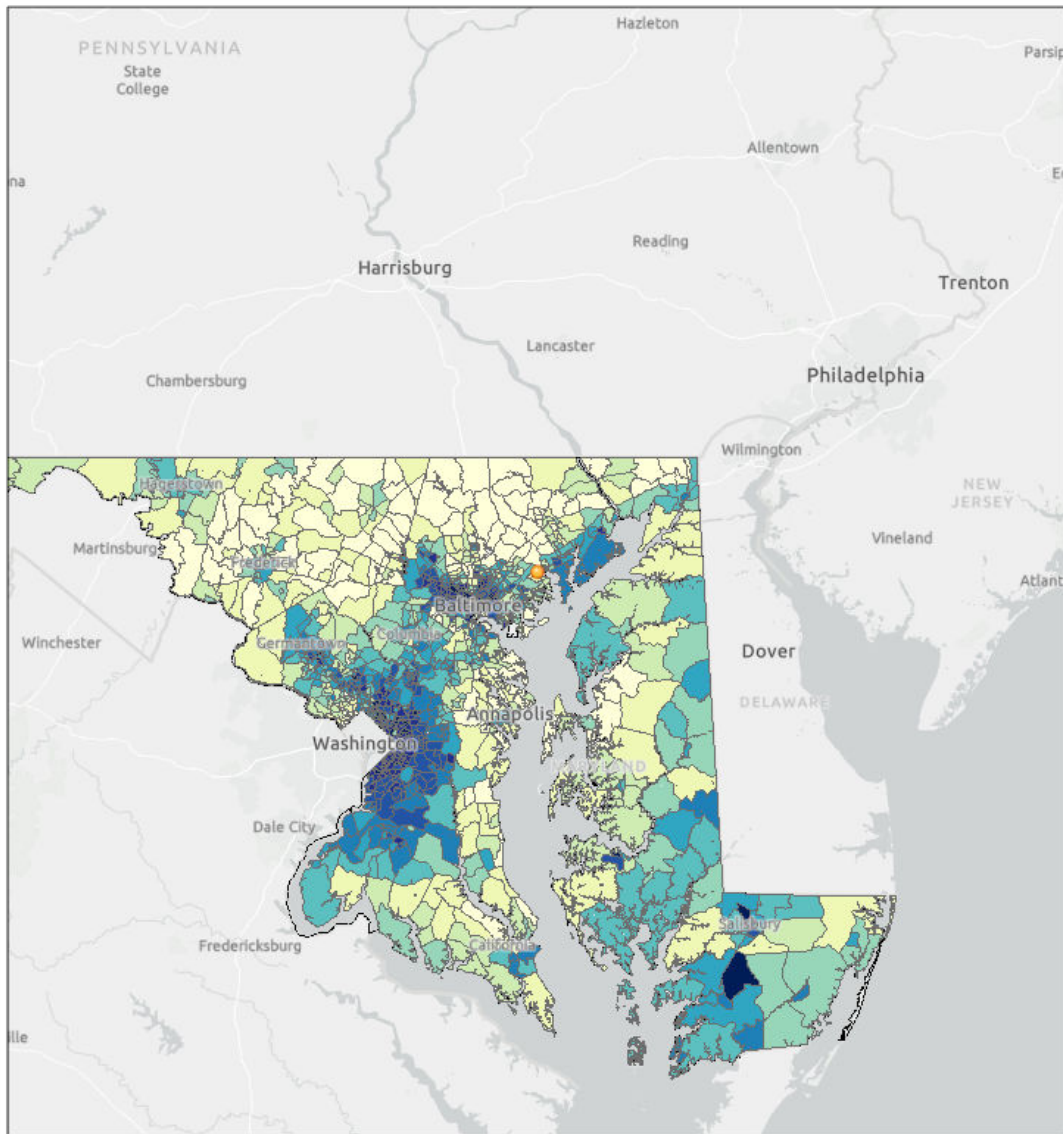
For questions regarding this application form, please contact MDE at (410) 537-3315



# MDE EJ Screening Report

## Area of Interest (AOI) Information

Jul 11 2023 6:50:48 Eastern Daylight Time



MDE. Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

## Summary

Name	Count	Area(ft <sup>2</sup> )	Length(ft)
EJ Scores as a Percent Distribution (Quantile Representation)	1	N/A	N/A
Active High Air Emission Facilities	1	N/A	N/A
LRP Facilities	0	N/A	N/A
Maryland Dam Locations	0	N/A	N/A
Maryland Pond Locations	0	N/A	N/A
Wastewater Discharge Facilities	0	N/A	N/A
Historic Mine Locations	0	N/A	N/A
Significant Wastewater Treatment Plants	0	N/A	N/A
Point Source Discharges	0	N/A	N/A
All Permitted Solid Waste Acceptance Facilities	2	N/A	N/A
Municipal Solid Waste Acceptance Facilities	1	N/A	N/A

## EJ Scores as a Percent Distribution (Quantile Representation)

#	Geographic Area Name	Percent Minority	Percent Poverty	Percent_Limited_English_Proficiency	SocioScore Percent Tract Only
1	Census Tract 4113.02, Baltimore County, Maryland	34.30	16.21	0.80	17.10

#	Socio Percentile (All MD)	Socio Percentile (All MD) %	Area(ft <sup>2</sup> )
1	40.96	40.964%	N/A

## Active High Air Emission Facilities

#	master_ai_id	master_ai_name	air_code	naic	naic_description
1	10414	Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility	Title V	924,110	Administration of Air and Water Resource and Solid Waste Management Programs

#	emission_year	latitude	longitude	physical_address_line_1	physical_address_municipality
1	2020	39.393440	-76.387891	6257 Days Cove Rd	White Marsh

#	physical_address_state_code	physical_address_zip	county	co	nitrogen
1	MD	21,162	Baltimore	56.76	14.92

#	pm10	pt	voc	sox	pm25
1	26.40	33.10	9.39	3.50	4.86

#	pmcondense	carbon_dioxide	mercury	methane	BCRI
1	2.91	53,694.64	0.00	2,705.12	57.12

#	BHAP	HAPS	Count
1	1.78	4.16	1

### All Permitted Solid Waste Acceptance Facilities

#	county	AI_ID	master_ai_name	Facility_Type	OwnerType
1	Baltimore	10,414	Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill	County Government
2	Baltimore	10,414	Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill	County Government

#	permit_number	ai_physical_address	permit_class	Count
1	2020-WTS-0665	6257 Days Cove Rd, White Marsh, MD 21162	Renew	1
2	2020-WMF-0052A	6257 Days Cove Rd, White Marsh, MD 21162	Renew	1

### Municipal Solid Waste Acceptance Facilities

#	county	AI_ID	MSW_Landfills	Facility_Type	OwnerType
1	Baltimore	10,414	Eastern Landfill	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill	County Government

#	permit_number	master_ai_name	ai_physical_address	permit_class	Count
1	2020-WMF-0052A	Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility	6257 Days Cove Rd, White Marsh, MD 21162	Renew	1

© MDE

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Zoning Regulation Conformance/Exemption  
Documentation

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# Glascock v. Baltimore County

Court of Appeals of Maryland Nov 7, 1990

321 Md. 118 (Md. 1990) Copy Citation

## Cases citing this document

- People's Counsel v. Surina

The Court of Special Appeals, in an unreported opinion, agreed with the Commissioner and the CBA "that the...

- Lomax v. Comptroller

Id. at 118. Generally this rule is applied where the statute in question regulates or affects citizens or...

## 12 Citing cases

### Summaries written by judges

- Holding that the Legislature did not intend the State to be bound by local zoning regulations when constructing a communications tower because the Legislature "neither named the State nor manifested an intention that it be bound by the provisions of the enabling act which granted zoning authority to the City"  
Summary of this case from Benson v. State
- Stating that Maryland Code (1957, 2005 Repl. Vol.), Article 25A, § 5(X) "grants Baltimore County its authority to enact a zoning ordinance"  
Summary of this case from People's Counsel v. Loyola
- Indicating the importance of adequate emergency communication equipment to public safety  
Summary of this case from People's Counsel v. Surina

3 Summaries

No. 19, September Term, 1990.

November 7, 1990.

Appeal from the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, Alfred L. Brennan, Sr., J.

John C. Murphy, Baltimore, for petitioner.

Nancy C. West, Asst. County Atty., and Arnold Jablon, County Atty., Towson, for respondent.

Argued before MURPHY, C.J., and ELDRIDGE, RODOWSKY, McAULIFFE and CHASANOW, JJ.

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MURPHY, Chief Judge.

The question presented is whether Baltimore County, Maryland, a charter county under Article XI-A of the Maryland Constitution, is subject to its own zoning regulations in its use of leased land for a communication tower for its police, fire, and emergency services.

I.

The County is the lessee of land, owned by a volunteer fire company in an RC-2 (Resource Conservation) zone. A communication tower is a permitted use in this zone by special exception. The County constructed a 620 foot wireless tower on this property as part of a countywide technologically advanced governmental communication system. Believing that it was not subject to its own zoning regulations, the County did not apply for a special exception to use the property for this purpose. An adjacent property owner challenged the right of the County to use the property to erect the communication tower unless it obtained a special exception.

The County's lease is for twenty-five years, renewable for two additional twenty-five year terms.

The Deputy Zoning Commissioner, after a hearing, agreed with the County's position. The County Board of Appeals affirmed, concluding that the County was exempt from its own zoning regulations. It said:

"The general trend is that the municipality has immunity from [its] zoning laws where the use is important in carrying out a governmental function. Based on the testimony at this hearing, the Board finds that nothing could be more important than the potential savings of a life of a police officer or a fire fighter."

On appeal, the Circuit Court for Baltimore County (Brennan, J.) affirmed the order of the County Board of Appeals. The Court of Special Appeals, in affirming the circuit court in an unreported opinion, held that the County "received its immunity status from the State's sovereignty and because it is acting on behalf of the State, *i.e.*, in a governmental capacity, Baltimore County is entitled to exemption from its own zoning regulations." We granted certiorari to consider the important issue raised in the case.



## II.

In *Mayor and City Council of Baltimore v. State*, 281 Md. 217, 378 A.2d 1326 (1977), Baltimore City claimed that the State was required to comply with the City's zoning ordinance when using land for a public works project. We noted that the City's zoning powers were granted to it by public general law enacted by the General Assembly, which "neither specifically provides nor clearly implies that the State is intended to be subject to its provisions." 281 Md. at 223, 378 A.2d 1326. In this regard, we said that "it is a basic long-standing principle of statutory construction that the State is not deemed to be bound by an enactment of the General Assembly unless the enactment specifically names the State or manifests a clear and indisputable intention that the State is to be bound." *Id.* From *State v. Milburn*, 9 Gill 105, at 118 (1850), we quoted Mr. Justice Story thusly:

"[G]eneral acts of the legislature are meant to regulate and direct the acts and rights of citizens, and in most cases, the reasoning applicable to them applies with very different, and often contrary force, to the government itself. It appears to me, therefore, to be a safe rule, founded in the principles of the common law, that the general words of a statute ought not to include the government, or affect its rights, unless that construction be clear and indisputable upon the text of the act."

Because the General Assembly neither named the State nor manifested an intention that it be bound by the provisions of the enabling act which granted zoning authority to the City, we concluded that the City was without power to subject the State's use of the property to its zoning ordinance.

Maryland Code (1987 Repl. Vol.), Article 25A, § 5(X), which grants Baltimore County its authority to enact a zoning ordinance, neither specifically provides, nor clearly implies, that the County is subject to the requirements of its own zoning ordinance and regulation. That statute (a part of the Express Powers Act governing home rule counties) provides in subsection (X)(2)(i) that it is "the policy of this State that the orderly development and use of land and structures requires comprehensive regulation through implementation of planning and zoning controls"; and subsection (ii) thereof specifies that "zoning controls shall be implemented by local government."

In *Board v. Harker*, 316 Md. 683, 561 A.2d 219 (1989), involving exemptions from Baltimore County's zoning regulations, we said that the State's exemption from these regulations under our holding in *City of Baltimore v. State*, *supra* "extends to the State's agencies and instrumentalities." 316 Md. at 693, 561 A.2d 219. A county is one of the public territorial divisions of the state, created and organized for public political purposes connected with the administration of state government, and specially

charged with the administration and superintendence of the local affairs of the community. *Claus v. Board of Education*, 181 Md. 513, 30 A.2d 779 (1943); *Talbot County Comm'rs v. Queen Anne's County Comm'rs*, 50 Md. 245 (1849). See also *Maryland Committee v. Tawes*, 229 Md. 406, 184 A.2d 715, *rev'd on other grounds*, 377 U.S. 656, 84 S.Ct. 1429, 12 L.Ed.2d 595 (1964). The counties of Maryland are "mere instruments of government, appointed to aid in the administration of public affairs, and are parts of the State." *Howard County v. Matthews*, 146 Md. 553, 561, 127 A. 118 (1924). Nothing in Article 25A, § 5(X), or in the Baltimore County Zoning ordinance or regulations, even remotely suggests an intention that the County be subject to its own zoning laws. Accordingly, as a matter of statutory construction, our holding in *City of Baltimore v. State*, *supra*, extends to Baltimore County.

Our determination that Baltimore County is not subject to its own zoning regulations is consistent with the holdings of courts in a number of states. In *Nehbras v. Village of Lloyd Harbor*, 2 N.Y.2d 190, 140 N.Ed.2d 241, 242, 159 N.Y.S.2d 145, 146 (1957), the New York Court of Appeals set forth the reasons for this rule:

"In the very nature of things, a municipality must have the power to select the site of buildings or other structures for the performance of its governmental duties."

In *Kedroff v. Town of Springfield*, 127 Vt. 624, 256 A.2d 457 (1969), the Supreme Court of Vermont, citing *Nehbras*, *supra*, held that a municipality is not subject to zoning restrictions in the performance of its governmental activities. In its analysis, the court determined that "[f]or the purposes of public duties the municipalities are merely convenient instrumentalities of the State." *Id.* 256 A.2d at 461.

In *McGrath v. City of Manchester*, 113 N.H. 355, 307 A.2d 830, 831 (1973), the New Hampshire Supreme Court, also citing *Nehbras*, *supra*, adopted the majority rule "that a city is not bound by its own zoning ordinance in the performance of its governmental functions absent any statutory provisions to the contrary." See also *Edelen v. Nelson County*, 723 S.W.2d 887 (Ky.App. 1987) (city or county is instrumentality of state government and, as such, is immune from complying with zoning regulations); *Town of Kearny v. Clark*, 213 N.J. Super. 152, 516 A.2d 1126 (1986) (a county "is an agency of State" and it is generally held that state agencies are not subject to municipal zoning regulations); *Lauderdale County Board of Education v. Alexander*, 269 Ala. 79, 110 So.2d 911 (1959); *A.I.A. Mobile Home Park, Inc. v. Brevard County*, 246 So.2d 126 (Fla. 1971). The rule is well stated in 8 McQuillan *Municipal Corporations* § 25.15 (3rd ed. 1983):

"Municipal zoning regulations or restrictions usually do not apply to the State or any of its subdivisions or agencies, unless the legislature has clearly manifested a contrary

intent. Thus, properties and the uses thereof may be immune or exempt from the operation of municipal zoning regulations where owned or controlled by counties, school districts or boards, park districts or like bodies, or by other agencies or subdivisions of the state."

A contrary view was espoused in *Clarke v. Town of Estes Park*, 686 P.2d 777 (Colo. 1984), where the court held that unless a municipal zoning ordinance specifically exempted the municipality, it was not exempt. We are unpersuaded by this minority holding.

Nor does *City of Annapolis v. Anne Arundel County*, 271 Md. 265, 316 A.2d 807 (1974), mandate a different result. Our holding in that case that the County was required to comply with the city's historical zoning provisions was premised on an enactment of the General Assembly manifesting a clear intention "that the political subdivision owning land within a historic district be subject to the jurisdiction of the Historic Area Commission." *Id.* at 291, 316 A.2d 807. As we have said in the present case, there is no intention manifested by the General Assembly, or by Baltimore County itself, that it be subject to its own zoning ordinances.

Finally, we have considered, but find no merit in the argument of the objecting property owner, that because the Baltimore County zoning regulations include public uses, including communication towers, that the County is thereby subject to its own zoning law. As we have said, the County is not bound by its own zoning regulations unless it is so provided in the state enabling law or in the zoning ordinance itself. In this regard, there is no clear and indisputable intention that the County be so bound and, accordingly, it was not obliged to obtain a special exception to locate the communication tower on its leased property.

JUDGMENT AFFIRMED, WITH COSTS.

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#### **Cases citing this case**

- *People's Counsel v. Surina*

The Court of Special Appeals, in an unreported opinion, agreed with the Commissioner and the CBA "that the...

- *Lomax v. Comptroller*

*Id.* at 118. Generally this rule is applied where the statute in question regulates or affects citizens or...

## 12 Citing cases

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Solid Waste Management Plan Conformance  
Documentation Excerpt from the Baltimore County’s  
“Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan”

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# BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

## TEN YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (2019-2028)

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*Baltimore County Department of Public Works  
Bureau of Solid Waste Management*

#### **OVERVIEW**

Baltimore County is adopting a new Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan, covering the years 2019-2028, in fulfillment of Section 26.03.03 of the Code of Maryland Regulations and consistent with Baltimore County's 1999 Public Participation Plan. Baltimore County last adopted a Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan in December 2008, and the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) approved that Plan in April 2009.

**Baltimore County's existing solid waste and recycling infrastructure (collection, processing, marketing, and disposal), allowing for some improvements as outlined later in this Executive Summary, appears to be adequate at least through the year 2028.** Adoption of this Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan will ensure that Baltimore County has a solid waste management strategy in place covering 2019-2028. Implementation of this Plan will also yield these very important benefits:

- Extend the life of Baltimore County's only operating landfill (already more than half full) by preventing waste and increasing recycling
- Improve the cost-effectiveness of the County's solid waste management and recycling program (when trash disposal costs are increasing)
- Enhance resident satisfaction with the County's solid waste management and recycling program

#### **CHAPTER I: GOALS, ORGANIZATION, AND REGULATIONS**

Consistent with the current mission statement of the Department of Public Works, Bureau of Solid Waste Management, Baltimore County is committed to provide a safe, environmentally sound, integrated solid waste management program that:

- Promotes waste prevention
- Increases recycling
- Increases resource recovery (of materials neither prevented nor recycled)
- Decreases the quantity and toxicity of solid waste requiring landfilling

The Bureau of Solid Waste Management is the County agency primarily responsible for solid waste management, particularly the residential sector. Major areas of responsibility include managing the County’s waste prevention and recycling program, collecting residential trash and recyclables, and operating the Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility (ESL), the Central Acceptance Facility (CAF), and the Western Acceptance Facility (WAF).

The Department of Environmental Protection and Sustainability (EPS) also plays a major role in the County’s solid waste management system, including but not limited to permitting and inspecting solid waste facilities, inspecting collection vehicles, accepting certain materials for recycling or proper disposal, responding to hazardous waste emergencies, and reducing litter.

Baltimore County strives to comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations, and has its own set of comprehensive laws and regulations regarding solid waste management.

## **CHAPTER II: POPULATION, ZONING, AND LAND USE**

Baltimore County’s population is expected to grow from approximately 831,000 residents as of 2016 to approximately 862,000 residents by 2030. Baltimore County Zoning regulations govern the construction of new solid waste disposal facilities. Facilities owned and operated by the County are exempt from these regulations. This *Plan* shall not be used to create or enforce local land use and zoning requirements. Baltimore County’s *Master Plan 2020* includes solid waste policies and actions that emphasize the importance of the three “Rs” (waste reduction, reuse, and recycling), as well as resource recovery to minimize the need for landfilling.

## **CHAPTER III: SOLID WASTE GENERATION, IMPORT/EXPORT, COLLECTION, AND ACCEPTANCE FACILITIES**

Projected increases in the County’s solid waste stream referred to in this Plan are based on expected population growth as discussed in Chapter II, and presume the continuation of relatively steady trends in per capita residential MRA waste generation (about 860 pounds per person, per year, based on the highest annual per capita figure from 2012-2015) and per capita commercial generation (about 772 pounds per person, per year, based on the highest annual per capita figure from 2012-2015). Attachment A to this Executive Summary is Table III-1 (entitled “Trash Generation and Population Data”). Table III-1 summarizes the increases in material generation the County is expected to face during the ten-year planning period, with vision out to the year 2030.

The most significant imports of materials currently involve Harford County. Under an August 2013 agreement, Baltimore County currently accepts all of Harford County’s single stream recyclables for sorting at CAF in Cockeysville. In addition, Baltimore County receives approximately 135,000 tons of trash per year from Harford County. This imported trash is taken to ESL in White Marsh, where the Harford County trash is then transferred out-of-County to Waste Management disposal sites. Significant quantities of land clearing and demolition materials from out-of-County come to in-County facilities such as Honeygo Run Reclamation Center Rubble Landfill and Days Cove Rubble Landfill.

Baltimore County currently has one major out-of-County outlet for residential trash – through 2021 (with three contract renewal options), Baltimore County may take 215,000 tons of residential trash per year to the

Wheelabrator Baltimore energy-from-waste facility. The County also has the option of transferring residential trash out-of-County via a contract with Waste Management.

39 private collection companies, many family-owned businesses of long standing, collect residential trash and recycling on County-designated routes and then deliver the materials to County-designated facilities. Commercial trash and recycling collection is strictly a function of the private sector, although Baltimore County encourages commercial recycling and provides technical assistance and recognition to that sector. For information on the collection of institutional and other materials, please see the Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan itself.

Please see Map III-1 (Attachment B to this Executive Summary), which is entitled “Selected Solid Waste Facilities Used by Baltimore County and/or Located in Baltimore County.”

#### **CHAPTER IV: ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

Baltimore County has developed a sound and flexible solid waste management system that is adequately handling all of the material currently being generated.

**Baltimore County has made significant strides in the past decade to improve its recycling program, resulting in increased residential recycling rates and both environmental and fiscal benefits to the County.** In February 2010, the County transitioned from its “dual stream” residential recycling program to a “single stream” model, allowing residents to mix all recyclables together in the same container for collection. This program began with single family homes and town homes, and expanded over the rest of 2010 to include most apartment and condominium units in the County as well. With the introduction of single stream recycling to all single family homes and town homes, and expansion to most apartments and condominiums, the County saw a significant increase in the amount of material being collected from residents for recycling – from 36,167 tons in 2009 to 47,182 tons in 2010, and 54,310 tons in 2015. In addition, Baltimore County opened its own single stream materials recovery facility (MRF) in November 2013, which enabled the County to retain the value of collected recyclables and maximize the financial benefits of its recycling program. From November 2013 through May 2017, more than 190,000 tons of recyclables were sold from the MRF, generating gross revenues of more than \$25 million.

**In addition to “curbside” collection, Baltimore County provides additional outlets for residential trash and recycling in the form of three drop-off facilities, which have earned overall very high ratings from the residents using them.** During a Summer 2016 survey, Baltimore County asked 700 residents to rate its drop-off facilities on a scale of one (very dissatisfied) to five (very satisfied). The Eastern Sanitary Landfill earned an average rating of 4.84, the Central Acceptance Facility earned an average rating of 4.71, and the Western Acceptance Facility earned an average rating of 4.68. In short, the County residents using the County’s three recycling drop-off centers are overwhelmingly very satisfied with the drop-off centers.

**While County residential recycling tonnages have stayed relatively constant since 2011, residential trash tonnages have decreased over this same period – a promising trend.** While it is difficult to pinpoint a specific reason for this decrease in trash tonnages, the shift could be attributed to a number of factors, including “lightweighting” of packaging materials and increased residential recycling and waste prevention efforts.

**As things stand now, Baltimore County’s only guaranteed outlet for trash after the year 2021 is the Eastern Sanitary Landfill (ESL) in White Marsh. However, the County’s ownership and stewardship of this landfill assures the County a high degree of solid waste management independence, especially during the ten-year planning period. Without taking advantage of three remaining, five-year contract renewal options with**

**Wheelabrator Baltimore, the “worst case scenario” (strictly in terms of ESL capacity) is that the County would lose 215,000 tons per year in trash outlets starting in 2022.** Even if this “worst case” situation comes to pass, the Eastern Sanitary Landfill, with an estimated remaining trash capacity of more than 10 million cubic yards as of January 2016, is the County’s ultimate assurance that it can handle the County’s next decade of trash. Please see Attachment C to this Executive Summary (Table IV-3).

**The bottom line is that, for the most part, ESL’s longevity will continue to be a function of choices the County and its citizens make.** Though Baltimore County has made significant progress on the waste prevention and recycling fronts, there is much room for improvement. The County must continue to focus its efforts on the promotion of waste prevention and recycling in order to minimize stress on the County’s overall solid waste management system.

## **CHAPTER V: PLAN OF ACTION**

This plan of action covers Baltimore County’s solid waste management program through the year 2028, with vision beyond. Looking forward, Baltimore County seeks the continuous improvement of its solid waste management system. For planning purposes, this entails setting priorities and developing strategies while preserving flexibility to respond to inevitable changes in situations as the future unfolds.

As discussed in Chapter IV, **ESL is the ultimate assurance that the County can handle the next decade of trash. ESL will continue to be used to landfill trash on-site, as a site for yard materials processing, as a transfer station for transporting trash out-of-County, and as a transfer station for transporting recyclables to CAF.** Baltimore County is also expected to continue to transport about 215,000 tons of trash per year to Wheelabrator Baltimore through at least 2021, though access to the facility beyond this date is contingent upon possible contract extensions. In any event, the County is always on the lookout for better disposal option(s) that may emerge.

The new Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan includes a comprehensive set of recommendations in the areas of waste minimization, recycling, resource recovery (waste to energy), and landfilling:

1. Continue to use the MDE Source Reduction Credit Checklist as a planning guide in achieving the maximum 5% waste prevention credit each year.
2. Continue the County’s single stream recycling program.
3. Continue to mail four-year trash and recycling collection schedules, with program information, to all single family homes and town homes in the County.
4. Continue to work with owners and managers of multi-family developments (condominiums and apartments) to provide high quality opportunities for residents to recycle.
5. Consider distribution of large recycling containers to County residents living in single family homes and town homes.
6. Consider moving to semi-automated collection of recycling and trash, especially if large recycling containers are to be distributed to residents.
7. Consider implementing an organics recycling collection program that includes food scraps.
8. Expand the Baltimore County Government Facilities Recycling Program.
9. Expand recycling opportunities in County parks.
10. Expand recycling opportunities in County rights of way near major intersections around Baltimore County.

11. Assess yard materials recycling collection program cost-effectiveness, and make adjustments as appropriate.
12. Promote recycling in the commercial and institutional sectors generally.
13. Continue and expand collaboration with the Baltimore County Public Schools recycling program.
14. Maximize the cost-effectiveness of Baltimore County’s marketing of the recyclables that are sorted and baled at its materials recovery facility (MRF) in Cockeysville.
15. Assess the environmental as well as fiscal impacts of extending Baltimore County’s contract options with Wheelabrator Baltimore beyond the end of 2021.
16. Seek to minimize the amount of material to be landfilled during the planning period, particularly the amount of material landfilled at ESL.
17. Minimize the impact of trash landfilled at ESL.
18. Continue to pursue useful ways to manage byproducts of the decomposition process at ESL.
19. Reassess the commercial tipping fee (currently \$100 per ton), and other fees, at the County’s solid waste acceptance facilities as needed.

Furthermore, the new Ten Year Plan includes a variety of other recommendations for improvements in areas that cut across solid waste management methods:

1. Continue to seek out creative uses for closed landfills.
2. Consider changing the name of the Bureau of Solid Waste Management to more clearly indicate its mission.
3. Assess collection routes for efficiency on an ongoing basis, making adjustments as appropriate.
4. Hold household hazardous waste collection days at least once per year at ESL and WAF.
5. Ensure that equipment and vehicle repair and replacement needs are met on a comprehensive, ongoing basis.
6. Ensure that solid waste management regulations are revised and updated as needed.
7. Invest in intensified public education outreach regarding the County’s solid waste management program to County residents.
8. Enhance the content and customer friendliness of the Bureau of Solid Waste Management website.
9. Pursue or support statewide legislation that would impose a ban on retailers using or distributing at least some “problematic” plastic items in certain situations.
10. Pursue or support statewide legislation to mandate commercial/institutional recycling reporting, aiming for reasonable requirements that fully take the needs of businesses and institutions into account.

## **CONCLUSION**

Spending more money to handle “waste” that could be minimized or recycled in the first place is an unattractive option for the County. To minimize the impact of rising trash management costs and maximize recycling revenues during the planning period, the County Administration and County Council will need to make major and sustained investments in both solid waste management infrastructure and public education. By taking this approach, Baltimore County Government can best protect taxpayers and the natural environment.



Executive Summary - Attachment A

TABLE III-1

ANNUAL WASTE DISPOSED / RECYCLING GENERATION AND POPULATION DATA

YEAR	POPULATION	RESIDENTIAL MRA WASTE DISPOSED TONS PER CAPITA	RESIDENTIAL MRA WASTE DISPOSED TONS	COMMERCIAL MRA WASTE DISPOSED TONS PER CAPITA	COMMERCIAL MRA WASTE DISPOSED TONS	NON MRA WASTE DISPOSED TONS PER CAPITA	NON MRA WASTE DISPOSED TONS	TOTAL MRA AND NON MRA WASTE DISPOSED TONS	TOTAL MRA AND NON MRA RECYCLED TONS PER CAPITA	TOTAL MRA AND NON MRA RECYCLED TONS	TOTAL WASTE DISPOSED AND RECYCLED TONS
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(3)	(5)	(3)	(3)	(6)	(3)	(3)
2015	829,209	0.430	356,673	0.338	280,184	0.309	255,975	892,831	0.836	693,200	1,586,031
2016	831,026	0.430	357,341	0.329	273,567	0.274	227,781	858,689	0.735	610,724	1,469,413
2017	835,020	0.430	359,059	0.386	322,318	0.316	263,866	945,243	0.745	622,090	1,567,333
2018	839,014	0.430	360,776	0.386	323,859	0.316	265,128	949,764	0.745	625,065	1,574,829
2019	843,008	0.430	362,493	0.386	325,401	0.316	266,391	954,285	0.745	628,041	1,582,326
2020	847,000	0.430	364,210	0.386	326,942	0.316	267,652	958,804	0.745	631,015	1,589,819
2021	849,000	0.430	365,070	0.386	327,714	0.316	268,284	961,068	0.745	632,505	1,593,573
2022	851,000	0.430	365,930	0.386	328,486	0.316	268,916	963,332	0.745	633,995	1,597,327
2023	853,000	0.430	366,790	0.386	329,258	0.316	269,548	965,596	0.745	635,485	1,601,081
2024	855,000	0.430	367,650	0.386	330,030	0.316	270,180	967,860	0.745	636,975	1,604,835
2025	857,000	0.430	368,510	0.386	330,802	0.316	270,812	970,124	0.745	638,465	1,608,589
2026	858,040	0.430	368,957	0.386	331,203	0.316	271,141	971,301	0.745	639,240	1,610,541
2027	859,080	0.430	369,404	0.386	331,605	0.316	271,469	972,479	0.745	640,015	1,612,493
2028	860,120	0.430	369,852	0.386	332,006	0.316	271,798	973,656	0.745	640,789	1,614,445
2029	861,160	0.430	370,299	0.386	332,408	0.316	272,127	974,833	0.745	641,564	1,616,397
2030	862,200	0.430	370,746	0.386	332,809	0.316	272,455	976,010	0.745	642,339	1,618,349

(1) Population figures are based on U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division and July 2014 Maryland Department of Planning. Projections at five-year intervals starting with the year 2020. Projections after 2016 are derived by linear interpolation (which means that straight-line increases are assumed between years where U.S. Census and/or Maryland Department of Planning projections are not available).

(2) Residential MRA waste disposed projections beyond 2015 are based on two factors – population and per capita projections. Per capita residential MRA waste disposed is projected to remain constant at 0.430 tons per capita per year from 2016 through 2030. This projection is based on residential MRA waste disposed tons per capita being within a very close range from 2012 to 2015 (0.420 to 0.430 tons per capita per year). To be conservative in estimating residential MRA waste disposed from 2016 and beyond, the higher end of the range is applied (0.430 tons per capita per year).

(3) The totals of MRA and non MRA waste disposed tons and MRA and non MRA Recycling tons through 2016 correspond to data in Baltimore County's annual tonnage reports to the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). Residential waste disposed tons are best estimates obtained by averaging actual tonnages for the two applicable fiscal years (e.g., 2010 figure = 0.5 x [FY10 + FY11 tonnages]). Commercial waste disposed tons are best estimates based on allocations in MDE annual facility reports, but it is difficult to track waste entering or leaving the County precisely.

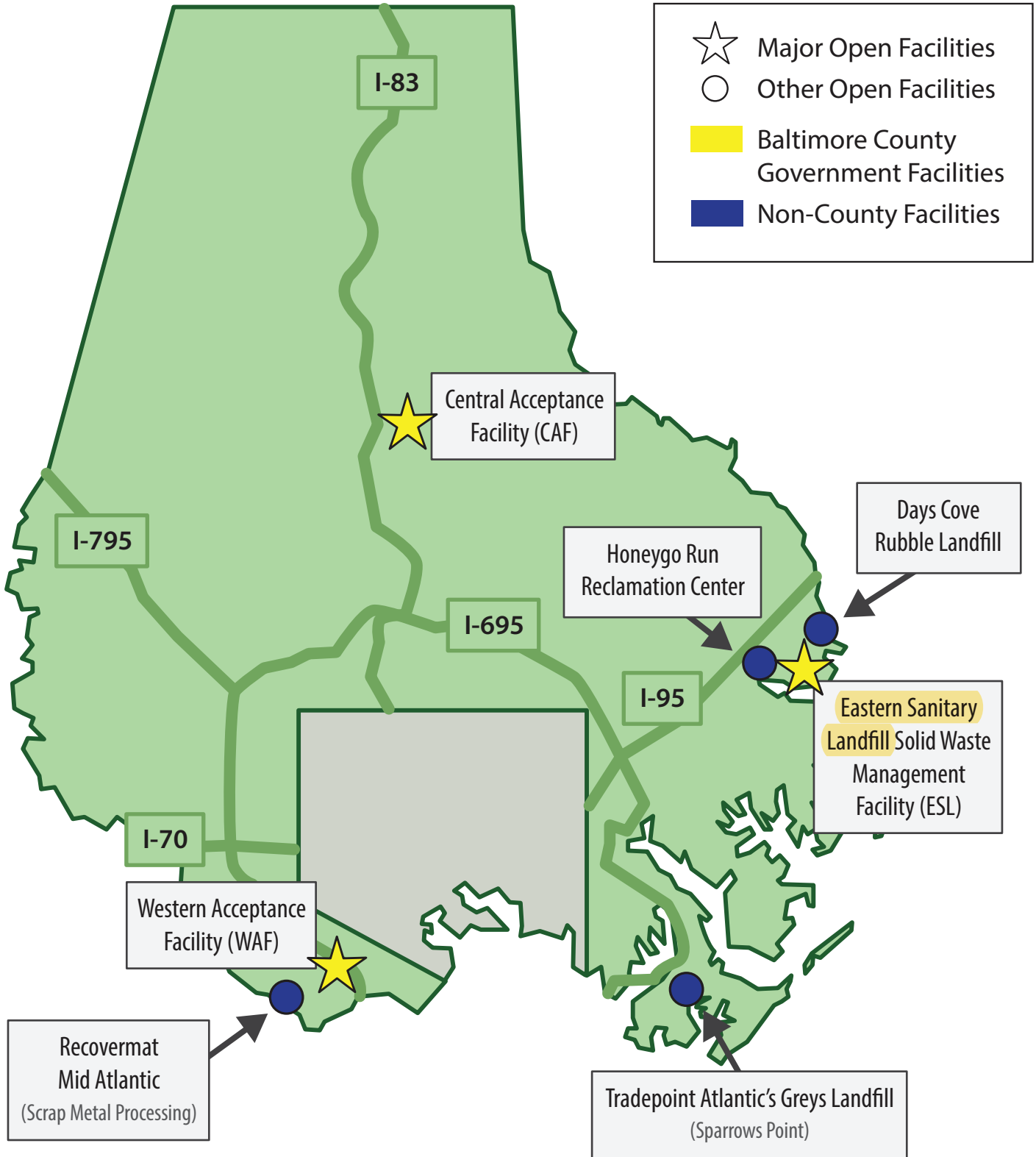
(4) Commercial MRA waste disposed projections beyond 2016 are based on two factors – population and per capita projections. Per capita commercial MRA waste disposed is projected to remain constant at 0.386 tons per capita per year from 2017 through 2030. This projection is based on commercial MRA waste disposed tons per capita being within a close range from 2012 to 2016 (0.329 to 0.386 tons per capita per year). To be conservative in estimating commercial MRA waste disposed from 2016 and beyond, the higher end of the range is applied (0.386 tons per capita per year).

(5) Non MRA waste disposed projections beyond 2016 are based on two factors – population and per capita generation rate assumed at a constant level of 0.316 tons per year (the average for 2013-2016).

(6) Total MRA and Non MRA Recycled projections beyond 2016 are based on two factors – population and per capita generation rate assumed at a constant level of 0.745 tons per year (the average for 2013-2016).

### Map III-1

## SELECTED SOLID WASTE FACILITIES USED BY BALTIMORE COUNTY AND/OR LOCATED IN BALTIMORE COUNTY



Executive Summary - Attachment C

**Table IV-3**  
**"Worst Case Scenario" Projections Regarding ESL Capacity**  
**as of January 2029**

*This table illustrates a scenario in which no replacement capacity was found if Baltimore County chose not to exercise further 5-year options with Wheelabrator Baltimore after December 2021.*

<b>Basic Assumptions</b>	
	Tons*
a. Projected Trash 2016-2028: <sup>1</sup>	4,746,042
b. Trash to Wheelabrator Baltimore Jan. 2016-Dec. 2021: <sup>2</sup>	-1,290,000
c. Projected MSW-to-Energy Ash	129,000
d. Trash to ESL 2016-2028: <sup>3</sup>	3,585,042

\* All trash tons are residential trash.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Table III-1

<sup>2</sup> 215,000 tons/year multiplied by six years.

<sup>3</sup> Projected trash for 2016-2028 minus trash kept out of ESL through Wheelabrator Baltimore contract period ending December 2021 as shown in b.

<b>"Worst Case Scenario" Projection of Remaining ESL Capacity</b> <b>as of January 2029</b>		
	Tons*	Cubic Yds.**
d. Capacity Remaining at ESL as of January 2016: <sup>4</sup>	4,990,093	10,417,730
c. Trash to ESL 2016-2028: <sup>3</sup>	-3,585,042	-7,484,430
e. Capacity Remaining at ESL as of January 2029:	1,405,051	2,933,300

<sup>4</sup> Source: Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility Tonnage Report for the Calendar Year 2015 as submitted to MDE dated February 26, 2016. Settling is added to available airspace that can be utilized to meet the final grading plans every year the landfill is surveyed.

\*\* Conversion of tons to cubic yards based on conversion included in Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility Tonnage Report for the Calendar Year 2015 as submitted to MDE dated February 26, 2016.

## CHAPTER III OF TEN YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

### SOLID WASTE GENERATION, IMPORT/EXPORT, COLLECTION AND ACCEPTANCE FACILITIES

(September 2020)

Chart III-1 summarizes the flow of residential and commercial solid waste from within Baltimore County to various facilities in and around the County as of July 2017. As the chart reflects, materials generated in Baltimore County are handled in a variety of ways (including recycling, waste to energy, landfilling in the County, and transfer for landfilling outside the County). Furthermore, multiple facilities inside and outside the County play an important role.

Table III-1 includes 2015 and 2016 data (the most recent years for which comprehensive residential and commercial data is available), as well as annual projections through 2030, regarding population, waste (trash) disposed, and recycling generation for both MRA and non-MRA materials. In addition, the projections in Table III-1 for MRA residential and commercial waste were developed using data going back to 2012, though these years are not included in the table itself. Residential MRA waste disposal, on both a per capita (0.430 tons, or 860 pounds, per year in 2015) and absolute basis (more than 356,000 tons in 2015), decreased consistently from 2005 through 2013, and remained relatively steady in 2014 and 2015. In addition, Baltimore County's population (now approximately 831,000) is expected to continue its upward trend over the next decade and beyond. Taking all of these factors into account, **though there may be more residential MRA waste material for Baltimore County to manage during the 2019-2028 period due to a growing population, the total amount of residential MRA waste generated per capita is not projected to increase.**

A brief description of the present solid waste management system (i.e., waste prevention, generation, collection, and processing/disposal) for various types of materials follows:

#### **1. Residential (household, domestic) materials**

Baltimore County has attempted to minimize the amount of residential material, whether recyclable or not, needing to be collected. While prevention of residential waste has many benefits, of particular interest to Baltimore County is the associated reduction in disposal costs and vehicle pollution.

Yard materials (grass, leaves, and small brush) have been a significant focus in the County's efforts to promote the first of the "3 R's" (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle). Home composting, "leafcycling" (mowing over fallen leaves and allowing them to decompose on the lawn over time), and "grasscycling" (cutting grass high and letting the clippings lie on the lawn) are all promoted by the County on an ongoing basis. The Bureau of Solid Waste Management promotes these waste prevention practices using various methods, from information and instructional videos on the County website to handouts at special events. From 1997 through 2016, the County also hosted 21 compost bin sales. At times, the Bureau of Solid Waste

Management runs more targeted campaigns related to reductions in yard waste – for example, a series of three postcards promoting “leafcycling” were sent to areas of the County with historically high amounts of leaf generation in the Fall of 2015.

Ranking right behind waste minimization as a method for cutting down on the amount of material placed out for collection, whether as trash or recycling, is reuse. While donating usable items so that they may be reused by others is by no means new, more and more businesses and non-profits are making reuse a distinctly viable option for an ever widening range of materials. Designed to make donating unwanted items easier for residents, the County’s Reuse Directory helps residents keep reusable material out of the County’s collection system. The latest edition (2017) provides contact and other information regarding more than 50 reuse organizations. These organizations accept a wide variety of items, from appliances to vehicles. The County distributes the Reuse Directory to residents both in hard copy form and as a downloadable PDF on the County’s web site. Baltimore County also encourages residential reuse in other ways – since April 2010, the County has hosted containers for The Loading Dock (a non-profit building materials reuse center) at its Central Acceptance Facility and Eastern Sanitary Landfill residents’ drop-off locations.

The overall Baltimore County residential solid waste program has undergone many changes in the last decade, though the collection system itself remains relatively unaltered. During the early to mid-1990s, the County implemented a once a week trash, once a week recycling collection program which continues to serve approximately 240,000 single-family homes and town homes. In June 2017, approximately 15,000 homes were granted a second weekly trash pickup (for a total of two trash and one recycling collections per week) as part of a larger effort by the County to reduce rodent problems in those targeted areas. Approximately 70% of single-family homes and town homes also have a separate yard materials recycling collection from April into December, every other week.

The Baltimore County solid waste program utilizes 39 private collection companies appointed by the County Administrative Officer (in accordance with State law and the County Code) and compensated by the County. Each collector provides both trash and recycling collection service on the geographic routes assigned by the County. Once material has been collected, it is delivered to one of several County-designated facilities. In February 2010, Baltimore County transitioned from a “dual stream” to “single stream” recycling program, in which all acceptable items can be set out in the same container for pickup each week. The range of accepted recyclables also expanded with the implementation of the single stream program, and currently includes plastic bottles, jugs, and wide-mouth containers, rigid plastics, aluminum and steel cans, empty aerosol cans, aluminum foil and pie pans, glass bottles and jars, milk and juice cartons, cardboard, and various types of paper.

As of October 2010, most condominium and apartment units within Baltimore County receive once a week trash and once a week single stream recycling collection from a County-authorized collector. This implementation of County-wide recycling collection at multi-family properties occurred well ahead of the October 1, 2014 deadline that resulted from the addition of sections 9-1703 (b) (12) and (13) to the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland. This law requires that the property owner or manager of an apartment building that contains ten (10) or more dwelling units and the council of unit owners for a condominium that contains ten (10) or more dwelling units must provide for the collection and recycling of recyclable materials for



their residents. Further details about this law and its implementation in Baltimore County are detailed below.

A. Apartment Building and Condominium Recycling Program (the “ABCR Program”)

Through the cooperation of the Baltimore County Bureau of Solid Waste Management (“the Bureau”) and owners or managers of apartment buildings or councils of unit owners of condominiums (“apartment and condominium officials”), and other stakeholders involved in the implementation of this law, the Bureau identified 337 apartment buildings and 94 condominiums that fall under the scope of the law. The Bureau contacted all relevant apartment and condominium officials and provided information on the requirements of the new multi-family recycling law.

Apartment and condominium officials identify how the recyclable materials will be stored, collected, and transported to the recycling markets for the collected materials. Other program requirements that apartment and condominium officials must follow include:

1. Materials Included in ABCR Program

Recyclables must include: plastic, metal, and glass containers, and paper.

2. Collection of Materials

Apartment and condominium officials are responsible for providing all containers, labor, and equipment necessary to fulfill recycling requirements throughout their buildings. Distinctive colors and/or markings of recycling containers shall be provided to avoid cross-contamination. Apartment and condominium officials must ensure adequate and sufficiently frequent collection and transportation of recyclable materials from apartment and condominium locations to markets. Appropriately sized recycling containers are to be used for the collection of a building’s recyclable materials. Residents who wish to participate in the ABCR Program will be responsible for making recyclables available for collection prior to their removal on the scheduled pickup day.

3. Processing of Materials

Apartment and condominium officials are responsible for the processing of their recyclables. Upon request, apartment and condominium officials must submit annual, calendar year reports, on forms developed and made available by the Bureau, to the Baltimore County Bureau of Solid Waste Management, 111 West Chesapeake Avenue, Room 225, Towson, Maryland, 21204, detailing the recycling tonnage removed from the apartments and condominiums and sent to markets for the materials, as well as waste disposal totals. These reports will be due to the Bureau no later than the end of February covering information for the previous calendar year. Apartment and condominium officials must retain this information, including completed and returned forms, for a minimum of three (3) calendar years.

B. Stakeholders

Stakeholders involved in implementing the law include:

1. Baltimore County Council – adopted the MDE-approved language of ABCR Program for the *Plan*.
2. Baltimore County Department of Public Works – oversees Bureau of Solid Waste Management activities and assures that all apartment buildings and condominiums that fall under the requirements are included in the ABCR Program.
3. Baltimore County Bureau of Solid Waste Management – communicated the requirements of the law to the apartment and condominium officials; assists apartment and condominium officials in developing a recycling program; monitors the progress and performance of the ABCR Program; updated the County’s recycling plan to include the ABCR program and amended the *2009-2018 County Solid Waste Management Plan*; and developed an annual recycling reporting form to be used by apartment and condominium officials.
4. Owners and Managers of Apartment Building or Councils of the Unit Owners of Condominiums – provide practical and convenient recycling opportunities to the residents of each apartment building or condominium; secure and manage recycling contracts with the contractor for providing recycling collection from the building locations (if the County has not already designated a collector); provide recycling collection bins and containers for transporting the materials from the buildings to the markets; and perform record keeping and report to the County, upon request, on an annual basis as previously prescribed.

C. Participating Apartment Buildings (337) and Condominiums (94) in ABCR Program

The Bureau maintains a database of all participating apartment buildings and condominiums. This database is publicly available information to any interested party that contacts the Bureau at 410-887-2000 or [solidwaste@baltimorecountymd.gov](mailto:solidwaste@baltimorecountymd.gov). New apartment buildings and condominiums that fall under the requirements of the law will begin participating in the ABCR program within three (3) months of being notified of said requirements by the Bureau.

D. Program Monitoring

The Bureau oversees the progress and performance of the ABCR Program. However, the apartment and condominium officials are responsible for conducting inspections, reviewing service levels, investigating reported or unreported pick-up and disposal complaints, and meeting with residents or recycling contractor staff to educate or review practices, and review contractor compliance with the recycling contract. Any issues arising from these activities deemed to be deficiencies on the part of the resident(s) or recycling contractor(s) are detailed in writing and reported to the violator. The apartment and condominium officials must initiate actions to correct all deficiencies within 60 days of being notified. In the event a County-designated collector is responsible for a deficiency, the deficiency is reported to the Bureau and the Bureau must initiate action(s) to correct the deficiency within 60 days of being notified.

The apartment and condominium officials should also be available to conduct educational seminars and/or tours regarding new materials, practices, and procedures for residents.

Also, the owner, manager or council are responsible for keeping the residents current on new regulations, laws, and mandates affecting recycling in the apartment buildings or condominiums.

The Bureau has the right to inspect, for compliance, any apartment or condominium building subject to this section of the *Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan*, including inspecting recycling containers and reviewing records regarding the multi-family recycling program.

#### E. Program Enforcement

The Bureau must ensure that recycling at apartments and condominiums has been implemented in accordance with the Sections 9-1703 and 9-1711 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland. The Bureau ensures maximum participation of all existing apartment and condominium buildings in the ABCR Program by periodically notifying and reminding apartment and condominium officials of the existence of the program, and the Bureau also encourages resident participation by publicizing the ABCR Program. The Baltimore County Attorney’s Office determines if, when, and how the County should enforce the State multi-family recycling law, and what level of enforcement actions should be used. The State multi-family recycling law allows for fines to a person that violates the recycling or reporting requirements of the law, or a civil penalty, not exceeding \$50 for each day on which the violation occurs. Further, any penalties enforced by Baltimore County and collected under the law shall be paid to Baltimore County.

Certain institutional generators of materials (e.g., fire departments, police stations, places of worship) also receive County-authorized trash and recycling collection.

#### **Three major facilities are at the heart of Baltimore County’s residential solid waste management system:**

- Central Acceptance Facility (“CAF”), in Cockeysville, where single stream recycling is sorted and prepared for markets and trash is transferred to both Wheelabrator Baltimore (a.k.a. “BRESKO”) and the Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility;
- Western Acceptance Facility (“WAF”), in Halethorpe, where recyclables are transferred to CAF and trash is transferred to BRESKO; and
- Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility (“ESL”), in White Marsh, where recyclables are transferred to CAF and trash is landfilled on-site.

Although County-sponsored collection from streets and alleys accounts for the vast majority of material the County must manage, residents themselves can and do bring materials to one of three drop-off centers (ESL, CAF, and WAF). All three of these facilities accept the recyclable paper, plastic, metal, and glass accepted in the County’s single stream “curbside” recycling program, as well as a wider range of items for recycling and disposal.

The County accepts fluorescent tubes and compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) for recycling from County residents at all three residents' drop-off centers. Fluorescent tubes and CFLs are also accepted during special collection events held twice per year by the Bureau of Solid Waste Management. The service is free to County residents.

The County's processing contractor is Broadview Waste Services Inc. The fluorescent tubes and CFLs are broken down into components such as mercury, phosphor, and glass, which are then marketed. In 2016, the County collected approximately 69,000 fluorescent tubes and CFLs for recycling; this total figure includes bulbs collected from residential drop-off centers and special collection events as well as County offices and facilities.

The County also monitors information about manufacturers and retailers that offer fluorescent tube/CFL collection programs. The Bureau of Solid Waste Management publicizes information about such programs to residents in a variety of ways, including through its customer service line.

Yard materials collected separately for recycling in Baltimore County's "curbside" program are brought to ESL, where they are composted or mulched. Compost and mulch made at ESL are used by County agencies or offered to residents free of charge. Yard materials dropped off by residents at CAF from March through mid-December are mulched on-site by Hollins Organic Products Inc.

Baltimore County established a permanent electronics recycling collection site at CAF's residents' drop-off center in 2006, and added further permanent sites at ESL and WAF in 2009. These sites are open free of charge to residents of Baltimore County. Baltimore County's e-recycling program accepts a wide range of electronics including cables, computer equipment (such as CPUs, hard drives, keyboards, mice, power supplies, printers, scanners, and other computer accessories and peripherals), music playing devices, phones, tablets, VCR/DVD/Blu-ray players, and video game consoles for year-round recycling collection. These materials are picked up by CyclePoint from SourceAmerica ("CyclePoint") and transported to its processing site in Virginia as needed. Any vendor contracted to collect and process electronics for the County is required to have R2 and/or e-Stewards certification as an assurance of the vendor's environmental stewardship.

As the electronics recycling contractor for Baltimore County, CyclePoint manages the materials dropped off at the County's three facilities by repairing and refurbishing a small amount of the electronics, while breaking down the rest of the items into component parts for marketing, depending on the age and condition of the equipment. Baltimore County collected approximately 350.95 tons of electronics for reuse or recycling in 2016.

## **2. Commercial materials**

Commercial materials are those materials generated by businesses, including stores and offices, and collected by private haulers who contract directly with the businesses regarding collection type, frequency, etc. These private haulers are not under the County's control, and may deliver trash and/or recyclables to any properly permitted disposal/processing site they choose, so long as the site accepts them. In-county sites accepting commercial trash include WAF, CAF, and ESL. At the discretion of the County's Bureau of Solid Waste Management and with advance

permission, businesses from time to time drop off recyclables at WAF, CAF, and ESL as well. Out-of-County, but within the region, trash acceptance sites include Wheelabrator Baltimore (a.k.a. BRESCO) and Annapolis Junction Transfer Station in Anne Arundel County. Private haulers can also deliver trash and/or recyclables to other in-County, out-of-County, or even out-of-State sites.

Commercial trash quantities for Baltimore County can only be estimated, based on allocations between jurisdictions in MDE annual facility reports. There are several reasons why it is difficult to precisely track trash entering or leaving the County. First, the County has no way to independently monitor privately transported materials, within or outside the County. Second, many private collectors have in-County and out-of-County accounts. Finally, some of these collectors pick up materials from multiple jurisdictions on the same truck run, making it impossible to distinguish how much came from inside or outside Baltimore County.

With respect to recyclables, Baltimore County gathers information voluntarily submitted by recycling processors inside and outside the County, on an annual basis. Over the years, the quantity and quality of these reports has improved. Nevertheless, the commercial recycling tonnage numbers reported to the State by Baltimore County (or any other county) cannot be guaranteed as precise.

While Baltimore County Government cannot control what happens to commercial materials (except as detailed in section “A. Office Building Recycling Program” below), the County offers assistance to businesses upon request and works closely with the Northeast Maryland Waste Disposal Authority to encourage expanded commercial reuse/recycling efforts in the County. The leading example of this is the web site [mdrecycles.org](http://mdrecycles.org), which provides businesses with a wealth of information for starting or improving reuse/recycling programs.

#### A. Office Building Recycling Program

In 2019, the Maryland General Assembly passed Senate Bill 370 (Section 9-1714 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland), *Environment–Recycling–Office Buildings*, which requires the collection and recycling of recyclable materials from office buildings that have 150,000 square feet or greater of office space.

Unless otherwise agreed upon between an office building owner, corporate management company and a tenant of the office building, as specified, each owner of an office building that falls within the square footage specified above must provide recycling receptacles for the collection of recyclable materials and a system for the removal (for further recycling) of the specified materials, as determined by the County. These recycling receptacles and collection services must be in place and operational no later than October 1, 2021.

##### 1. Materials included in the Office Building Recycling Program

Owners, corporate management companies, and tenants of applicable office buildings shall recycle (at minimum) the following materials: corrugated cardboard, mixed paper, plastic materials, and metal. An example of acceptable recyclables in each of these categories can be found on the Baltimore County website at [baltimorecountymd.gov/solidwaste](http://baltimorecountymd.gov/solidwaste), though this list should be viewed as a sample only,

and may not reflect the exact items accepted by non-County-owned material recovery facilities and other recycling processors and end markets.

## 2. Collection and Marketing of Materials

Owners, corporate management companies, and tenants of applicable office buildings (either directly or through contracting with a private sector company), are responsible for providing all containers, labor, and equipment necessary to fulfill recycling requirements throughout their buildings. The office building owner, corporate management company or tenants must ensure collection and transportation of recyclable materials to markets, or other legal recycling destinations.

## 3. Stakeholders and Participants

Entities that will be involved in implementing the Office Building Recycling Program include the owners, corporate management companies, and tenants of applicable office buildings, as well as Baltimore County.

At the time of the initial implementation of the Office Building Recycling Program, 20 applicable properties were identified in Baltimore County through State Department of Assessments and Taxation (SDAT) records (Appendix E).

Newly constructed office buildings (with use and occupancy permits issued after October 1, 2021) that meet the requirements of the Office Building Recycling Program under Section 9-1714 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, shall begin participating in the program within three months of being notified by Baltimore County. Baltimore County plans to check SDAT records on or before October 1 each year to determine which, if any, newly constructed office buildings in Baltimore County fall within the scope of the Office Building Recycling Program.

## 4. Schedule of Implementation

Baltimore County is required to amend its Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan to include the Office Building Recycling Program by October 1, 2020.

Owners, corporate management companies, and tenants of existing applicable office buildings shall provide recycling receptacles for the collection and appropriate removal (for further recycling) of recyclable materials (corrugated cardboard, mixed paper, plastic materials, and metal) by October 1, 2021.

## 5. Program Monitoring

Monitoring of the collection of recyclable materials required in office buildings will be conducted by the owner, corporate management company, or tenants of each applicable office building.

Baltimore County may require the office building owner to submit an annual Maryland Recycling Act (MRA) report detailing the recycling tonnages removed from the office building(s) and the name of the markets or legal recycling destinations for the materials.



## 6. Program Enforcement

Baltimore County will notify the owners, corporate management companies or tenants of applicable office buildings of the implementation requirements in accordance with Sections 9-1703 and 9-1714 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland.

### **3. Industrial (nonhazardous) solids, liquids, and sludges**

Industrial materials are those materials generated by large industrial or manufacturing facilities. There are no known generators of significant quantities of industrial waste in Baltimore County. A power plant in the Bowleys Quarters area (C.P. Crane site) used to generate fly ash residuals captured by air pollution control devices; however, owner Avenue Capital Group LLC filed a deactivation notice for the site in November 2016, announcing a plan to stop burning coal in June 2018. Therefore, no further fly ash residuals should be generated during the planning period.

### **4. Institutional (schools, hospitals, government buildings) materials**

Institutional generators (schools, hospitals, colleges and universities, places of worship, public buildings, and public services) rely on either residential or commercial collection systems. Processing and/or disposal of institutional materials occur in accordance with #1 or #2 above (residential and/or commercial materials). For the same reasons that quantifying commercial trash can be difficult, quantifying the amount of institutional trash generated in the County and handled through the commercial sector can be difficult, but estimates are possible (see #2 earlier in this chapter).

Baltimore County Government has expanded its County Facilities Recycling Program to include six major office buildings (the Historic Courthouse, New Courts Building, County Office Building, Public Safety Building, Drumcastle Building, and Jefferson Building), as well as all senior centers, Bureau of Highways maintenance shops, Bureau of Utilities maintenance shops, 10 regional park facilities, all police precincts, all fire stations and all Baltimore County Public Libraries. Additionally, recycling is collected from the District Court in Towson and the Baltimore County Detention Center. In 2016, 216.68 tons of single stream recyclables were collected from buildings in the County's Towson complex (which includes the County Office Building, Jefferson Building, New Courts Building, Historic Courthouse, Towson Library Branch, District Court, Detention Center, and Drumcastle Building).

The County collects fluorescent tubes and CFLs for recycling from County office buildings and facilities. The County's processing contractor is Broadview Waste Services Inc. The fluorescent tubes and CFLs are broken down into components such as mercury, phosphor, and glass, which are then marketed. In 2016, the County collected approximately 69,000 fluorescent tubes and CFLs for recycling; this total figure includes bulbs collected from residential drop-off centers and special collection events as well as County offices and facilities.

The County also has a "buy recycled" program to help strengthen markets for recyclables. Under Section 10-2-312 of the Baltimore County Code, County purchasing agents are required to buy certain recycled products. Current purchases include recycled office paper, tissue and towel

products, road millings and concrete. Further, the County’s “buy recycled” policy requires agents to purchase recyclable, recycled paper products, and at least 40% of all paper products purchased by the County must contain recycled paper. The policy also requires avoidance of non-recyclable polystyrene products, purchasing of materials packaged in recycled and recyclable materials, revision of specifications for various commodities (where appropriate) to include recycled content, and double-sided printing of reports on recycled and recyclable paper from consultants doing business with the County.

In Baltimore County the responsibility for planning and implementing public school recycling is delegated to two institutions, Baltimore County Public Schools (“BCPS,” Kindergarten through Grade 12) and the Community College of Baltimore County (“CCBC”). As the following descriptions of their recycling programs demonstrate, both BCPS and CCBC have already set examples for putting in place comprehensive recycling strategies in their respective school systems.

As of the 2016/2017 school year, the BCPS system is comprised of 173 schools, programs, and centers located throughout Baltimore County, as well as offices, bus facilities, and grounds facilities. The overall strategy in place throughout BCPS is to build on the current successes of the BCPS’ overall recycling program and therefore significantly reduce the amount of trash that would otherwise require disposal.

BCPS is dedicated to providing a quality, comprehensive educational program designed to address the needs of a diverse and growing student population. The system’s “Blueprint 2.0” outlines the organizational vision, mission, belief statements, performance goals, performance indicators, and key strategies and is the foundation of the BCPS system. Goal 4 of the Blueprint establishes the objective of “Organizational Effectiveness,” which focuses on effective and efficient use of resources. BCPS recognizes that its continued recycling efforts support this system-wide goal both in monetary savings associated with decreased costs for refuse removal as well as costs to the environment.

The centerpiece of BCPS’ strategy is its single stream recycling program, which has been in effect since the start of the 2008/2009 school year at all schools and was expanded to offices, bus facilities, and grounds facilities in the 2009/2010 school year. Newly opened schools will begin participating in the single stream recycling program at the start of the new school year in which they open. The Department of Physical Facilities – Office of Operations is generally responsible for the BCPS single stream recycling program.

Recyclables in the BCPS program must include mixed paper (nearly all types of paper), cardboard, plastics (including plastic bottles and jugs such as water bottles and soft drink bottles, wide-mouth plastic containers, and most other plastic items with the recycling symbol #1 through #7), glass food and beverage containers, and metal food and beverage containers. Because BCPS has a single stream collection program, the full range of recyclables are collected together in the same recycling containers. At the time of implementation, all schools received new single stream recycling dumpsters along with uniform in-school collection containers for classrooms, libraries, offices, and larger recycling containers for cafeterias, faculty rooms, and workrooms.

In conjunction with BCPS implementing the single stream recycling program during the 2008/2009 school year, Building Operations Supervisors received in-service training on how to support the new program. Details on the program are regularly provided to principals, teachers, and other staff members through the school system’s weekly bulletin.

As of the 2016/2017 school year, EnviroSolutions Inc. is BCPS’ contracted hauler for transporting single stream recyclables from BCPS sites to the Central Acceptance Facility (“CAF”) in Cockeysville. At CAF, the material is sorted and baled prior to marketing by Baltimore County. In calendar year 2016, 1,207.02 total tons of single stream recyclables were collected from BCPS sites across Baltimore County.

As extensive as BCPS’ single stream recycling program is, it is only one part of a much more comprehensive recycling strategy. For example, BCPS has its own electronics recycling program. Two departments within BCPS, the Department of Technology and the Department of Physical Facilities – Office of Logistics, share responsibility for the e-cycling program. The Department of Technology first looks for reuse opportunities within BCPS. On those occasions when reuse is not feasible, the Department of Physical Facilities – Office of Logistics makes arrangements for pickup and recycling with a vendor that is appropriate to the particular type of electronics.

Electronics covered in BCPS’ program include computer hardware and electronics, displays and monitors, televisions, audio-visual equipment, printers, scanners, and copiers. All schools, offices, bus facilities, and grounds facilities are part of the e-cycling program.

BCPS also has an extensive automotive recycling program, managed by the Department of Planning and Support Operations – Office of Transportation. Fleet maintenance technicians at all of the department’s repair facilities collect automotive parts (batteries and tires) and fluids (including antifreeze, motor oil, transmission fluid, brake fluid, and hydraulic fluids). Automotive oil is recycled by Mid States Oil and other automotive fluids are recycled by Triumvirate Environmental. Automobile tires are recycled by Emanuel Tire, LLC. A variety of battery suppliers recycle the automotive batteries.

BCPS’ scrap metal recycling program covers metal piping and plumbing, electrical wiring, brake drums and rotors, metal fencing and railings, and machinery and equipment. All schools, offices, bus facilities, and grounds facilities are part of the scrap metal recycling program. The BCPS Department of Physical Facilities and Office of Transportation share responsibilities for this recycling program. Depending on the type of material generated and current market pricing, various private scrap metal recyclers become the outlets for the recyclable scrap metal.

In addition to the recycling programs described above, BCPS is involved with the recycling of other items, such as:

- compact fluorescent light bulbs and light tubes;
- electronic and magnetic light ballasts;
- electric motors;
- printer cartridges; and
- surplus furniture, supplies, and materials.

BCPS' Department of Physical Facilities coordinates with the Divisions of Business Services and Curriculum/Instruction to monitor the public school recycling activities to ensure participation. Corrective actions must begin within 60 days of an issue being discovered. Recycling programs are routinely evaluated for effectiveness and efficiency. Strategic measures are used to ensure that the recycling programs are in line with the core mission of the school system and the Superintendent's "Blueprint 2.0."

BCPS utilizes the services of various vendors for the hauling and processing of recyclable materials. Contracts for these services are awarded through a competitive bid process. Vendors are evaluated using tools and processes administered by the Office of Purchasing. If issues arise with vendor performance, BCPS will seek remedies based upon the general conditions found in the contract documents. These remedies may include, but not be limited to, awarding new contracts to alternate bidders, issuing monetary penalties for non-performance, or issuing new solicitations for competitive bids.

The Community College of Baltimore County ("CCBC") system is comprised of three primary campuses located in Dundalk, Essex, and Catonsville, and three regional centers located in Owings Mills, Hunt Valley, and Randallstown. The overall recycling strategy in place at each of these campuses is to focus on a variety of recyclables that can be included in CCBC's recycling program throughout the planning period and therefore significantly reduce the amount of trash that would otherwise require disposal.

In the summer of 2011, CCBC instituted its "Simply Recycle" single stream recycling program. Under this initiative, any color or type of paper, cardboard, plastic, glass bottles, and cans are accepted together for recycling. At the commencement of the program (and supplemented over the ensuing six-year period), containers designed for recycling were placed though all college buildings (including classrooms, "highways," office suites, cafeterias, and conference rooms), as well as on building exteriors. Staff may have smaller recycling bins under their desks, and are encouraged to empty their individual bins into one of the larger containers for proper handling. Different colored collection bags are also utilized by Facilities Management staff to ensure the proper bags are placed in the appropriate compactor on primary campuses.

Once a compactor containing recyclables is filled, Republic Services transports the material to one of its single-stream recycling facilities. At this facility, CCBC's recyclables are sorted and marketed. CCBC then obtains a monetary credit on its monthly invoice for each ton of recyclable materials processed. Since its inception, the college's single stream recycling program has cultivated a change in behavior that has resulted in an overall 75 percent increase in collected recyclables.

It is important to emphasize that CCBC's recycling efforts are not limited to bottles and cans, paper, and cardboard. For example, fluorescent light tubes and electronic ballasts are collected on each of the three main campuses and boxed. Triumvirate Environmental, based in Baltimore City, picks up these items on an as needed basis, and then recycles them.

Each of CCBC's three main campuses has an automotive garage for routine maintenance and repair of college vehicles. Waste oil and used filters are collected in drums. When a sufficient quantity accumulates, Clear Harbors based in Baltimore City arrives for pickup and later recycling.

The CCBC system collects computer equipment, and tries first to donate this material to non-profit organizations. On those occasions when efforts at reuse fail, CCBC provides the computer equipment to A Better Way, an electronics recycler based in Jessup, Maryland.

The CCBC Department of Facilities Management monitors the recycling activities of each campus to ensure participation and assess trends. Corrective actions must begin within 60 days of an issue being discovered. Recycling programs are evaluated on a continual basis for effectiveness and efficiency. This evaluation, as well as supporting data, is detailed in an annual report that is presented to the college's Board of Trustees at their April board meeting.

CCBC awards contracts for all recycling services through a competitive bid process. If issues arise with vendor performance, CCBC will seek remedies based upon the general conditions found in the contract documents. These remedies include awarding new contracts to alternate bidders or issuing new solicitations for competitive bids.

In summary, both BCPS and CCBC have already implemented recycling strategies that cover a wide variety of recyclable materials and therefore minimized the amount of trash that otherwise would have required disposal. Both BCPS and CCBC plan to continue the recycling strategies described here throughout the planning period.

According to the Baltimore County Chamber of Commerce, there are six colleges/universities and six hospitals located within the County. Colleges, universities, and hospitals contract directly with private haulers and processing and/or disposal of materials generated in these facilities occurs in accordance with # 2 above (commercial materials). Colleges, universities, and hospitals in the County engage in varying degrees of waste prevention and recycling practices at their respective facilities.

##### **5. Land clearing/construction and demolition debris (rubble)**

Land clearing and demolition debris make up a significant, yet very difficult to quantify, portion of the materials generated in the County. Land clearing debris includes earthen material, tree stumps, and brush and branches. Demolition debris, including rubble, refers to materials left after taking down a home or other structure. For example, bricks, concrete, and lumber fall into the category of demolition debris.

Sometimes land clearing and demolition debris is processed at the point of generation (e.g., stump grinding). In other cases, private contractors or residents deliver such materials to processing and/or disposal sites.

There are a variety of private, in-County facilities that accept land clearing and demolition materials (e.g., Hollins Organic Products in Bare Hills [south of Ruxton], Edrich Lumber in Windsor Mill, and Days Cove Rubble Landfill and Honeygo Run Reclamation Center Rubble Landfill, both in White Marsh).

ESL accepts varying quantities of select rubble (e.g., concrete or asphalt) depending on need and suitability for use as fill material, road base material, or riprap. ESL also accepts some construction and demolition material delivered by residents. Likewise, the residents' drop-off

centers at CAF and WAF receive limited quantities of construction and demolition (C&D) materials.

An unknown quantity of land clearing and demolition materials is mixed in with the general commercial waste stream.

Based on data from the 2015 Tonnage Report Forms submitted to MDE by Honeygo Run Reclamation Center Rubble Landfill, Days Cove Rubble Landfill, and ESL, the estimated amount of land clearing and demolition debris for Baltimore County in 2015 is 213,947 tons. Future projections for this and other miscellaneous MDE waste categories, where there is an adequate foundation for such projections, are shown in Table III-2.

#### **6. Controlled hazardous substances (CHS)**

CHS, which include medical waste, must be hauled by State-licensed collectors and delivered to properly permitted CHS facilities for processing and/or disposal. There is no such facility in Baltimore County at this time.

#### **7. Dead animals**

Dead animals are collected from County roadways and County residents by Baltimore County's Department of Health, Animal Services. Deer and wildlife are disposed of at Eastern Sanitary Landfill. Domestic dogs and cats are disposed of in accordance with a contract the County has with a cremation firm. All told, these types of animal carcasses accounted for an estimated 27.4 tons in 2016.

#### **8. Bulky or special materials (automobiles, large appliances, etc.)**

The private sector handles collection and processing of most of these materials. Residents can take some of these materials to ESL, CAF, or WAF. Processing takes place both inside and outside Baltimore County.

Depending on a variety of circumstances, bulky or special materials end up recycled or in disposal. For example, refrigerators and other metal appliances can be recycled following evacuation of freon. Licensed recyclers accept automobiles to provide parts or scrap vehicles to out-of-County (including out-of-State) sites for recycling (e.g., as feedstock for steel mills).

#### **9. Scrap tires**

Passenger-sized scrap tires, off the rim and within regulation size, may be self-hauled to ESL, CAF, or WAF. If brought to one of these County facilities, scrap tires are stored and then transported to Auston Contracting Inc. located in Joppa, Maryland. This facility shreds tires for a variety of applications, including civil engineering projects, tire-derived fuel, and rubber mulch.

Scrap passenger tires taken to tire vendors may go to any of a number of outlets for processing or disposal.



Scrap truck tires are handled by private concerns. Scrap tire generation, including both passenger-sized vehicle and truck tires, can be estimated, though not precisely.

#### **10. Wastewater treatment plant sludges**

Baltimore County has a contract with Baltimore City, which operates the Back River Wastewater Treatment Plant and Patapsco Wastewater Treatment Plant. Under the terms of this contract, Baltimore City handles all of Baltimore County’s wastewater treatment needs, including all of the sewage sludge generated at the two wastewater treatment plants.

A modest amount of sludge is generated by the leachate treatment system at Baltimore County’s Hernwood closed landfill site. According to the most recent Eastern Sanitary Landfill solid waste tonnage report submitted to MDE, 19 tons of this material was taken to ESL for disposal in 2016.

#### **11. Septage**

Septage is handled through the wastewater treatment system. As a result, pursuant to #10 above, Baltimore City handles the County’s sewage sludge.

#### **12. Other Materials (quantities unknown unless otherwise indicated)**

- A. Air pollution control devices** – There are no known major generators of these materials in Baltimore County during the planning period.
- B. Street sweepings** – collected from County roads by the County’s Department of Public Works, Bureau of Highways (1,382 tons in 2016), and from State roads by the State Highway Administration; most street sweepings are taken to ESL for disposal.
- C. Litter** – this is collected by County and State highway crews, and also by Adopt-A-Road teams; Baltimore County’s Department of Environmental Protection and Sustainability emphasizes litter prevention in its public education program.
- D. Mining materials** – handled on-site by private mining companies; typically involves rock, sand, or gravel operations.
- E. Agricultural materials** – usually, farmers handle crop residuals and animal manure on-site, individually or in cooperation with other farmers; other options include the Maryland Department of Agriculture, which administers nutrient management programs.
- F. Recreational materials** – these are materials generated by visitors to parks and other recreational facilities. In April 2017, the collection of trash from County parks and recreation facilities transitioned from the Property Management Division, Office of Budget and Finance to the Department of Public Works, Bureau of Solid Waste Management. The Bureau estimates the County collected 1,296 tons of trash from these locations in 2016. In 2015, the Department of Public Works and the Department of

Recreation and Parks collaborated to begin collecting recycling from 10 regional and specialty parks throughout the County as well.

### **13. Recycling at Special Events**

#### **A. Special Events Subject to the Recycling Program Requirements:**

Section 9-1712 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland requires special event organizers to provide for recycling at special events that meet the following three criteria:

1. Includes temporary use of a public street, publicly owned site or facility, or public park;
2. Serves food or drink; and
3. Is expected to have 200 or more persons in attendance.

Projected attendance may be estimated based on past attendance, number registered to attend, the venue's seating capacity, or other similar methods.

Through the cooperation of the Baltimore County Bureau of Solid Waste Management ("the Bureau") and other stakeholders involved in the implementation of this law, the Bureau has identified the following public sites within the County that host or may host special events meeting the above criteria. In addition to the sites listed individually, special events taking place on any local, State, or federally-owned streets are also included in the Special Events Recycling Program (SERP). This list may not be comprehensive; any site that meets the above criteria is subject to the requirements of the SERP.

#### **County-owned sites:**

1. Belmont Park – 8701 Walther Boulevard, Nottingham, MD 21236 – (P) 410-887-5300
2. Colgate Park – 7700 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, MD 21224 – (P) 410-887-0255
3. Cromwell Valley Park – 2002 Cromwell Bridge Road, Hampton, MD 21234 – (P) 410-887-2503
4. Double Rock Park – 8211 Glen Road, Parkville, MD 21234 – (P) 410-887-5300
5. Eastern Regional Park – 11723 Eastern Avenue, Middle River, MD 21220 – (P) 410-887-3681
6. Fort Howard Park – 9500 North Point Road, Sparrows Point, MD 21219 – (P) 410-887-7529
7. Fullerton Field – 4400 Fullerton Avenue, Nottingham, MD 21236 – (P) 410-887-5307
8. Hannah More Park – 12035 Reisterstown Road, Reisterstown, MD 21136 – (P) 410-887-1142
9. Heritage Park – 2717 Playfield Street, Dundalk, MD 21222 – (P) 410-887-7155
10. Honeygo Run Regional Park – 9033 Honeygo Boulevard, Perry Hall, MD 21128 – (P) 410-887-5190
11. Meadowood Regional Park – 10650 Falls Road, Timonium, MD 21093 – (P) 410-887-3678
12. Nottingham Park – 9510 Stapleford Road, Rosedale, MD 21237 – (P) 410-887-5187
13. Olympian Park – 1 West Joppa Road, Towson, MD 21204 – (P) 410-887-0000

14. Oregon Ridge Park and Lodge – 13401 Beaver Dam Road, Cockeysville, MD 21030 – (P) 410-887-1818
15. Parkville Center – 8601 Harford Road, Parkville, MD 21234 – (P) 410-887-5300
16. Patriot Plaza – 400 Washington Avenue, Towson, MD 21204 – (P) 410-887-0000
17. Perry Hall Park – 9650 Honeygo Boulevard, Perry Hall, MD 21128 – (P) 410-887-5187
18. Putty Hill Park – 8600 Hoerner Avenue, Parkville, MD 21234 – (P) 410-887-5300
19. Reisterstown Regional Park – 401 Mitchell Drive, Reisterstown, MD 21136 – (P) 410-887-1163
20. Rocky Point Park – 2200 Rocky Point Road, Essex, MD 21221 – (P) 410-887-2818
21. Watersedge Park – 8820 Bullneck Road, Dundalk, MD 21222 – (P) 410-887-7134
22. All Baltimore County Public School locations – a complete listing of public school sites is available online at [www.bcps.org/schools/](http://www.bcps.org/schools/).
23. The Community College of Baltimore County (Essex) – 7201 Rossville Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21237 – (P) 443-840-2222

State-owned sites:

1. North Point State Park – 8400 North Point Road, Edgemere, MD 21219 – (P) 410-477-0757

B. Materials and Obligations:

Special event organizers are responsible for:

1. Providing and placing recycling receptacles adjacent to each trash receptacle at the event (except where already existing on site);
2. Ensuring that recycling receptacles are clearly distinguished from trash receptacles by color or signage;
3. Providing any other labor and equipment necessary to carry out recycling at the event;
4. Ensuring that materials placed in recycling receptacles are collected and delivered for recycling; and
5. Paying any costs associated with recycling at the special event.

Special event organizers may fulfill the requirement to ensure materials are collected and delivered for recycling through one or more of the following methods:

1. Self-hauling the materials to a County recycling drop-off site, with advance permission;
2. Contracting with a recycling hauler to collect the materials and deliver them for recycling; or
3. Receiving prior agreement from the site owner to use an existing recycling collection system available at the site.

The SERP must include collection of at least plastic containers, metal containers, glass containers, and paper. The special event organizer must assess the availability of food scraps recycling services for the event. If services are available, the special event organizer must provide for food scraps recycling, including provision of separate containers for organic and non-organic recyclables.

Recycling at a State-owned site must follow the State agency’s recycling plan, if available. Recycling at a federally-owned site must follow any applicable federal recycling plan. If no State or federal recycling program is available for the site, the special event organizer must set up a recycling program in accordance with the SERP.

C. Stakeholders:

The following stakeholders are involved in the SERP:

1. Baltimore County Council – adopted the MDE-approved language of the SERP for the *Plan*.
2. Baltimore County Department of Public Works – oversees Bureau of Solid Waste Management activities and ensure that all properties that potentially host events falling under the recycling mandate in Section 9-1712 are included in the SERP.
3. Baltimore County Bureau of Solid Waste Management – updated the County’s recycling plan and *Solid Waste Management Plan* to include the SERP program; communicates the requirements of the law to prospective special event organizers and owners/operators of publicly-owned sites in the County; and monitors the progress and performance of the SERP.
4. Special Event Organizers – provide recycling bins and ensure collection for recycling in accordance with the requirements in Section 9-1712. Also perform recordkeeping and submit a recycling reporting form to the County, if requested.

Before issuing a permit for a special event, Baltimore County shall provide to the special event organizer a written statement that describes the requirements and penalties of the SERP.

D. Program Monitoring:

The Bureau oversees the progress and performance of the SERP. However, the special event organizer is responsible for monitoring the implementation of recycling at the special event. Special event organizers must oversee placement and labeling of recycling receptacles and collection and recycling of recyclables. Performance of any recycling contractor engaged for compliance with the SERP must be monitored by the special event organizer. The special event organizer must promptly take action to correct any deficiencies in the contractor’s performance.

A special event organizer is responsible for maintaining the following records:

1. Any contracts for recycling service;
2. A list of the types of recyclables accepted for recycling;
3. If food scraps recycling is not provided at the event, a description of efforts made to identify available organics recycling services and the reasons organics recycling was determined to be unavailable;
4. The quantity of recyclables collected for recycling at the event; and
5. The quantity of solid waste collected for disposal at the event.

Upon request, the special event organizer will complete and submit a report, on a form provided by the Bureau, to the Bureau of Solid Waste Management, 111 West Chesapeake Avenue, Room 225, Towson, Maryland, 21204, detailing the above information.

E. Program Enforcement:

The County Bureau of Solid Waste Management may conduct inspections of the event to ensure compliance with the SERP. If a violation of the SERP is detected, the County may pursue an enforcement action against the special event organizer. The Baltimore County Attorney's Office determines if, when, and how the County should enforce the State special events recycling law, and what level of enforcement actions should be used. The State special events recycling law allows for fines to a person that violates the requirements of the law, or a civil penalty, not exceeding \$300 for each day on which the violation occurs. Further, any penalties enforced by Baltimore County and collected under the law shall be paid to Baltimore County.

**Solid Waste and Recycling Imports and Exports**

Effective February 1, 2010, Baltimore County made arrangements with Waste Management of Maryland, Inc. to continue transferring commercial trash (no set limit) out-of-County using the Central Acceptance Facility in Cockeysville and the Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility in White Marsh (ESL). This agreement was amended on August 25, 2016, to include an option for annual out-of-County transfer (anticipated to be approximately 50,000 tons) of Baltimore County residential trash from ESL. The term for this contract lasts through January 31, 2020, with three five-year renewals at the County's option.

Baltimore County also has an arrangement with Republic Services, Inc. for the transfer of commercial trash from the Western Acceptance Facility to out-of-County disposal sites; the contract originally belonged to Maryland Environmental Services (former operators of the Western Acceptance Facility) and has been reassigned to the County directly. The contract term expires on December 31, 2020.

Third-party commercial haulers which are contracted to Waste Management and/or Republic Services also transport large quantities of trash and/or recyclables out-of-County, but are not required to report the types and quantities of these materials to Baltimore County.

In December 2011, Baltimore County renegotiated its contract with Wheelabrator Baltimore LP in Baltimore City. This increased the County's capacity for residential trash to be accepted for purposes of conversion to energy (electricity and steam) from approximately 160,000 tons of trash per calendar year to a guaranteed annual tonnage of 215,000 tons. The contract term lasts through December 31, 2021, with three five-year renewals at the County's option. The proportion of overall residential trash transferred from Baltimore County to Wheelabrator in 2016 is illustrated in Chart III-2.

The most significant imports of materials currently involve Harford County. Under an August 2013 agreement, Baltimore County currently accepts all of Harford County's single stream recyclables for sorting at CAF in Cockeysville (the recyclables are initially received at a transfer station at ESL and then transported to CAF). In addition, Baltimore County receives

approximately 135,000 tons of trash per year from Harford County. This imported trash is taken to ESL in White Marsh, where the Harford County trash is then transferred out-of-County to Waste Management disposal sites. This August 2013 agreement is set to last through June 30, 2036, with options for two additional ten-year terms in the event of mutual consent by the two counties.

Significant quantities of land clearing and demolition materials from out-of-County come to in-County facilities such as Honeygo Run Reclamation Center Rubble Landfill and Days Cove Rubble Landfill.

### **Solid Waste Acceptance Facilities in Baltimore County**

Locations of solid waste acceptance facilities referenced in Chapter III are shown on Map III-1. A description of each of these facilities follows.

#### **Resource Recovery Facilities**

##### **Central Acceptance Facility**

Maryland Grid Coordinates:	X=431,043.09 Y=200,242.47
Size:	6 acres
Owner:	Baltimore County
Operator:	Baltimore County (as of July 2017)
Types of Waste:	Residential and commercial trash, bottles and cans, mixed paper, electronics, and other recyclable materials
Permit Status:	Refuse Disposal Permit (2011-WPT-0657)
Years of Service Life Remaining:	More than 10 years

The County agreement with Maryland Environmental Service (MES) to operate CAF ended July 1, 2017, when Baltimore County took over operations of the facility. At the materials recovery facility (MRF) single stream recyclables (including paper, plastics, and metal) are sorted, baled, and prepared for market.

In addition to single stream recyclables, the Residents' Drop-Off Center adjacent to CAF accepts scrap metal, white goods (e.g., refrigerators, washing machines), scrap tires, lead-acid batteries, and electronics for reuse/recycling by various vendors. This drop-off center also accepts compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs), fluorescent bulbs, mercury thermometers and thermostats, and rechargeable batteries for recycling. Residents can drop off the aforementioned recyclables as well as household trash at the Residents' Drop-Off Center free of charge, Monday through Saturday, 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Another component of the drop-off center is the household hazardous waste (HHW) area, which was relocated to CAF from its Eastern Sanitary Landfill location in September 2017. Open year-round, the HHW area accepts a range of materials for recycling or proper disposal, including paint thinners, pesticides, flammable chemicals, and automotive fluids.



An on-site transfer station is also present at CAF – residential trash is transferred to either the Eastern Sanitary Landfill or Wheelabrator Baltimore’s waste to energy facility, and commercial trash is transferred to either Wheelabrator Baltimore or out-of-County for landfilling.

According to the County’s Solid Waste Tonnage Report submitted to MDE, CAF handled 334,577 tons of material in 2016. Of that total, 252,876 tons of trash and other materials were transferred via the on-site transfer station and 87,701 tons of recyclable single stream materials were processed and prepared for markets.

### Sanitary Landfills

#### Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility

Maryland Grid Coordinates:	X=452,783.36 Y=191,694.06
Size:	367 acres
Owner and Operator:	Baltimore County
Types of Waste:	Residential and commercial trash, bottles and cans, mixed paper, yard materials, asphalt, concrete, earth, and other recyclable materials
Permit Status:	Refuse Disposal Permit (2015-WMF-0052A)
Years of Service Life Remaining:	35 years (2052)

The only operating sanitary landfill in Baltimore County, Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility (ESL) opened in December 1982. The County estimates that this site had about 17.3 million cubic yards of trash capacity when it opened. The site currently accepts for landfilling residential and commercial trash, as well as trash from government operations. The County estimates that 350,435 cubic yards of landfill space were used in 2016, with a remaining trash capacity of about 10.4 million cubic yards as of January 2016. **This means that ESL is more than half full.**

In 1995, the County began bringing a portion of the County’s collected yard materials to ESL. These yard materials are either composted (using a windrow machine, etc.) or mulched using a tub grinder. As mentioned earlier in this chapter, the finished products of this yard materials processing (i.e., compost and mulch) are used by County agencies and offered to County residents at no charge.

ESL also has a Residents’ Drop-Off Center, similar to the center at CAF. This center accepts, among other items, single stream recyclables (including paper, plastic, metal, and glass), scrap metal, white goods (e.g., refrigerators and washing machines), scrap tires, compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs), fluorescent bulbs, mercury thermometers and thermostats, and lead-acid and rechargeable batteries. This drop-off center also accepts household trash free of charge, and is open to residents Monday through Saturday, 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

According to the County’s Solid Waste Tonnage Report submitted to MDE, ESL handled 221,000 tons of material in 2016. Of that material, 173,455 tons were landfilled, with the roughly 48,000 tons of remaining material sent to other facilities for processing (e.g., scrap metal), processed on-site (e.g., yard materials), or used on-site (e.g., useable concrete).

### Rubble and Industrial Waste Disposal Sites

#### Days Cove Rubble Landfill

Maryland Grid Coordinates:	X=453,761.64 Y=192,069.54
Size:	35.6 acres
Owner:	State of Maryland
Operator:	Days Cove Reclamation Center
Types of Waste:	C & D Material
Permit Status:	Refuse Disposal Permit (2014-WRF-0592)
Years of Service Life Remaining:	2 years (plus additional 10 years pending permit approval)

One of two permitted rubble landfills in Baltimore County, Days Cove Rubble Landfill accepts construction and demolition material from the private sector. This facility has an estimated service life of approximately two years, plus an additional ten years pending permit approval of Days Cove Rubble Landfill vertical expansion, and continues to find ways to recycle construction and demolition material on-site to reduce the amount of material being landfilled.

According to the Solid Waste Tonnage Report submitted to MDE, Days Cove Rubble Landfill received 109,193 tons of material generated in Baltimore County in 2015.

#### Honeygo Run Reclamation Center Rubble Landfill

Maryland Grid Coordinates:	X=448,336.52 Y=190,259.74
Size:	77 acres
Owner:	Honeygo Run Reclamation Center, Inc.
Operator:	Honeygo Run Reclamation Center, Inc.
Types of Waste:	C & D Material
Permit Status:	Refuse Disposal Permit (2014-WRF-0579A)
Years of Service Life Remaining:	Approximately 20 years

One of two permitted rubble landfills in Baltimore County, Honeygo Run Reclamation Center Rubble Landfill accepts construction and demolition material from the private sector. This facility has an estimated service life of approximately 20 years and continues to find ways to recycle construction and demolition material on-site to reduce the amount of material being landfilled.

According to the Solid Waste Tonnage Report submitted to MDE, Honeygo Run Reclamation Center Rubble Landfill received 64,731 tons of material generated in Baltimore County in 2015.

### **Tradepoint Atlantic's Greys Landfill**

Maryland Grid Coordinates:	X=1,465,769.95 Y=572,031.24
Size:	30 acres
Owner:	Tradepoint Atlantic
Operator:	EnviroAnalytics Group
Types of Waste:	Industrial and C & D Material
Permit Status:	1997 Consent Decree (MDE, EPA)
Years of Service Life Remaining:	Approximately 4 years

The Grey's Landfill has been in operation since the late 1960s. The landfill accepts non-hazardous solid waste from the industrial, construction, demolition, and other activities occurring on the grounds of the former Sparrows Point steel mill facility.

### **Transfer Stations**

#### **Western Acceptance Facility**

Maryland Grid Coordinates:	X=428,333.32 Y=173,757.14
Size:	6 acres
Owner:	Baltimore County
Operator:	Baltimore County (as of July 2017)
Types of Waste:	Residential and commercial trash, bottles and cans, mixed paper
Permit Status:	Refuse Disposal Permit (2015-WTS-0599)
Years of Service Life Remaining:	More than 10 years

The County agreement with Maryland Environmental Service (MES) to operate Western Acceptance Facility (WAF) ended July 1, 2017, when Baltimore County took over operations of the facility. At WAF's on-site transfer station, residential trash is transferred to Wheelabrator Baltimore's waste to energy facility, and commercial trash is transferred out-of-County for landfilling. Single stream recyclables are also transferred at this location; they are transported to the Central Acceptance Facility in Cockeysville.

WAF also has a Residents' Drop-Off Center, which accepts, among other items, single stream recyclables (including paper, plastic, metal, and glass), scrap metal, white goods (e.g., refrigerators, washing machines), lead-acid batteries, and scrap tires. This facility also accepts compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs), fluorescent bulbs, mercury thermometers and thermostats, and rechargeable batteries for recycling. Residents can drop off the aforementioned recyclables as well as household trash at the Residents' Drop-Off Center, Monday through Saturday, 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

According to the County’s Solid Waste Tonnage Report submitted to MDE, WAF handled 198,194 tons of material in 2016. Of that total, 184,642 tons of trash and other materials were transferred to various locations and 13,552 tons of recyclable single stream materials were transferred to CAF.

**Eastern Sanitary Landfill Transfer Station**

Maryland Grid Coordinates:	X=452,783.36 Y=191,694.06
Size:	Less than 1 acre
Owner and Operator:	Baltimore County
Types of Waste:	Residential and commercial trash
Permit Status:	Refuse Disposal Permit (2013-WTS-0665)
Years of Service Life Remaining:	More than 10 years

Located within Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility (ESL) is a transfer station, which became operational in July 1998 and currently transfers residential and commercial trash out-of-County. Per an August 2013 agreement with Harford County, a second transfer station was constructed at ESL and officially opened in September 2016. Single stream recyclables are also transferred at ESL; they are transported to the Central Acceptance Facility in Cockeysville.

According to the County’s Solid Waste Tonnage Report submitted to MDE, 189,193 tons of material were transferred out-of-County through ESL’s on-site transfer station in 2016.

**Recycling Facilities**

**Recovermat Mid-Atlantic LLC**

Maryland Grid Coordinates:	X=1,400,604.63 Y=567,190.32
Size:	12 acres
Owner:	EMR Smith Industries, Inc.
Operator:	Joseph Smith & Sons, Inc.
Types of Waste:	Scrap metal
Permit Status:	Refuse Disposal Permit (2005-WPF-0341)
Years of Service Life Remaining:	More than 10 years

In July 2008, Joseph Smith & Sons, Inc. purchased the Recovermat facility and began accepting scrap metal for recycling. Currently, scrap metal is shredded, prepared, and sent to market from this location. Construction and demolition material and commercial trash are no longer accepted at this facility.

Chart III-1, Page 1: Solid Waste Flow Chart for Baltimore County (FY 2018)

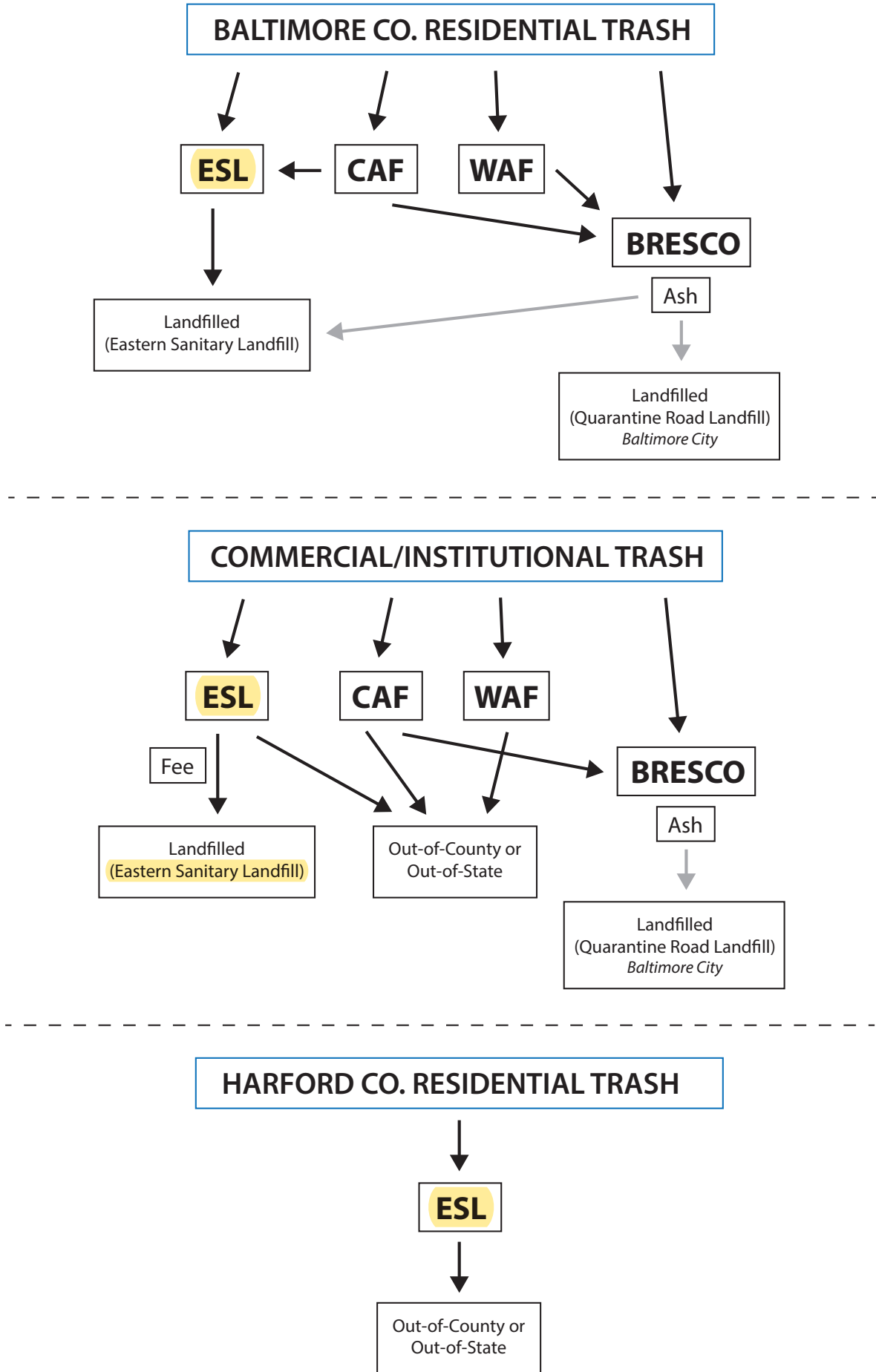
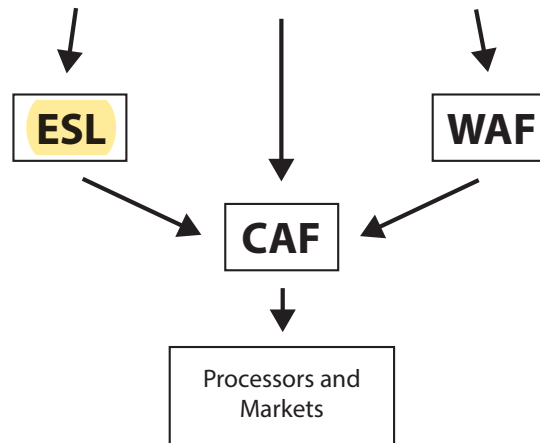
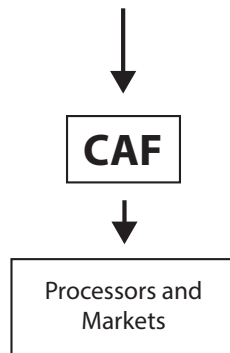


Chart III-1, Page 2: Recycling Flow Chart for Baltimore County (FY 2018)

**BALTIMORE CO. RESIDENTIAL SINGLE STREAM RECYCLABLES**



**COMMERCIAL/INSTITUTIONAL SINGLE STREAM RECYCLABLES**



**HARFORD CO. RESIDENTIAL SINGLE STREAM RECYCLABLES**

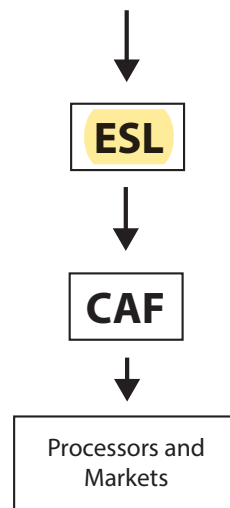
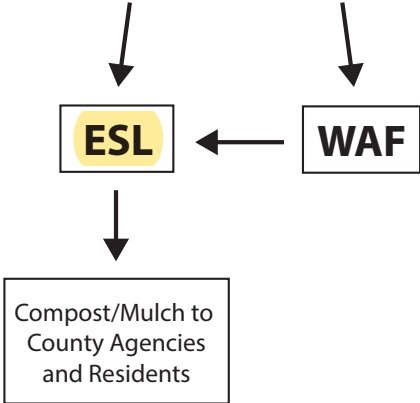




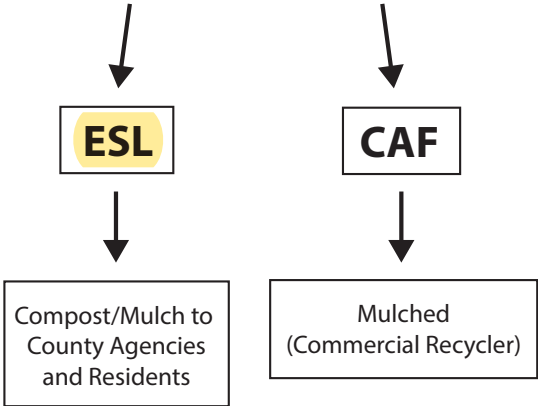
Chart III-1, Page 3: Yard Materials Flow Chart for Baltimore County (FY 2018)

**RESIDENTIAL YARD MATERIALS - CURBSIDE COLLECTION**



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**RESIDENTIAL YARD MATERIALS - DROP-OFF CENTERS**



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## Appendix B

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Refuse Disposal Permit No. 2020-WMF-0052A

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# MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT



Larry Hogan  
Governor

## Land and Materials Administration Solid Waste Program

1800 Washington Boulevard, Suite 605, Baltimore, Maryland 21230-1719



Ben Grumbles  
Secretary

# Refuse Disposal Permit

## No. 2020-WMF-0052A

**ISSUE DATE:** May 7, 2020

**EXPIRATION DATE:** May 6, 2025

**Issued to:** Baltimore County Department of Public Works

**Authorizing:** the continued construction and operation of the Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility

**Located at:** 6259 Days Cove Road, White Marsh in Baltimore County, Maryland

*This permit is renewed pursuant to the provisions of Title 9 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, and regulations promulgated thereunder, and is subject to the attached terms and conditions, and compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.*

Handwritten signature of Edward M. Dexter.

Edward M. Dexter, P.G., Administrator  
Solid Waste Program

Handwritten signature of Kaley Laleker.

Kaley Laleker, Director  
Land and Materials Administration

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Refuse Disposal Permit No. 2020-WTS-0655

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MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT



Larry Hogan  
Governor

Land and Materials Administration  
Solid Waste Program

1800 Washington Boulevard, Suite 605, Baltimore, Maryland 21230-1719



Ben Grumbles  
Secretary

**Refuse Disposal Permit**  
**No. 2020-WTS-0655**

**ISSUE DATE:** April 10, 2020

**EXPIRATION DATE:** April 9, 2025

**Issued to:** Baltimore County Department of Public Works, Bureau of Solid Waste Management

**Authorizing:** The continued operation of the Eastern Transfer Station

**Located at:** 6257 Days Cove Road, White Marsh, Baltimore County, Maryland 21162

***This permit is renewed pursuant to the provisions of Title 9 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, and regulations promulgated thereunder, and is subject to the attached terms and conditions, and compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.***

Handwritten signature of Edward M. Dexter in black ink.

Edward M. Dexter, Administrator  
Solid Waste Program

Handwritten signature of Kaley Laleker in black ink.

Kaley Laleker, Director  
Land and Materials Administration



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General Discharge Permit No. 12SW0108 / NPDES  
Permit No. MDR000108 and 20-SW NOI

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# MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

1800 Washington Boulevard • Baltimore MD 21230  
410-537-3000 • 1-800-633-6101 • www.mde.maryland.gov

## MDE WMA Industrial Stormwater Facility Report

Facility Name: Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility

State Permit Num: 12SW0108 NPDES Num: MDR000108

Type of Ownership:  Private  Federal  State/Local

Facility Address (incl. county): 6257 Days Cove Rd, White Marsh, MD 21162  
Baltimore County

Facility unstaffed and inactive (if checked):

Primary SIC: 4953 Sector L - Refuse Systems and Sector A - Natural W

Current Status:	History		
Application Received:	7/9/2014	Effective Date:	9/12/2014
Expiration Date:	5/14/2017	Effective End Date:	5/14/2017

Total property size in acres: 375.00

Eight Digit Watershed Name: 02130803- Bird River

Jurisdiction of MS4 facility discharges (if applicable): Baltimore County

Stormwater Pollution Prevent Plan (SWPPP) Primary Contact: Kari Hodgson

Subject to Chesapeake Bay Restoration Requirements:	No
Total Impervious surface area (sq. ft.)	N/A
Untreated impervious surface area (sq. ft)	N/A
Impervious surface area subject to 20% restoration requirement (acres)	N/A
Restoration Complete?	N/A

## MDE WMA Industrial Stormwater Facility Report (cont'd)

Sector benchmark and electronic reporting applying to operations:

Agricultural Chemicals for SIC 2873-2879, Landfill or Land Application Site with refuse disposal or marginal land permit and Landfill or Land Application Site with refuse disposal or marginal land permit except MSWLF Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.60

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Lead <sup>1</sup>	0.082	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Iron	1.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc <sup>1</sup>	0.12	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Phosphorus	2.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

Table C1

<sup>1</sup> The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, you must determine the hardness of the receiving water per Appendix C.

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

Table L1

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Iron	1.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

Table L2

Permit Fee Selection:

Annual Payments

Five-year Payment

No fee (state or local government)

Requirements Missing:

None



**MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT**

1800 Washington Boulevard • Baltimore Maryland 21230  
(410) 537-3000 • 1-800-633-6101 • <http://www.mde.maryland.gov>

Martin O'Malley  
Governor

Robert M. Summers, Ph.D  
Secretary

Anthony G. Brown  
Lieutenant Governor

**GENERAL PERMIT FOR DISCHARGES FROM  
STORMWATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES**

**DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. 12-SW NPDES PERMIT NO. MDR0000**

**Effective Date:** January 1, 2014      **Expiration Date:** December 31, 2018

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You are only permitted to discharge under this permit after notifying and getting approval from the Department.

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## **PART I. APPLICABILITY**

By this permit the Maryland Department of the Environment (the Department) authorizes the discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity to waters of the state. This authorization is only for operators located in the state of Maryland, who have submitted a notice of intent (NOI) and received written approval from the Department to discharge in accordance with the eligibility requirements and other conditions in this permit and consistent with your NOI, as on file with the Department. This authorization is pursuant to the provisions of Title 9 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, and the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 U.S.C. §1251 *et seq.* and implementing regulations 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, 124, and 125. “You” and “Your” are used in this permit to refer to the permittee or the permit applicant, as the context indicates, and that party’s facility or responsibilities.

### **A. Geographic Coverage**

This permit applies to facilities operating within the state of Maryland.

### **B. Facilities Covered**

To be eligible to discharge under this permit you must either (1) have been covered under previous permit 02-SW or (2) have a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity, as defined in Appendix E, from a primary industrial activity included in Appendix A or (3) be notified by the Department that you are eligible for coverage under Sector AD: Non-Classified Facilities, as defined in Appendix A or (4) be notified by the Department that you are eligible for coverage as described in Part I.E.4.

### **C. Limitations on Coverage**

The following stormwater discharges are not eligible for coverage under this permit. Additional limitations on coverage for each sector covered under this permit are listed in Appendix D. You must determine which sector(s) your industrial activities are defined as in Appendix A to determine which additional limitations from Appendix D apply.

1. Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity, as defined in Appendix E and 40 CFR 122.26;
  2. Stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (see Part I.G.2);
  3. Stormwater discharges that are mixed with non-stormwater, other than those non-stormwater discharges listed in Part I.E.3;
  4. Stormwater discharges containing the following toxic pollutants, which are limited by effluent standards in 40 CFR Subchapter D Part 129: Aldrin/Dieldrin, DDT, Endrin, Toxaphene, Benzidine, or Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs);
  5. Stormwater discharges for which a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit has been terminated (other than at your request) or denied, or those for which the Department requires an individual permit to address stormwater discharges or an alternative general permit (Part I.G.2.b);
  6. New discharger discharging to water quality “impaired waters,” as defined in Appendix E, are not eligible for coverage under this permit unless you:
    - a. prevent all exposure to stormwater of the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired, and retain documentation of procedures taken to prevent exposure onsite with your SWPPP; or
    - b. document that the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired is not present at your site,
-



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- and retain documentation of this finding with your SWPPP; or
- c. in advance of submitting your NOI, provide to the Department data to support a showing that the discharge is not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, and retain such data onsite with your SWPPP. To do this, you must provide data and other technical information to the Department sufficient to demonstrate:
    - i.) For discharges to waters without a EPA approved or established TMDL, that the discharge of the pollutant for which the water is impaired will meet in-stream water quality criteria at the point of discharge to the waterbody; or
    - ii.) For discharges to waters with an EPA approved or established TMDL, that there are sufficient remaining wasteload allocations in an EPA approved or established TMDL to allow your discharge and that existing dischargers to the waterbody are subject to compliance schedules designed to bring the waterbody into attainment with water quality standards.

You are eligible to discharge to impaired waters if you receive an affirmative determination from the Department that your discharge will not contribute to the existing impairment, in which case you must maintain such determination onsite with your SWPPP.

#### **D. Prohibited Stormwater Discharges**

If you are covered under this permit, a stormwater discharge to waters of the State that contributes to a violation of a water quality standard is a permit violation and subject to corrective actions (see Part IV).

#### **E. Eligible Discharges**

Unless otherwise ineligible under Part I.C, the following discharges may be covered under this permit:

1. Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity for any primary industrial activities and co-located industrial activities if that activity is listed in Appendix A, or discharges previously covered under permit 02-SW;
  2. Industrial stormwater discharges per the Department's discretion under Sector AD in Appendix A, which includes established Sector AD.a and Sector AD.b, or on a site specific basis as determined by the Department;
  3. Non-stormwater discharges from:
    - a. water used to fight active fires (*not from fire system cleaning or testing*),
    - b. 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);
    - c. landscape watering, only if all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
    - d. routine external building wash down that does not use detergents and any dislodged paint chips are filtered;
    - e. uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
    - f. irrigation drainage;
    - g. uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
    - h. foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials; and
    - i. incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of your facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., "piped" cooling tower blowdown or drains).
  4. Stormwater discharges under a separate individual or general permit (except MS4) may also
-

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obtain limited coverage under this permit specific to Part III.A "Chesapeake Bay Restoration Requirements" in lieu of the Department modifying or issuing a separate permit that would otherwise implement requirements equivalent to those in Part.III.A.

**F. No Exposure Certification**

If you are eligible for coverage by this permit, and meet the requirements for a no exposure exclusion from permitting under 40 CFR 122.26(g), you may file a No Exposure Certification. Upon written notice from the Department that you have met the requirements, you are no longer required to have a permit.

- To qualify for this certification, you must first verify that there is no potential for the stormwater discharged from your facility to waters of the State to be exposed to pollutants in accordance with the criteria established by the Department on form MDE/WMA/PER.067 (found on MDE’s website at <http://www.mde.state.md.us/> or at the link [http://bit.ly/MDE\\_NEC](http://bit.ly/MDE_NEC)).
- You shall also obtain written certification by either a Professional Engineer, a Certified Professional in Storm Water Quality (CPSWQ), a Registered Architect, or a Landscape Architect that you meet the requirements of no exposure.
- If you qualify, you will submit the completed and appropriately signed form to the Department, along with the required written certification according to the deadlines of this permit (Part II.B).
- The exemption is non-transferable and is only valid while this permit is in effect at which point a new exemption is required. However you must submit a No Exposure Certification to the Department at least once every five years.
- You must notify the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) if your facility is exempted from obtaining an NPDES permit for stormwater associated with industrial activity. This exemption does not preclude the MS4 authority from imposing requirements for restoration of impervious surfaces at the facility.

**G. Alternative Permit Coverage**

The Department may require you to obtain, or you may also request, an individual permit or coverage under another general permit as described below, even though you may be eligible for coverage under this permit. If the Department requires you to apply for and obtain an alternative permit and you do not apply as required, the Department may terminate your coverage under this permit. This termination is effective at the end of the day that the Department specified for the application or Notice of Intent (NOI) to be submitted, after which you must cease discharges that were covered by this permit.

1. If the Department determines that a discharge may cause water quality standards to be exceeded in the receiving water, then the Department may require you to take additional actions. You may be required to obtain an individual NPDES discharge permit or coverage under another general permit. The Department may process an NOI as an application for an individual permit if site specific conditions do not allow the facility to be covered under the general permit without compromising water quality. This could occur if, for example, a permittee proposes to discharge to impaired waters, with or without an existing Total Daily Maximum Load (TMDL), or for discharges to high quality waters.
2. If any stormwater discharges at your facility are subject to effluent limitations guidelines or new source performance standards under 40 CFR Subchapter N, then you must apply for an individual NPDES permit or coverage under an industry-specific general permit for those stormwater discharges. This permit may cover parts of your facilities not covered by effluent limitation guidelines or new source performance standards.
  - a. Certain stormwater discharges from the following industries are subject to effluent limitation guidelines and are therefore not covered by this permit:

40 CFR 411 – Cement Manufacturing	40 CFR 418 – Fertilizer Manufacturing
-----------------------------------	---------------------------------------

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40 CFR 419 – Petroleum Refining	40 CFR 423 – Steam Electric Power Generating
40 CFR 429 – Timber Products Processing	40 CFR 440 – Ore Mining and Dressing
40 CFR 443 – Paving and Roofing Material (tars & asphalt)	40 CFR 445 – Landfills

For a complete list of current effluent guidelines by industry, see the indicated 40 CFR part on the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) website for Industrial Regulations (<http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/guide/industry.html>). If your industry is included in this list then you should review the applicable 40 CFR part to determine if you are subject to effluent limitation guidelines for stormwater.

- b. If the Department has issued an industry-specific general permit addressing stormwater and wastewater discharges from your industrial activity, you should apply for coverage (including stormwater) under that permit. Currently, those specific permits are:
  - i.) General Discharge Permit For Discharges from Mineral Quarries, Borrow Pits, and Concrete and Asphalt Plants: (General Permit No. 10-MM or replacement),
  - ii.) General Permit for Discharges from Surface Coal Mines and Related Facilities: (General Discharge Permit No. 06-CM or replacement),
  - iii.) General Permit for Discharges from Marinas including Boat Yards and Yacht Basins (Maryland General Permit No. 10-MA or replacement), and
  - iv.) General Discharge Permit for Animal Feeding Operations (General Permit No. 09-AF/MDG01 or replacement).
  
- 3. You may request to be excluded from coverage under this permit by applying for an individual state or NPDES discharge permit or submitting an NOI for coverage under another general permit. The Department may grant your request if the Department determines your reasons are adequate. If you are issued an individual NPDES permit or apply for coverage under an industry-specific general permit, the Department may terminate your coverage under this permit.

**H. Continuation of an Expired General Permit**

Unless your permit or authorization is revoked or terminated by the Department, or you are required to and fail to provide control measure verification (Part III.A.3.b), the terms and conditions of this permit and its authorized dischargers are automatically continued and remain fully effective and enforceable upon expiration of this permit until the date(s) specified under a reissued general permit.

**PART II. AUTHORIZATION UNDER THIS PERMIT**

**A. How to Obtain Authorization**

- If you are eligible for coverage under this permit, per PART I, to obtain authorization you must
- Select, design, install, and implement control measures in accordance with Part III.A and Part III.B to meet numeric and non-numeric effluent limits;
  - Submit a complete and accurate Notice of Intent (NOI) or Permit Transfer Request with Permit Fee as indicated below; and
  - Develop and submit to the Department, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) according to the requirements in Part III.C and, where applicable, Part III.A.2 of this permit.

Based on a review of your NOI or Transfer Request, the Department may delay your authorization for further review, notify you that additional effluent limitations are necessary, or deny coverage under this permit and require submission of an application for an individual NPDES permit. In these instances, the Department will notify you in writing of the delay, of the need for additional effluent limits, or of the request for submission of an individual NPDES permit application.

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## 1. Notice of Intent (NOI) and Transfer Requests

### a. Notice of Intent (NOI)

You must complete all information required on this permit's corresponding NOI form (MDE-WMA-PER004), or an equivalent electronic form provided by the Department. Detailed instructions are included on the NOI form. If you operate multiple facilities you must submit an NOI for each noncontiguous site.

You are required to provide the following information on the appropriate NOI form.

- Facility Operator Information including your name, mailing address, email address, telephone number, IRS Employer Identification Number (EIN) and Worker's Comp Insurance company and policy.
- Facility Information including the facility location, including physical address and coordinates in degrees decimal; the primary and any subsequent co-located Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes relevant to this permit, verification if this is a new discharger or if there is any preexisting NPDES permit number for stormwater coverage, the total acres of property at that address and whether the facility is presently inactive and unstaffed.
- Information on the receiving waters of the industrial stormwater. Identify the receiving water body(s) and 8 digit identifier for your discharges, including whether they qualify as high quality Tier 2, and identification of any impairments. Specify the MS4 jurisdiction you operate in.
- Identify who has prepared the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), including email and phone number, along with how you have provided the SWPPP to the Department.
- Identify if your facility is subject to the Chesapeake Bay Restoration requirements, quantifying the total impervious surface area (square feet), the untreated impervious surface area (in square feet) and the impervious surface area subject to 20% restoration requirement (in acres).
- Identify which industry sector benchmarks apply to the operation.
- Selection of either annual payments, or an upfront payment for 5 years and annual payments thereafter, or if you are exempt.
- Provide the signatory name, title and contact information and space for the actual signature. Provide the NOI preparer information, including phone number and email address.

### b. Transfer of Authorization.

For transfer of ownership, you can complete the Permit Transfer Request Form for General NPDES Permits referred to as MDE/WMA/PER.079 found on the Department's website or at [http://bit.ly/MDE\\_Transfer\\_Request](http://bit.ly/MDE_Transfer_Request). Detailed instructions are included with the form. If you operate multiple facilities you must submit a Transfer Request for each noncontiguous site. The authorization under this permit is not transferable to any person except in accordance with this section. Authorization to discharge under this permit may be transferred to another person if:

- The current permittee notifies the Department in writing of the proposed transfer.
  - A written agreement, indicating the specific date of the proposed transfer of permit coverage and acknowledging the responsibilities of the current and new permittee for compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit, is submitted to the Department.
  - The new permittee either confirms in writing that the type of discharge, number of outfalls, and other information given on the original NOI remain correct or updates this information.
  - The new permittee confirms in writing that either they will follow the existing stormwater pollution prevention plan or that they have developed a new plan.
-

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- Neither the current permittee nor the new permittee receives notification from the Department, within 30 days of receipt of items above, of intent to terminate coverage under this permit.

**2. Permit Fee**

- a. You must submit the initial permit fee to the Department with the NOI form for the fee in effect at the time that the payment is due as specified in COMAR 26.08.04.09-1(C)(1)(a).
- b. Make the initial fee payable to the Maryland Department of the Environment and send it together with the completed NOI to:  
 Maryland Department of the Environment  
 P.O. Box 2057  
 Baltimore, MD 21203-2057
- c. If you pay the NOI fee by a check that does not clear for any reason, you will have 30 calendar days to make proper payment, including any interest and other charges. If payment is not received by the 31st calendar day, your coverage under this permit must be considered void from the outset. You should save the cancelled check, a copy of the completed NOI, and the letter confirming your authorization from the Department. These documents must be provided to the Department upon request.
- d. A new owner of a facility as a result of a transfer of ownership is responsible for any fees unpaid by the former owner.

**3. SWPPP**

Proper formats for submitting your SWPPP are provided below.

- a. You should not include any confidential information in your submitted SWPPP, which will be a public document available for review by the public.
- b. You must submit an electronic copy of the SWPPP to the Department and have a hard copy available onsite. Your electronic copy (PDF, JPEG or Word) of the SWPPP must be provided to the Department by one of these methods.
  - i.) Including a file on electronic media (CD, DVD, USB drive, or other approved media) along with your mailed copy of the NOI.
  - ii.) Emailing the file to [swppp.permit@maryland.gov](mailto:swppp.permit@maryland.gov) when you send your NOI to the Department. The email cannot exceed 25 MB and so you may need to use more than one email to deliver the entire file. The email subject line should include “12SW”, your previous registration number (if you did have previous coverage under 02SW) and your facility name.
  - iii.) Posting a copy of the SWPPP using your NetDMR account when you send your NOI to the Department.
  - iv.) Providing the Department a link (URL) to your document on your NOI, which provides access to your SWPPP on a publicly available company website.
  - v.) Other electronic means that you make accessible to the Department such as a link to DropBox, Google Drive, SkyDrive, etc.

**B. Deadlines for Coverage**

You will be in violation of state and federal requirements to obtain a permit and subject to enforcement action by the Department if you fail to submit a i) No Exposure Certification, or ii) an NOI, SWPPP and fee payment or iii) transfer request in a timely manner as provided in the following table. Late NOIs will be accepted, but authorization to discharge will not be retroactive.

Category	Coverage Submittal Deadline
Existing Dischargers – in operation as of Jan 2014 and previously authorized for coverage under 02-SW, that are not	Within 6 months after the effective date of this permit. Authorization to discharge under 02-SW continues in the interim.

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subject to Chesapeake Bay Restoration Requirements (Part III.A).	
Existing Dischargers – in operation as of Jan 2014 and previously authorized for coverage under 02-SW that are subject to Chesapeake Bay Restoration Requirements (Part III.A).	Within 1 year after the effective date of this permit. Authorization to discharge under 02-SW continues in the interim.
New Dischargers or New Sources	A minimum of 60 days prior to commencing discharge.
New Owner/Operator of Existing Discharger - transfer of ownership and/or operation of a facility whose discharge is authorized under this permit	A minimum of 30 days prior to date that the transfer will take place to the new owner/operator.
Other Eligible Dischargers – in operation prior to permit effective date, but not covered under the 02-SW or another NPDES permit.	Immediately, to minimize the time discharges from the facility will continue to be unauthorized.

**C. Required Signatures**

**1. Certification**

Any person signing documents in accordance with part II.C.2 and II.C.3 above must include 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."*

**2. All applications, including NOIs, transfer requests, and No Exposure Certifications must be signed by a Signatory 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 properties belonging to the owner, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility 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 Federal agency includes:

- i.)** the chief executive officer of the agency; or



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- ii.)* a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of the EPA).
3. Your SWPPP, including changes to your SWPPP to document any corrective actions taken as required by Part IV, and all reports submitted to the Department, must be signed by a person described in Part II.C.2 above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
- the authorization is made in writing by a Signatory;
  - 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, or a position of equivalent responsibility or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.); and
  - the signed and dated written authorization is included in the SWPPP and made available to the Department upon request.
4. If an authorization for a representative 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.C.3 must be submitted to the Department prior to submitting or with any reports, information or applications that must be signed by a duly authorized representative.

#### **D. Failure to Notify**

If you (1) engage in an activity covered under this permit, (2) fail to notify the Department of your intent (Part II.A) to be covered under this permit within the deadlines established in this permit (Part II.B) , and (3) discharge to waters of the state without an individual NPDES discharge permit, then you are in violation of the Federal Clean Water Act and of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, and may be subject to penalties.

#### **E. Additional Notification**

If stormwater from your facility discharges into a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) you must notify the MS4 that you are registered under this permit if the system is regulated by a NPDES permit. If the MS4 notifies you of additional requirements that you must meet to discharge into that system then you must comply with those requirements to stay eligible for this permit.

#### **F. Changes in Permit Coverage**

Certain planned changes in stormwater discharge or termination of permit coverage, both described below in this section, require notification to the Department's Water Permits Program at this address:

Maryland Department of the Environment  
Wastewater Permits Program  
1800 Washington Blvd, Ste 455  
Baltimore, MD 21230

##### **1. Planned Changes**

You must give written notice to Department's Water Permits Program as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

- The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or
  - 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 in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR 122.42(a)(1).
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## 2. Termination of Permit Coverage

### a. Submitting a Notice of Termination

To terminate permit coverage, you must submit a complete and accurate Notice of Termination (NOT) <http://www.mde.maryland.gov/assets/document/permit/MDE-WMA-PER005.pdf> to the Water Permits Program. Your authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at midnight of the day that a complete Notice of Termination is processed and acknowledged by the Department. If you submit a Notice of Termination without meeting one or more of the conditions identified in Part I.H.2, then your Notice of Termination is not valid. You are responsible for meeting the terms of this permit until your authorization is terminated.

### b. When to Submit a Notice of Termination

You must submit a Notice of Termination within 30 days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:

- i.)* All operations at your facility have permanently ceased and there will be no further exposure of stormwater to any industrial activity, process, material or transport at the facility, and you have already implemented necessary sediment and erosion controls as required by Part III.B.1.b.v; or
- ii.)* You move your operation to a new location (After submitting an NOT you must then apply for coverage at the new location per Part II.); or
- iii.)* A new owner or operator has taken over responsibility for the facility; or
- iv.)* You have obtained coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered by an NPDES permit, unless the Department has required that you obtain such coverage under Part I.E.4, in which case coverage under this permit will terminate automatically.

- c.* The Department may terminate your coverage under this general permit if the Department finds good cause to do so.

## PART III. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

### A. Chesapeake Bay Restoration Requirements

You must comply with the requirements in this section if you meet ALL of these criteria:

- your facility is within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed;
- your facility is 5 acres or greater in size;
- any portion of your facility is located within a Phase I or Phase II municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) jurisdiction; and
- your facility is not owned by or leased from an entity that is permitted as an MS4.

#### 1. Control Measures for Nutrient Reduction

- a.* You must select, design, install and implement restoration of 20% of the untreated impervious surface area at your facility or equivalent control measures for the reduction of nutrients.
  - i.)* Restoration of impervious surfaces and allowed equivalent control measures are defined in paragraph “c” below.
  - ii.)* “Untreated” means not meeting the definition of treatment in Appendix E, "Treatment of Impervious Surfaces." The amount of required restoration is determined from the impervious areas within your permitted industrial area as defined in paragraph “b” below. However the control measures may be implemented outside this industrial area, including but not limited to restoration of parking lots within your entire facility, or projects offsite in coordination with your local stormwater authority as described in paragraphs “c” or “d” below.
  - iii.)* The control measures must be fully implemented within the time frame described in

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paragraph "e" below and must be consistent with other MDE policies as described in paragraphs "f" and "g" below.

- b. The total area of untreated impervious surfaces that existed at your facility on January 1, 2006, as determined to the best of your ability, shall be your baseline for determining the applicable amount of control measures. For the purposes of this permit requirement, impervious surfaces are those surfaces that do not allow stormwater to infiltrate into the ground and may include any driveway, road or parking lot that is paved (concrete, asphalt) or used for vehicular storage or traffic, any building or storage facility rooftop, any water resistant material covers, any sidewalks/paths, any decks, any paved storage areas, any tanks or containment structures or any surfaces that are paved or covered for other reasons. These impervious surfaces also must collect or convey stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity (as defined in Appendix E "Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity"), for your primary industrial or co-located industrial activities at your facility.
- c. Control measures must be designed and implemented using any combination of the following three methods. Any treatment of impervious surfaces added since January 1, 2006 may be counted towards meeting the 20% requirement.
- i.) Practices found in the Design Manual (as defined in Appendix E, "Design Manual"), or other Proprietary Practices (as defined in Appendix E, "Proprietary Practices") approved by the Department. Restoration of impervious surfaces is defined as the treatment of untreated impervious surfaces with structural or non-structural stormwater management practices using structural best management practices (BMPs) found in the Design Manual, or through other Proprietary Practices approved by the Department, based upon designs that treat the volume from one inch of rainfall. Successful implementation of these structural BMPs in the industrial environment also requires some flexibility to accommodate site specific conditions. Restoration opportunities should be pursued where they make sense and where engineering adjustments allow for the successful functioning of any BMP used. The sources of pollutants that may impede the practices may require specific consideration such as pretreatment.
- ii.) Practices found in the Accounting Guidance (as defined in Appendix E, "Accounting Guidance"). This nutrient accounting guidance provides several approved equivalent controls used by municipalities ranging from street sweeping to septic system upgrades, which can be considered by industrial facilities. In addition, this guidance addresses situations where site constraints prevent the capture of the full one inch or Water Quality Volume (WQv) treatment, and in these situations the impervious area considered as treated shall be pro-rated based on the total volume treated. The total impervious surface area draining to a BMP may be considered treated when the full WQv is provided for one inch of rainfall; otherwise, proportional treatment will be granted based on the percentage of the WQv captured. For example, if only a half inch of rainfall is treated, then only one half of the impervious surface area in the drainage area shall be considered treated.
- iii.) Other equivalent control measures. Measures that achieve reduction of 5.4 lbs total nitrogen (TN) per year shall be considered equivalent to restoration of one acre of impervious surface area. The equivalent measures may include any of these options.
- New controls required by this permit for erosion and sediment control, or for reduced use of fertilizer. Refer to EPA Chesapeake Bay Program Office Phase 5.3 Community Watershed Model, dated December 2010, for guidance on evaluating reductions. This is referred to by document number "EPA 903S10002 - CBP/TRS-303-10" and can be found at the website "<http://ches.communitymodeling.org/models/CBPhase5/documentation.php>". New erosion and sediment control reduction efficiencies are found in this document under "6.7.3 Erosion and Sediment Control" and reduced use of fertilizer load reductions are found under "6.7.10 Urban Nutrient Management".
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- New controls to achieve the benchmarks for nitrogen required by this permit, if benchmarks are applicable for your facility. The control design and resulting TN reductions must be fully documented and approved by the Department.
  - Reducing an existing TN load allocation under an individual NPDES permit, issued to the permittee.
- d. You must implement these control measures (Part III.A.1.b) at your facility unless infeasible (as defined in Appendix E, "Infeasible"). If it is infeasible to implement any or all of these practices at your facility, you may satisfy the restoration requirement by working through your local jurisdiction to implement project(s) offsite.
- e. For facilities that were registered for coverage under the 02-SW, the control measures must be implemented within five (5) years of the permit effective date. For all other permittees, the control measures must be implemented within four (4) years from the date you file an NOI, and this deadline will continue into the next General Permit issued by the State if the General Permit renewal occurs prior to your implementation deadline.
- f. The reduction of nutrients associated with compliance with the 20% restoration requirement shall not generate any marketable credits. Reductions beyond the requirements in this permit may be eligible as marketable credits consistent with any current MDE trading policy, and would satisfy a restoration requirement of the next General Permit issued by the State.
- g. This requirement must be implemented in a manner that is consistent with any other permits, schedules or requirements by the Department for the control or mitigation of pollutants at the site.

## 2. Nutrient Control Measure Planning and SWPPP Documentation

For those facilities that were entirely developed or entirely redeveloped after 2002, such that all impervious surfaces have been treated with stormwater BMPs in the Design Manual, you must complete only step "a" and step "b" below and document the results in your SWPPP. For all other facilities, you must develop a plan by completing all the following steps and document in your SWPPP (required in Part III.C.4 of this permit) the results of each step.

- a. Identify all impervious surfaces that are subject to this permit, as defined in Part III.A.1.a, and calculate the total impervious surface area for your facility.
- b. Identify the impervious surface area treated with existing stormwater best management practices (BMPs) that provide the full one inch or WQv treatment (as defined in Appendix E, "Treatment of Impervious Surfaces").
- c. Identify the impervious surface area partially treated by existing stormwater best management practices (BMPs) that don't provide the full one inch or WQv treatment. Convert the partially treated area total to its equivalent fully treated area total by applying a proportional factor based on the percentage of the WQv captured. This result is the "adjusted partially treated area." For example, if only a half inch of rainfall is treated, then only one half of the impervious surface area in the drainage area shall be considered treated.
- d. Subtract the treated area result in "b" above and the adjusted partially treated area result in "c" above from the total impervious surface area result in "a" above. The resulting value represents the untreated impervious surface area.
- e. Multiply the untreated impervious surface area (result in "d" above) by 20% to calculate the impervious surface area subject to the 20% control measure requirement. Convert this area to acres by dividing your square feet of impervious area by 43,560.
- f. Determine all of your available options as follows:
- i.) restoration control measures using the Design Manual and/or Proprietary Practices as referenced in Part III.A.1.c.i;
  - ii.) control measure alternatives through the Accounting Guidance as referenced in Part III.A.1.c.ii; and
  - iii.) equivalent control measures as referenced in Part III.A.1.c.iii.
- g. Evaluate and then select practices from the options (identified in "f" above) that you will
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- implement to comply with the control measure requirement of this permit (result in “e” above).
- h. If after evaluating your potential options for nutrient reductions, you determine it is infeasible to meet the nutrient reduction requirements at your facility, provide your rationale and describe your alternate plan and schedule consistent with Part III.A.1.d for coordinating with the local jurisdiction to implement equivalent off-site projects.
  - i. Document your selection of BMPs and equivalent measures, including calculations that show your approach will achieve the nutrient reduction requirement.
  - j. Provide a schedule and basis for all options you selected that cannot be implemented within 30 days of registration under this permit.
  - k. Specify appropriate routine maintenance schedules for all new and existing BMPs. Include in your plan a procedure for inspection and documentation of those inspections for all structural, nonstructural and other equivalent control measures.
  - l. Modify the resulting plan as needed to keep implementation on pace to meet the permit deadline in Part III.A.1.e.
3. Nutrient Control Measure Verification
- a. When the required selection of BMPs and equivalent measures have been implemented, you shall obtain written certification by either a Professional Engineer (PE), a Certified Professional in Storm Water Quality (CPSWQ), a Registered Architect, or a Landscape Architect. The certification shall be kept with your SWPPP and provide verification that:
    - the type and capacity of the control(s) specified in the SWPPP meet the current design standards specified in the Design Manual, approved Proprietary Practices specification or Accounting Guidance satisfying the permit restoration requirements;
    - all equivalent measures specified in the SWPPP have been implemented to achieve the planned nutrient reduction levels;
    - all structural BMPs in the SWPPP are properly maintained in accordance with approved design plans;
    - all BMPs are supported by procedures in the SWPPP for required inspections and testing;
    - all BMPs are fully implemented; and
    - the professional signing the verification has visited and examined the facility.
  - b. For facilities that were registered for coverage under the 02-SW, in order to be eligible for any administrative extension of this permit under the conditions of Part I.H, you must provide an updated SWPPP and complete the Nutrient Reduction Progress Report Form, provided in Appendix F, and send both documents to the Department one (1) year prior to the expiration date of this permit. For all other permittees, you must provide an updated SWPPP and complete the Nutrient Reduction Progress Report Form, provided in Appendix F, and send both documents to the Department within four (4) years from the date you file an NOI.

## **B. Control Measures and Effluent Limits**

In the technology-based limits included in Part III.B.1 and in Appendix D, the term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.

### **1. Control Measures**

Considering the control measure selection and design considerations, you must select, design, install, and implement control measures (including best management practices) to meet the non-numeric effluent limits, as described below. The selection, design, installation, and implementation of these control measures must be in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturer’s specifications. Note that you may deviate from such manufacturer’s specifications where you provide justification for such deviation and include documentation of

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your rationale in the part of your SWPPP that describes your control measures. If you find that your control measures are not achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges, you must modify these control measures as expeditiously as practicable. Regulated stormwater discharges from your facility include stormwater run-on that commingles with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at your facility.

**a. Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations**

You must consider the following when selecting and designing control measures:

- i.)** preventing stormwater from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective, and less costly, than trying to remove pollutants from stormwater;
- ii.)** using control measures in combination is more effective than using control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in your stormwater discharge;
- iii.)** assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to designing effective control measures that will achieve the limits in this permit;
- iv.)** minimizing impervious areas at your facility and infiltrating runoff onsite (including bioretention cells, green roofs, and pervious pavement, among other approaches) can reduce runoff and improve groundwater recharge and stream base flows in local streams, although care must be taken to avoid ground water contamination;
- v.)** attenuating flow using open vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows;
- vi.)** conserving and/or restoring riparian buffers will help protect streams from stormwater runoff and improve water quality; and
- vii.)** using treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

**b. Non-Numeric Technology-Based Effluent Limits (BPT/BAT/BCT)**

- i.) Minimize Exposure.** You must minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings (although significant enlargement of impervious surface area is not recommended). You must store solid chemical products, chemical solutions, paints, oils, solvents, acids, caustic solutions and waste materials under cover on an impervious surface. In minimizing exposure, you should pay particular attention to the following:
  - use grading, berming, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas;
  - locate materials, equipment, and activities so that leaks are contained in existing containment and diversion systems (confine the storage of leaky or leak-prone vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance to protected areas);
  - clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants;
  - use drip pans and absorbents under or around leaky vehicles and equipment or store indoors where feasible;
  - use spill/overflow protection equipment;
  - drain fluids from equipment and vehicles prior to onsite storage or disposal;
  - perform all cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray; and
  - ensure that all washwater drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system).

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

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Note: Industrial materials do not need to be enclosed or covered if stormwater runoff from affected areas will not be discharged to receiving waters or if discharges are authorized under another NPDES permit.

- ii.) Good Housekeeping.* You must keep clean all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants, using such measures as sweeping at regular intervals, keeping materials orderly and labeled, and storing materials in appropriate containers. A good practice for ensuring housekeeping activities are performed at regular intervals would be keeping a schedule for routine grounds maintenance and cleanup.
- iii.) Maintenance.* You must regularly inspect, test, maintain, and repair all industrial equipment and systems to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases of pollutants in stormwater discharged to receiving waters. You must maintain all stormwater control measures used to restore impervious surfaces. You must also maintain all control measures that are used to achieve the effluent limits required by this permit in effective operating condition. Particular care should be taken to inspect compaction dumpsters to prevent debris around or under the dumpster as well as prevent hydraulic fluid leakage. Nonstructural control measures must also be diligently maintained (e.g., spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained). If you find that your control measures need to be replaced or repaired, you must make the necessary repairs or modifications as expeditiously as practicable.
- iv.) Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.* You must minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur. These procedures are complementary to and do not replace any requirements of RCRA (42 U.S.C. §6901), the Department's Land Management Administration Oil Control Program, NFPA 30 Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code or the Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan (as a requirement of 40 CFR § 112), At a minimum, you must implement:
- 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;
  - Quarterly inspection procedures for containers that are susceptible to spillage or leakage (e.g., used oil) to ensure the containment structures have no leaks/cracks, and that the outlets are properly sealed. Check that plugs are properly affixed, that valves are in working condition, and that neither are leaking;
  - Procedure for the discharge of any stormwater from a containment structure, requiring that a sample is taken to ensure that no visible or odorous pollutants are discharged. If a sample contains a visible sheen, floating solids or a noxious smell, then you must discharge the remaining wastewater to a sanitary sewer system or haul it to a recycler or TSD (Treatment Storage & Disposal Facilities) or disposal facility;
  - Preventative measures such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling;
  - Procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. Employees who may cause, detect, or respond to a spill or leak must be trained in these procedures and have necessary spill response equipment available. If possible, one of these individuals should be a member of your stormwater pollution prevention team as described in Part III.C.1; and
  - Procedures for notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies. Where a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part
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302, occurs during a 24-hour period, you must notify the Department's Emergency Spill Response number at (866) 633-4686 and EPA's National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 or, in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, call (202) 267-2675 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, and 40 CFR Part 302 as soon as you have knowledge of the discharge. Local requirements may necessitate reporting spills or discharges to local emergency response, public health, or drinking water supply agencies. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

- v.) *Erosion and Sediment Controls.* You must stabilize exposed areas and contain runoff using structural and/or non-structural control measures to minimize onsite erosion and sedimentation, and the resulting discharge of pollutants. Among other actions you must take to meet this limit, you must place flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations and within outfall channels where necessary to reduce erosion and/or settle out pollutants. In selecting, designing, installing, and implementing appropriate control measures, you are encouraged to consult with the Department's Soil Erosion & Sediment Control resources (found at [http://bit.ly/MDE\\_Sediment\\_Erosion\\_and\\_Control](http://bit.ly/MDE_Sediment_Erosion_and_Control)), EPA's internet-based resources relating to BMPs for erosion and sedimentation, including the sector-specific Industrial Stormwater Fact Sheet Series, ([www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp)), National Menu of Stormwater BMPs ([www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps)), and National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas ([www.epa.gov/owow/nps/urbanmm/index.html](http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/urbanmm/index.html)).
- vi.) *Management of Runoff.* You must divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce stormwater runoff, to minimize pollutants in your discharges. In selecting, designing, installing, and implementing appropriate control measures, you are encouraged to consult with the Department's Design Manual, EPA's internet-based resources relating to runoff management, including the sector-specific Industrial Stormwater Fact Sheet Series, ([www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp)), National Menu of Stormwater BMPs ([www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps)), and National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas ([www.epa.gov/owow/nps/urbanmm/index.html](http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/urbanmm/index.html)).
- vii.) *Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt.* You must enclose or cover storage piles of salt, or piles containing salt, used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes, including maintenance of paved surfaces. You must implement appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered if stormwater runoff from the piles is not discharged or if discharges from the piles are authorized under another NPDES or State discharge permit.
- viii.) *Sector Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits.* Appendix A of this permit identifies your specific Industry Sector. You must achieve any additional non-numeric limits stipulated in the relevant sector-specific section(s) of Appendix D: Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity.
- ix.) *Employee Training.* You must train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of your stormwater pollution prevention team described in Part III.C.1, below. Training must cover the specific control measures used to achieve the effluent limits in this part, and monitoring, inspection, planning, reporting, and documentation requirements in other parts of this permit. As part of the employee training program you must address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management, spent solvent and paint management, disposal of spent abrasives (e.g., blasting materials, etc.), spill prevention and control, fueling procedures,
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- general good housekeeping practices (e.g., dumpster/debris removal), used battery management, waste recycling (e.g., metals, plastics), used container controls (e.g., re-banding barrels, plugging drums), etc. The Department recommends training be conducted at least annually (or more often if employee turnover is high).
- x.) *Non-Stormwater Discharges.* You must eliminate non-stormwater discharges not authorized by a NPDES or State discharge permit. See Part I.E.3 for a list of non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit.
  - xi.) *Waste, Garbage and Floatable Debris.* You must ensure that waste, garbage, and floatable debris are not discharged to receiving waters by keeping exposed areas free of such materials or by intercepting them before they are discharged. The Department recommends practices including placing garbage or recycling containers at traffic areas, and identifying a schedule for personnel to walk site for trash and litter daily/weekly/monthly, etc.
  - xii.) *Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials.* You must minimize generation of dust and offsite tracking of raw, final, or waste materials.

## 2. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations

### a. *Water Quality Standards*

Your discharge must be controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The Department expects that compliance with the other conditions in this permit will control discharges as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. There shall be no discharge that causes visible oil sheen, and no discharge of floating solids or persistent foam in other than trace amounts. Persistent foam is foam that does not dissipate within one half-hour of point of discharge. If at any time you become aware, or the Department determines, that your discharge causes or contributes to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards, then you must (1) take corrective action, (2) document the corrective actions, and (3) report the corrective actions to the Department's Water Management Administration Compliance Program as required by Part IV. Additionally, if information in your NOI or required reports or if information from other sources indicates that your discharge is not controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards, the Department may impose additional water quality-based limitations on a site-specific basis or require you to obtain coverage under an individual permit.

### b. *Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters*

If you discharge to an impaired water, the Department will inform you if any additional monitoring, limits or controls are necessary for your discharge to be consistent with the assumptions of any available wasteload allocation in an EPA Approved TMDL, or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary in accordance with Part I.G.

### c. *Tier 2 Antidegradation Requirements for New or Increased Dischargers*

If you are a new discharger or are required to notify the Department of a modified discharge (Part II.F.1), and you discharge directly to waters designated by the State as Tier 2 for antidegradation purposes under 40 CFR 131.12(a), the Department may notify you that additional analyses, control measures, or other permit conditions are necessary to comply with the applicable antidegradation requirements, or notify you that an individual permit application is necessary in accordance with Part I.G.

### d. *Criteria Selection*

Any additional numerical water quality based limits for any specific discharger under Part III.B.2 of the permit shall be based solely on Maryland's Numeric Water Criteria for Designated Uses in COMAR 26.08.02.03-3 and Maryland's Criteria for Toxic Substances in Surface Waters in COMAR 26.08.02.03-2, applied at end of pipe, or the applicable wasteload allocation in a final approved TMDL. For any additional control requested by the Department you must include a plan to implement BMPs to address the pollutant of concern in your SWPPP.

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### C. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements

The SWPPP is intended to document the selection, design, and installation of control measures. The SWPPP does not contain effluent limitations; the limitations are contained in Part III.A, and Part III.B of the permit, and, for some Industry Sectors, Appendix D of the permit.

Upon registration under this Permit, if you are also subject to other individual NPDES permits or have coverage under an industry-specific general permit for the discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity, then the requirements of this permit supersede the SWPPP requirements of the other permit(s). All other requirements of the other permit(s) remain in full effect.

Your SWPPP must contain all of the following elements, as described below. You must also meet all of this section's additional SWPPP requirements.

- Stormwater pollution prevention team (see Part III.C.1);
- Site description (see Part III.C.2);
- Summary of potential pollutant sources (see Part III.C.3);
- Description of control measures (see Part III.C.4);
- Schedules and procedures (see Part III.C.5); and
- Signature requirements (see Part III.C.6).

#### 1. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team

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

#### 2. Site Description

Your SWPPP must include the following:

- a. *Activities at the Facility.* Provide a description of the nature of the industrial activities at your facility.
- b. *General location map.* Provide a general location map (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map) with enough detail to identify the location of your facility. Ideally this map will extend one-quarter of a mile beyond the property boundaries of the facility and identify any water body where discharge is conveyed. At least one public roadway must be identified on the map.
- c. *Site map.* Provide a map showing:
  - i.) the size of the property in acres;
  - ii.) the location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces
  - iii.) the location and extent for planned restoration of impervious surfaces, or other nutrient reduction control measures;
  - iv.) directions of stormwater flow (use arrows);
  - v.) locations of all existing structural control measures or BMPs;
  - vi.) locations of all receiving waters in the immediate vicinity of your facility, indicating if any of the waters are impaired and, if so, whether the waters have TMDLs established for them;
  - vii.) locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales;
  - viii.) locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Part III.C.3;
  - ix.) locations where significant spills or leaks identified under Part III.C.3 have occurred;

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- x.)** locations of all stormwater monitoring points;
- xi.)** locations of stormwater inlets and outfalls, with a unique identification code for each outfall (e.g., Outfall No. 1, No. 2, etc), indicating if you are treating one or more outfalls as substantially identical, and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each outfall;
- xii.)** municipal separate storm sewer systems, where your stormwater discharges to them;
- xiii.)** locations and descriptions of all non-stormwater discharges identified under Part I.E.3;
- xiv.)** locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation:
  - fueling stations;
  - vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
  - loading/unloading areas;
  - locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes;
  - liquid storage tanks;
  - processing and storage areas;
  - immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility;
  - transfer areas for substances in bulk; and
  - machinery;
  - manufacturing buildings and
- xv.)** locations and sources of run-on to your site from adjacent property that contains significant quantities of pollutants.

### 3. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

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

- a. *Activities in the area.*** A list of the industrial activities exposed to stormwater (e.g., material storage; equipment fueling, maintenance, and cleaning; cutting steel beams).
- b. *Pollutants.*** A list of the pollutant(s) or pollutant constituents (e.g., crankcase oil, zinc, sulfuric acid, and cleaning solvents) associated with each identified activity. The pollutant list must include all significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored, or disposed, and that have been exposed to stormwater in the 3 years prior to the date you prepare or amend your SWPPP.
- c. *Spills and Leaks.*** You must document where potential spills and leaks could occur that could contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, and the corresponding outfall(s) that would be affected by such spills and leaks. You must document all significant spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous pollutants that actually occurred at exposed areas, or that drained to a stormwater conveyance, in the 3 years prior to the date you prepare or amend your SWPPP. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. Discharges of precipitation from containment areas containing used oil must also be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112.

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

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the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, and 40 CFR 302 relating to spills or other releases of oils or hazardous substances.

- d. *Non-Stormwater Discharges.* You must document that you have evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges and that all unauthorized discharges have been eliminated.

Documentation of your evaluation must include:

- i.) The date of any evaluation;
  - ii.) A description of the evaluation criteria used;
  - iii.) A list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation;
  - iv.) The different types of non-stormwater discharge(s) and source locations; and
  - v.) The action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), if any were identified. For example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to sanitary, wash water is collected and hauled away, or an NPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge.
- e. *Salt Storage.* You must document the location of any storage piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes.
- f. *Visual Monitoring History.* You must summarize what you have observed as potential problems from stormwater during the previous permit term.

4. Description of Control Measures to Meet Technology- and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits

You must document the location and type of control measures you have installed and implemented at your site to achieve the non-numeric effluent limits in Part III.B.1.b and, where applicable, in Appendix D Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity, and the water quality-based effluent limits in Part III.B.2, and describe how you are addressing the control measure selection and design considerations, if applicable, in Part III.A.1.a. This documentation must describe how the control measures at your site address both the pollutant sources identified in Part III.C.3 and any stormwater run-on that commingles with any discharges covered under this permit.

5. Schedules and Procedures

- a. Pertaining to Control Measures Used to Comply with the Effluent Limits in Part III.B. The following must be documented in your SWPPP:

- i.) *Good Housekeeping (See Part III.B.1.b.ii or Appendix D)* – A schedule for regular pickup and disposal of waste materials, along with routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers;
- ii.) *Maintenance (See Part III.B.1.b.iii or Appendix D)* – Preventative maintenance procedures, including regular inspections, testing, maintenance, and repair of all industrial equipment and systems, and control measures, to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases, and any back-up practices in place should a runoff event occur while a control measure is off-line;
- iii.) *Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (See Part III.B.1.b.iv or Appendix D)* – Procedures for preventing and responding to spills and leaks. You may reference the existence of other plans for Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) developed for the facility under Section 311 of the CWA or BMP programs otherwise required by a NPDES permit for the facility, provided that you keep a copy of that other plan onsite and make it available for review consistent with Part III.C.8; and
- iv.) *Employee Training (See Part III.B.1.b.ix or Appendix D)* – The SWPPP must identify how often training will take place. All training must be held at least once per calendar year (or more often if employee turnover is high).

- b. *Pertaining to Inspection and Monitoring*

- i.) You must document in your SWPPP your procedures for performing, as appropriate, the three types of inspections specified by this permit, including:
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- Routine facility inspections (see Part V.A.1);
  - Quarterly visual assessment of stormwater discharges (see Part V.A.3); and
  - Comprehensive site inspections (see Part V.A.2).
- ii.)* For each type of inspection performed, your SWPPP must identify:
- Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for inspection; and
  - Specific items to be covered by the inspection, including schedules for specific outfalls.
- iii.)* If benchmark monitoring is required for your industry or industries, per Appendix D your SWPPP must document:
- Locations where samples are collected, including any determination that two or more outfalls are substantially identical;
  - Parameters for sampling and the frequency of sampling for each parameter;
  - Schedules for monitoring at your facility;
  - Any numeric control values (benchmarks, TMDL-related requirements, or other requirements) applicable to discharges from each outfall; and
  - Procedures (e.g., responsible staff, logistics, laboratory to be used, etc.) for gathering storm event data, as specified in Part V.C.
- iv.)* You must document the following in your SWPPP if you plan to use the substantially identical outfall exception for your quarterly visual assessment requirements in Part V.A.3 or your benchmark monitoring requirements in Part V.B:
- Location of each of the substantially identical outfalls;
  - Description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each outfall;
  - Description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each outfall;
  - Description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each outfall that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to stormwater discharges;
  - An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low = under 40%; medium = 40 to 65%; high = above 65%); and
  - Why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents.
- v.)* If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites relating to routine facility inspections and quarterly visual assessments, you must include in your SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by Parts V.A.4. If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites for benchmark monitoring, you must include in your SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by Part V.B.5.

## 6. Signature Requirements

You must sign and date your SWPPP in accordance with Part II.C, including the date of signature.

## 7. Required SWPPP Modifications

You must modify your SWPPP whenever necessary to address any of the triggering conditions for corrective action in Part IV and to ensure that they do not reoccur, or to reflect changes implemented when a review following the triggering conditions in Part IV.B indicates that changes to your control measures are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit. Changes to your SWPPP document must be made in accordance with the corrective action deadlines in Parts IV.C and IV.D, and must be signed and dated in accordance with Part II.C.

## 8. Documentation Requirements

You must retain a copy of the current SWPPP required by this permit at your facility, and it must be immediately available to the Department. The Department encourages you to post your SWPPP online and provide the website address on your NOI. You are required to keep the

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following inspection, monitoring, and certification records with your SWPPP that together keep your records complete and up-to-date, and demonstrate your full compliance with the conditions of this permit:

- a. A copy of the NOI submitted to the Department along with any correspondence exchanged between you and the Department specific to coverage under this permit;
- b. A copy of this permit (an electronic copy easily available to SWPPP personnel is also acceptable);
- c. A copy of the relevant portion of any other facility document referred to in your SWPPP, such as a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan;
- d. Descriptions and dates of any incidences of significant spills, leaks, or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to waters of the U.S., through stormwater or otherwise; the circumstances leading to the release and actions taken in response to the release; and measures taken to prevent the recurrence of such releases (see Part III.B.1.b.iv);
- e. Records of employee training, including date training received (see Part III.B.1.b.ix);
- f. Documentation of maintenance and repairs of control measures, including the date(s) of regular maintenance, date(s) of discovery of areas in need of repair/replacement, and for repairs, date(s) that the control measure(s) returned to full function, and the justification for any extended maintenance/repair schedules (see Part III.B.1.b.iii);
- g. All inspection reports, including the Routine Facility Inspection documentation (see Part V.A.1), the Quarterly Visual Monitoring Form in Appendix B, and the Comprehensive Site Inspection reports (see Part V.A.2);
- h. Description of any deviations from the schedule for visual assessments and/or monitoring, and the reason for the deviations (e.g., adverse weather or it was impracticable to collect samples within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event) (see Parts V.C.5);
- i. Description of any corrective action taken at your site, including triggering event and dates when problems were discovered and modifications occurred;
- j. Documentation of any benchmark exceedances and how they were responded to, including either (1) corrective action taken, (2) a finding that the exceedance was due to natural background pollutant levels, or (3) a finding that no further pollutant reductions were technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice consistent with Part V.B.3;
- k. Documentation to support any determination that pollutants of concern are not expected to be present above natural background levels if you discharge directly to impaired waters, and that such pollutants were not detected in your discharge or were solely attributable to natural background sources.
- l. Schedule of compliance for nutrient control measure planning per Part III.A.2.

If during the term of this permit, your site becomes inactive, you must contact the Department immediately and provide, in writing, the date of inactivity, the facility contact phone number and the location of the SWPPP and additional documentation. These must be made available during normal working hours. Note inactivity does not refer to seasonal closures.

#### **D. Additional Requirements for Facilities Subject To SARA Title III, Section 313 Requirements**

If you are subject to SARA Title III, [Section 313](#) (42 U.S.C. 11023) reporting requirements, in your SWPPP you must, in addition to the requirements of this Part, provide additional narrative on the preventive measures used to eliminate the exposure of these chemicals to stormwater run-on or run-off. To identify if your facility is subject to this requirement, visit the Maryland Department of the Environment's [Community Right-to-Know website](http://www.mde.state.md.us) (<http://www.mde.state.md.us>). A list of the Section 313 chemicals can be found at the [EPA's LIST OF LISTS Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act \(EPCRA\) and Section 112\(r\) of the Clean Air Act](#) (<http://www.epa.gov/>). Additionally, SARA Title III, Section 313 water priority chemicals are often identified on Material Data Safety Sheets (MSDS).

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## **PART IV. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS**

### **A. Conditions Requiring Review and Revision to Eliminate Problem**

If any of the following conditions occur, you must review and revise the selection, design, installation, and implementation of your control measures to ensure that the condition is eliminated and will not be repeated in the future:

1. an unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this or another NPDES permit) occurs at your facility;
2. a discharge violates a numeric effluent limit;
3. you become aware, or the Department determines, that your control measures are not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards;
4. an inspection or evaluation of your facility by a Department official, determines that modifications to the control measures are necessary to meet the non-numeric effluent limits in this permit; or
5. you find in your routine facility inspection (Part V.A.1), quarterly visual assessment (Part V.A.3), or comprehensive site inspection (Part V.A.2) that your control measures are not being properly operated and maintained.

### **B. Conditions Requiring Review to Determine if Modifications Are Necessary**

If any of the following conditions occur, you must review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of your control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit:

1. construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at your facility significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in stormwater from your facility, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged; or
2. the average of 4 quarterly sampling results exceeds an applicable benchmark. If less than 4 benchmark samples have been taken, but the results are such that an exceedence of the 4 quarter average is mathematically certain (i.e., if the sum of quarterly sample results to date is more than 4 times the benchmark level) this is considered a benchmark exceedence, triggering this review.

### **C. Corrective Action Deadlines**

You must document your discovery of any of the conditions listed in parts IV.A and IV.B within 24 hours of making such discovery. Subsequently, within 14 days of such discovery, you must document any corrective action(s) to be taken to eliminate or further investigate the deficiency, or if no corrective action is needed, the basis for that determination. Specific documentation required within 24 hours and 14 days is detailed in part IV.D. If you determine that changes are necessary following your review, any modifications to your control measures must be made before the next storm event if possible, or as soon as practicable following that storm event. In the event that a deficiency cannot be addressed fully within 30 days, you must call the Department Compliance program and make the Department aware of the situation. These time intervals are not grace periods, but are schedules considered reasonable for documenting your findings and for making repairs and improvements. They are included in this permit to ensure that the conditions prompting the need for these repairs and improvements are not allowed to persist indefinitely.

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#### **D. Corrective Action Report**

1. Within 24 hours of discovery of any condition listed in parts IV.A and IV.B, you must document the following information:
  - a. identification of the condition triggering the need for corrective action review;
  - b. description of the problem identified; and
  - c. date the problem was identified.
2. Within 14 days of discovery of any condition listed in parts IV.A and IV.B, above, you must document the following information:
  - a. summary of corrective action taken or to be taken (or, for triggering events identified in Part IV.B where you determine that corrective action is not necessary, the basis for this determination);
  - b. notice of whether SWPPP modifications are required as a result of this discovery or corrective action;
  - c. date corrective action initiated; and
  - d. date corrective action completed or expected to be completed.
3. You must include this documentation with the annual report required in Part V.A.2.b.

#### **E. Effect of Corrective Action**

If the event triggering the review is a permit violation (e.g., non-compliance with an effluent limit), correcting it does not remove the original violation. Additionally, failing to take corrective action in accordance with this section is an additional permit violation. The Department may consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

#### **F. Substantially Identical Outfalls**

If the event triggering corrective action is linked to an outfall that represents other substantially identical outfalls, your review must assess the need for corrective action for each outfall represented by the outfall that triggered the review. Any necessary changes to control measures that affect these other outfalls must also be made before the next storm event if possible, or as soon as practicable following that storm event.

### **PART V. INSPECTIONS, MONITORING, AND REPORTING**

#### **A. Site Inspections and Evaluations**

You must conduct the following inspections or evaluations at your facility in accordance with the monitoring procedures outlined in Part V.C. You must keep a copy of the documentation from all inspections and evaluations onsite with your SWPPP per Part III.C.8.g.

1. Routine Facility Inspection

At least once per quarter, you must conduct a site assessment that will review the effectiveness of the SWPPP. At least once each calendar year, the routine facility inspection must be conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is happening. The facility inspections must be documented with a checklist or other summary signed in accordance with Part II.C.2 of this permit, by qualified personnel, with at least one member of your stormwater pollution prevention team participating. The checklist must include a certification that the site is in compliance with the SWPPP and this permit, or a record of the deficiencies and necessary follow up actions. Refer to Part IV.C Corrective Action Deadlines and Part IV.D. Corrective Action Report for appropriate time frames.

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## 2. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

You must conduct comprehensive site compliance evaluations once a year. The evaluations must be performed by qualified personnel who possess the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities that could impact stormwater quality at the facility and who can evaluate the effectiveness of all existing BMPs. The personnel conducting the evaluations may be either facility employees (such as pollution prevention team members) or contractors you hire. If a scheduled compliance evaluation overlaps with a routine facility inspection, the annual compliance evaluation may be used as one of the four routine facility inspections.

- a. Evaluations must include all areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, at a minimum:
  - i.) Industrial materials, residue or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater;
  - ii.) Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, barrels, tanks or other containers that have occurred within the past three years;
  - iii.) Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;
  - iv.) Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas;
  - v.) Evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system;
  - vi.) Evidence of pollutants discharging to surface waters at all facility outfalls;
  - vii.) The condition of and around any outfall, including flow dissipation measures to prevent scouring;
  - viii.) Training performed, inspections completed, maintenance performed, quarterly visual examinations, and effective operation of BMPs (including those required for Chesapeake Bay Restoration); and
  - ix.) Visual and analytical monitoring results from the past year.
- b. A report must be written summarizing the scope of the evaluation, name(s) of personnel performing the evaluation, the date of the evaluation, and all observations relating to the implementation of the SWPPP. Based on the results of the evaluation, the SWPPP must be modified as necessary. Refer to Part IV.C Corrective Action Deadlines and Part IV.D. Corrective Action Report for appropriate time frames.

## 3. Quarterly Visual Inspections

You are required to begin visual inspections in the first full quarter after you have been notified that you are covered by this permit. For example, if you obtain permit coverage in June, then your first monitoring quarter is July 1 - September 30 of that year. Once each quarter, you must collect a stormwater sample from each outfall (except in adverse weather conditions, substantially identical outfalls, or inactive and unstaffed sites as noted below) and assess the sample visually. Samples may be taken during any precipitation event (except as noted in Areas Subject to Snow below) where there is a measurable discharge and must be sampled within the first 30 minutes of the storm event. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge from your site. These samples are not required to be collected consistent with 40 CFR 136 procedures but should be collected in such a manner that the samples are representative of the stormwater discharge.

- a. The Quarterly Visual Monitoring Form found in Appendix B of this permit must be completed for each sample.
  - b. Adverse Weather Conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, or electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical, such as drought or extended frozen conditions. When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples during the quarter, a substitute sample must be taken during the next qualifying storm event. Documentation of the rationale for no visual assessment for the quarter must be included in SWPPP records.
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- c. *Areas Subject to Snow*: In areas subject to snow, at least one quarterly visual assessment must capture snowmelt discharge. The assessment should identify the date when the sample was taken.
- d. *Substantially identical outfalls*: If your facility has two or more outfalls that you believe discharge substantially identical effluents, as documented in Part III.C.5.b, you may conduct quarterly visual assessments of the discharge at just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that you perform visual assessments on a rotating basis of each substantially identical outfall throughout the period of your coverage under this permit. If stormwater contamination is identified through visual assessment performed at a substantially identical outfall, you must assess and modify your control measures as appropriate for each outfall represented by the monitored outfall.

4. Inactive and Unstaffed Sites Exceptions to Routine Facility Inspections.

The requirement to conduct routine facility inspections and visual monitoring on a quarterly basis does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. Such a facility is only required to conduct an annual comprehensive site inspection in accordance with the requirements of Part V.A.2. To invoke this exception, you must maintain a statement in your SWPPP pursuant to Part III.C.5.b.v indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to precipitation, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Part II.C. If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately resume quarterly facility inspections. If you are not qualified for this exception at the time you are authorized under this permit, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then you must include the same signed and certified statement as above and retain it with your records pursuant to Part III.C.5.b.v.

**B. Industry Specific Benchmarks Monitoring Requirements**

This permit stipulates pollutant benchmark concentrations that may be applicable to your discharge. The benchmark concentrations are not effluent limitations; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. Benchmark monitoring data are primarily for your use to determine the overall effectiveness of your control measures and to assist you in knowing when additional corrective action(s) may be necessary to comply with the effluent limitations in Part III.B. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored activity. Benchmark monitoring, if required, must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136.

1. Applicability of Benchmark Monitoring

You must monitor for any benchmark parameters specified for the industrial sector(s), both primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, applicable to your discharge. Your industry-specific benchmark concentrations are listed in the sector-specific sections of Appendix D. If your facility is in one of the industrial sectors subject to benchmark concentrations that are hardness-dependent, you are required to submit to the Department with your first benchmark discharge monitoring report (Part V.B.4) a hardness value, established consistent with the procedures in Appendix C, which is representative of your receiving water.

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

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**2. Benchmark Monitoring Schedule**

You must conduct benchmark monitoring quarterly for four (4) full quarters, starting the first full monitoring period (found in Part V.C.7) that occurs, six (6) months after registering under this permit. For example, if you obtain permit coverage in June, six months later is December, then your first monitoring period is Jan 1 – March 31.

**3. Required Responses to Benchmark Monitoring Results**

**a. *Data not exceeding benchmarks:***

After collection of 4 quarterly samples, if the average of the 4 monitoring values for any parameter does not exceed the benchmark, you have fulfilled your monitoring requirements for that parameter for the permit term. For averaging purposes, use a value of zero for any individual sample parameter, analyzed using procedures consistent with Part V.B.1, which is determined to be less than the method detection limit. For sample values that fall between the method detection level and the quantitation limit (i.e., a confirmed detection but below the level that can be reliably quantified), use a value halfway between zero and the quantitation limit. If you have met the requirements and plan to stop benchmark monitoring for a parameter, you must provide written notification to the Department's Compliance Program of this determination with your benchmark monitoring report and modify your SWPPP.

**b. *Data exceeding benchmarks:***

After collection of 4 quarterly samples, if the average of the 4 monitoring values for any parameter exceeds the benchmark, you must review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of selected control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit, and either:

- i.)** Make the necessary modifications and continue quarterly monitoring until you have completed 4 additional quarters of monitoring for which the average does not exceed the benchmark; or
- ii.)** Make a determination that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice to meet the technology-based effluent limits or are necessary to meet the water-quality-based effluent limitations in Part III.B of this permit, in which case you must continue monitoring once per year. You must also document your rationale for concluding that no further pollutant reductions are achievable, and retain all records related to this documentation with your SWPPP. You must provide written notification to the Department's Compliance Program of this determination with your next benchmark monitoring report.

In accordance with Part V.B, you must review your control measures and perform any required corrective action immediately (or document why no corrective action is required), without waiting for the full 4 quarters of monitoring data, if an exceedance of the 4 quarter average is mathematically certain. If after modifying your control measures and conducting 4 additional quarters of monitoring, your average still exceeds the benchmark (or if an exceedance of the benchmark by the 4 quarter average is mathematically certain prior to conducting the full 4 additional quarters of monitoring), you must again review your control measures and take one of the two actions above.

**c. *Natural Background Pollutant Levels:***

Following the first 4 quarters of benchmark monitoring (or sooner if the exceedance is triggered by less than 4 quarters of data, see above), if the average concentration of a pollutant exceeds a benchmark value, and you determine that exceedance of the benchmark is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in the natural background, you are not required to perform corrective action or additional benchmark monitoring provided that:

- i.)** The average concentration of your benchmark monitoring results is less than or equal to the concentration of that pollutant in the natural background;
  - ii.)** You must document and maintain with the SWPPP your supporting rationale for
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concluding that benchmark exceedances are in fact attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels. You must include in your supporting rationale any data previously collected by you or others (including literature studies) that describe the levels of natural background pollutants in your stormwater discharge; and

- iii.)* You notify the Departments Compliance Program on your final quarterly benchmark monitoring report that the benchmark exceedances are attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels.

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

#### 4. Submitting Benchmark Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

You must summarize and submit benchmark monitoring information electronically using NetDMR once you are granted access to this tool, unless you demonstrate a reasonable basis that precludes the use of NetDMR. Specific requirements regarding submittal of data and reports in hard copy form and for submittal using NetDMR are described below:

- a. NetDMR is a U.S. EPA tool allowing regulated Clean Water Act permittees to submit monitoring reports electronically via a secure Internet application. You must apply for access to NetDMR at [www.epa.gov/netdmr](http://www.epa.gov/netdmr) and register for a NetDMR Webinar, unless you are able to demonstrate a reasonable basis, such as technical or administrative infeasibility, that precludes the use of NetDMR for submitting DMRs ("opt-out request"). Before you can submit official DMRs using NetDMR you must attend a training Webinar and successfully set-up and submit test monitoring results electronically. You must complete all requirements to gain access to NetDMR within six (6) months of authorization under this permit, including applying for access within one (1) month of being registered.
- b. Opt-out requests must be submitted in writing to the Department for written approval at least sixty (60) days prior to the date you would be required under this permit to begin using NetDMR. This demonstration shall be valid for twelve (12) months from the date of the Department approval and shall thereupon expire. At such time, DMRs and reports shall be submitted electronically to the Department unless the permittee submits a renewed opt-out request and such request is approved by the Department. All opt-out requests and subsequent hardcopy DMRs should be sent to the following addresses with "Attn: DMRs":  
Maryland Department of the Environment  
WMA – Compliance Program  
1800 Washington Blvd., Suite 425  
Baltimore, MD 21230
- c. If you are required to do benchmark monitoring for specific pollutants you must report the quarterly measurements no later than 28 days following the Monitoring Period (Part V. C.7), and according to the other Monitoring Procedures (Part V.C).

#### 5. Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

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

- Maintain a statement onsite with your SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g) and sign and certify the statement in accordance with Part II.C; and
  - If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies
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and you must immediately begin complying with the applicable benchmark monitoring requirements under Part V.B as if you were in your first year of permit coverage. You must indicate in your first benchmark monitoring report that your facility has materials or activities exposed to stormwater or has become active and/or staffed.

- If you are not qualified for this exception at the time you are authorized under this permit, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then you must provide written notification to the Department's Compliance Program of this change in your next benchmark monitoring report. You may discontinue benchmark monitoring once you have notified the Department, and prepared and signed the certification statement described above concerning your facility's qualification for this special exception.

#### 6. Substantially identical outfalls

If your facility has two or more outfalls that you believe discharge substantially identical effluents, as documented in Part III.C.5.b, you may benchmark monitoring of the discharge at just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that you perform benchmark monitoring on a rotating basis of each substantially identical outfall throughout the period you are required to under this permit. If stormwater contamination is identified through benchmark monitoring performed at a substantially identical outfall, you must assess and modify your control measures as appropriate for each outfall represented by the monitored outfall.

### C. **Monitoring Procedures**

You must collect and analyze stormwater samples and document monitoring activities for visual and benchmark monitoring consistently with the procedures described in this section and the industry specific benchmark monitoring requirements.

#### 1. Monitored Outfalls

You must conduct monitoring as required by this permit at each outfall authorized by this permit, except when an outfall is exempt from monitoring as a substantially identical outfall. If your facility has two or more outfalls that you believe discharge substantially identical effluents, based on the similarities of the general industrial activities and control measures, exposed materials that may significantly contribute pollutants to stormwater, and runoff coefficients of their drainage areas, you may monitor the effluent of just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s). As required in Part III.C.5, your SWPPP must identify each outfall authorized by this permit and describe the rationale for any substantially identical outfall determinations.

#### 2. Commingled Discharges

If discharges authorized by this permit commingle with discharges not authorized under this permit, any required sampling of the authorized discharges must be performed at a point before they mix with other waste streams, to the extent practicable. The following are some examples of mixed water source situations that should not be sampled.

- a. A common ditch that carries stormwater from properties upstream. In this case, the stormwater from the permitted facility is mixed with other water. You should find a location or locations where your facility's stormwater alone can be sampled.
  - b. A partially submerged storm sewer pipe where it discharges into the receiving water body. In this case, this final discharge point should not be used as a sampling point because the stormwater flow is mixed with the receiving water.
  - c. A manhole that carries stormwater not only from the permitted facility but from other stormwater sources as well. If taking a grab sample from a manhole, you should make sure
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that the flow in that pipe is entirely from your facility.

### 3. Measurable Storm Events

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

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

### 4. Sample Type

You must take a minimum of one grab sample from a discharge resulting from a measurable storm event as described above. Samples must be collected within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event. However, the Department does not advocate impractical or potentially unsafe sampling methods during periods of adverse weather conditions. Therefore, if it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and documentation must be kept with the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge.

### 5. Adverse Weather Conditions

When adverse weather conditions, as described in Part V.A.3.b, prevent the collection of samples according to the relevant monitoring schedule, you must take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event. Adverse weather does not exempt you from having to file a benchmark monitoring report in accordance with your sampling schedule. You must keep a record with your SWPPP of any failure to monitor as specified, indicating the basis for not sampling during the usual reporting period.

### 6. Representative Sampling

You must take all required samples and measurements at times to be representative of the quantity and quality of the discharges during the specified monitoring periods. At a minimum, samples must be taken once every quarter unless otherwise specified.

The sampling and analytical methods used must conform to procedures for the analysis of pollutants as identified in [40 CFR 136](#) - "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants" except for visual monitoring which is not subject to 40 CFR 136, or unless otherwise specified.

### 7. Monitoring Periods

Visual (Part V.A.3) and benchmark (Part V.B.2) monitoring are required on a quarterly basis, following these 3-month intervals:

- a. January 1 – March 31;
  - b. April 1 – June 30;
  - c. July 1 – September 30; and
  - d. October 1 – December 31.
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#### 8. Data Recording Requirements

If you are required to perform monitoring, you must record the following information for each sample:

- a. The exact place, date, and time of sampling or measurement;
- b. The person(s) who performed the sampling or measurement;
- c. The dates and times the analyses were performed;
- d. The person(s) who performed the analyses;
- e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- f. The results of all required analyses.

#### D. Hazardous Substances or Oil in Stormwater Discharge(s) Reporting

1. This permit does not authorize the discharge of hazardous substances or oil resulting from an onsite spill.
2. You must prevent the discharge of hazardous substances or oil in the stormwater discharge(s) from your facility in accordance with your SWPPP. This permit does not relieve you of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR part 117 and 40 CFR part 302. If a spill or discharge of hazardous substances or oil occurs you must do the following:
  - a. Notify the Department by calling its Emergency Response Division at (866) 633-4686 and notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 or, in the Washington, DC metropolitan area, at (202) 426-2675 in accordance with the requirements of COMAR 26.10.01.03, 40 CFR 117 and 40 CFR 302 respectively as soon as he or she has knowledge of the discharge;
  - b. Submit to the Department a written description within 10 working days of knowledge of the incident including: the type and estimate of the amount of material released, the date it occurred, the circumstances leading to it, and steps to be taken in accordance with Part V.C.1.c, below, and any other information as required by COMAR 26.10.01.03; and
  - c. Modify the SWPPP within 14 calendar days of knowledge of the incident to (1) provide a description of the release, the circumstances leading to it, and the date it occurred and (2) identify measures to prevent the reoccurrence of respond to such releases and modify the plan where appropriate.

#### E. Records Retention

You must retain all records and information resulting from the monitoring activities required by this permit, including all records of analyses performed, calibration and maintenance of instrumentation, and original recordings from continuous monitoring instrumentation, for a minimum of five (5) years. This period shall be extended automatically during the course of litigation, or when requested by the Department.

### PART VI. STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

#### A. Compliance with this General Permit and Water Pollution Abatement Statutes

You must comply at all times with the terms and conditions of this permit, the provisions of the Environmental Article, Title 7, Subtitle 2 and Title 9, Subtitles 2 and 3 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, and the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq. Any noncompliance with any of the requirements of this permit constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act.

As detailed in Part IV (Corrective Actions) of this permit, failure to take any required corrective actions constitute an independent, additional violation of this permit and the Clean Water Act. As such, any actions and time periods specified for remedying noncompliance do not absolve parties of the initial underlying noncompliance. However, where corrective action is triggered by an event that

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does not itself constitute permit noncompliance, such as an exceedance of an applicable benchmark, there is no permit violation provided you take the required corrective action within the relevant deadlines established in Part IV.C.

#### **B. Civil and Criminal Liability**

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action nor relieve you from any civil or criminal responsibilities, liabilities, and/or penalties for noncompliance with Title 9 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland or any federal, local or other state law or regulation.

#### **C. Action on Violations**

The issuance or reissuance of this permit does not constitute a decision by the State not to proceed in an administrative, civil, or criminal action for any violations of State law or regulations occurring before the issuance or re-issuance of this permit, nor a waiver of the State's right to do so.

#### **D. Civil Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions**

In addition to civil penalties for violations of State water pollution control laws set forth in Section 9-342 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, the Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the Act or in a permit issued under Section 404 of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day for each violation. Statutory penalties of the CWA are subject to the Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment Rule published in the federal register 2009.

#### **E. Criminal Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions**

In addition to criminal penalties for violations of State water pollution control laws set forth in Section 9-343 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, the Clean Water Act provides that:

1. Any person who negligently violates Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the Act, or in a permit issued under Section 404 of the Act, is subject to a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one (1) year, or by both.
  2. Any person who knowingly violates Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the Act, or in a permit issued under Section 404 of the Act, is subject to a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or by both.
  3. Any person who knowingly violates Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the Act, or in a permit issued under Section 404 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, is subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than fifteen (15) years, or both. A person that is a corporation, must, upon conviction, be subject to a penalty of not more than \$1,000,000.
  4. Any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under the Act or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or
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method required to be maintained under the Act, is subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or by both.

#### **F. Penalties for Falsification and Tampering**

Per the Environment Article, §9-343, Annotated Code of Maryland, any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit must, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both. Per the federal Clean Water Act, any person who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the Act, or who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any records or other documents submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance must, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both.

#### **G. Right of Entry**

You must permit the Secretary of the Department, the Regional Administrator for the EPA, or their authorized representatives, upon the presentation of credentials, to:

1. enter upon your premises where a discharges' source is located or where any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;
2. access and copy, at reasonable times, any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;
3. inspect, at reasonable times, any monitoring equipment or monitoring method required in this permit;
4. inspect, at reasonable times, any collection, treatment, pollution management, or discharge facilities required under this permit;
5. sample, at reasonable times, any discharge of pollutants; and
6. take photographs (which may require direction for reasons of national security).

#### **H. Property Rights/Compliance with Other Requirements**

The issuance of 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 any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations.

#### **I. Duty to Provide Information**

You must provide within a reasonable time, any information which the Department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit to the Department. You must also provide copies of records required to be kept by this permit to the Department, upon request.

#### **J. Submitting Additional or Corrected Information**

When you become aware that you failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in the NOI or in any other report to the Department, you must submit the facts or

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information to the Department within 30 days.

#### **K. Availability of Reports**

Except for data determined to be confidential under the Maryland Public Information Act and/or Section 308 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1318, all submitted data must be available for public inspection at the offices of the Department and the Regional Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

#### **L. Removed Substances**

Wastes such as solids, sludges, or other pollutants removed from or resulting from treatment or control of wastewaters or facility operations, must be disposed of in a manner to prevent any wastes or runoff from wastes from contacting waters of the State.

#### **M. Facility Operation and Maintenance**

You must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control which are installed or used to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or a similar system that you have installed only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

#### **N. Toxic Pollutants**

You must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions for toxic pollutants established under the Federal Clean Water Act, or under Section 9-314 and Sections 9-322 to 9-328 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland. You must be in compliance within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

#### **O. Oil and Hazardous Substances Prohibited**

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve you from any responsibility, liability, or penalties to which the permittee may be subject under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1321), or under the Annotated Code of Maryland.

Permittees may be subject to additional requirements and regulations dictated by the Department's Oil Control Program and Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) (40 CFR 116). Any requirements listed in this permit which control grease, oil or fuel are to address potential pollutants not governed directly by Oil Pollution Prevention (40 CFR 112), as the handling and storage of fuel and other petroleum products has a potential to cause negative impacts to waters of the state.

#### **P. Water Construction and Obstruction**

This permit does not authorize you to construct or place physical structures, facilities, or debris or undertake related activities in any waters of the State.

#### **Q. Permit Modification**

The Department may revoke this permit or modify this permit to include different limitations and requirements, in accordance with the procedures contained in COMAR 26.08.04.10 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 122.62, 122.63, 122.64 and 124.5.

This permit must be modified, or alternatively, revoked and reissued, to comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under Sections 301, 304, and 307 of the Clean Water Act [33 USCS §§ 1311, 1314, 1317] if the effluent standard or limitation issued or approved:

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1. contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in this permit; or
2. controls any pollutant not limited in this permit. This permit, as modified or reissued under this section, must also contain any other requirements of the Act then applicable.

**R. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)**

The permit may be reopened in accordance with Maryland's Administrative Procedures Act to incorporate future Total Maximum Daily Load requirements.

**S. Severability**

The provisions of this permit are severable. If any provisions of this permit must be held invalid for any reason, the remaining provisions must remain in full force and effect. If the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstances is held invalid, its application to other circumstances must not be affected.

**PART VII. AUTHORITY TO ISSUE GENERAL NPDES PERMITS**

On September 5, 1974, the Administrator of the EPA approved the proposal submitted by the State of Maryland for the operation of a permit program for discharges into navigable waters under Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. Section 1342.

On September 30, 1990, the Administrator of the EPA approved the proposal submitted by the State of Maryland for the operation of a general permit program.

Under the approvals described above, this general discharge permit is both a State of Maryland general discharge permit and a NPDES general permit.



Jay G. Sakai, Director  
Water Management Administration

Appendix A:  
Industry Specific Sectors

These Industry Sector descriptions are categorized by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), and in a few cases by "Activity Code". More detailed descriptions of the SIC codes can be found at Department of Labor's - Occupation, Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) website (<http://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sicsearch.html>). References to "sectors" in this permit (e.g., sector-specific monitoring requirements) refer to these groupings.

SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
<b>SECTOR A: TIMBER PRODUCTS</b>	
2421	General Sawmills and Planing Mills
2491	Wood Preserving
2411	Log Storage and Handling
2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills
2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified
2431-2439 (except 2434, see Sector W)	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood
2448	Wood Pallets and Skids
2449	Wood Containers, Not Elsewhere Classified
2451, 2452	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes
2493	Reconstituted Wood Products
2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
2441	Nailed and Lock Corner Wood Boxes and Shook
<b>SECTOR B: PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS</b>	
2631	Paperboard Mills
2611	Pulp Mills
2621	Paper Mills
2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes
2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes
<b>SECTOR C: CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS</b>	
2873-2879	(Subsector C1) Agricultural Chemicals
2812-2819	(Subsector C2) Industrial Inorganic Chemicals
2841-2844	(Subsector C3) Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations
2821-2824	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass
2833-2836	Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products; Pharmaceutical Preparations; in vitro and in vivo Diagnostic Substances; and Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances
2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products
2861-2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals
2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products
3952 (limited to list of inks and paints)	Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints and Artist's Watercolors
2911	Petroleum Refining
<b>SECTOR D: ASPHALT PAVING AND ROOFING MATERIALS AND LUBRICANTS</b>	
2951, 2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials (except Bituminous concrete)
2992, 2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal

SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
<b>SECTOR E: GLASS, CLAY, CEMENT, CONCRETE, AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS</b>	
3251-3259	Structural Clay Products
3261-3269	Pottery and Related Products
3274-3275	Lime & Gypsum Products
3211	Flat Glass
3221, 3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown
3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass
3241	Hydraulic Cement
3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products
3291-3299	Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Products
<b>SECTOR F: PRIMARY METALS</b>	
3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills
3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries
3351-3357	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals
3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)
3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
3398, 3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products
<b>SECTOR G: METAL MINING (ORE MINING AND DRESSING)</b>	
	(Reserved)
<b>SECTOR H: COAL MINES AND COAL MINING-RELATED FACILITIES</b>	
	(Reserved)
<b>SECTOR I: OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND REFINING</b>	
1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
1321	Natural Gas Liquids
1381-1389	Oil and Gas Field Services
<b>SECTOR J: MINERAL MINING AND DRESSING</b>	
	(Reserved)
<b>SECTOR K: HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES</b>	
HZ	Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA
<b>SECTOR L: LANDFILLS AND LAND APPLICATION SITES</b>	
LF, 4953	(Subsector L1) All Landfills with a refuse disposal permit or Land Application Sites with a marginal land permit
	(Subsector L2) All Landfills with a refuse disposal permit or Land Application Sites with a marginal land permit, except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.60
	(Subsector L3) All Landfills without a refuse disposal permit or Land Application Sites without a marginal land permit that have been notified by the Department that coverage is needed, or the facility was covered under the 02-SW permit
<b>SECTOR M: AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS</b>	
5015	Automobile Salvage Yards



SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
<b>SECTOR N: SCRAP RECYCLING FACILITIES</b>	
5093	(Subsector N1) Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except Source-Separated Recycling
	(Subsector N2) Source-separated Recycling Facility "Source-Separated Recycling" are facilities that only receive recyclable materials separated at the source from solid waste, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources (i.e., common consumer products including paper, newspaper, glass, cardboard, plastic containers, aluminum and tin cans); including recycling facilities commonly referred to as material recovery facilities (MRF). Additional separation of the collected recyclables can occur at the facility and still considered source-separated recycling, if the stream of material was separated at the source of any trash, commonly called single stream recycling in the state.
<b>SECTOR O: STEAM ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES</b>	
SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities, including coal handling sites
<b>SECTOR P: LAND TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING</b>	
4011, 4013	Railroad Transportation *
4111-4173	Local and Highway Passenger Transportation *
4212-4231 (except 4221-4226)	Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing *
4311	United States Postal Service *
5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals *
	* Only those facilities which have vehicle maintenance shops (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication) or equipment cleaning operations are included for the facilities specified above in this Sector.
4221-4226	Storage facilities must include stormwater discharges from all areas (except access roads and rail lines) where material handling, equipment, or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to stormwater. Material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate produce, finished product, by-product, or waste product.
<b>SECTOR Q: WATER TRANSPORTATION</b>	
4412-4499 (except 4493)	Water Transportation Facilities
	Only those facilities listed which have vehicle maintenance shops or equipment cleaning operations are included in this sector. The facility associated with industrial activity are those portions involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication) or equipment cleaning operations.
<b>SECTOR R: SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING AND REPAIRING YARDS</b>	
3731, 3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards
<b>SECTOR S: AIR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES</b>	
4512-4581	Air Transportation Facilities
	Only those facilities listed which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations are included in this sector. The facility associated with industrial activity are those portions involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations or airport deicing operations.

SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
<b>SECTOR T: TREATMENT WORKS</b>	
TW, 4952	Treatment Works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with section 405 of the CWA .
<b>SECTOR U: FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS</b>	
2041-2048	(Subsector U1) Grain Mill Products
2074-2079	(Subsector U2) Fats and Oils Products
2011-2015	Meat Products
2021-2026	Dairy Products
2032-2038	Canned, Frozen, and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables, and Food Specialties
2051-2053	Bakery Products
2061-2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products
2082-2087	Beverages
2091-2099	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products
2111-2141	Tobacco Products
<b>SECTOR V: TEXTILE MILLS, APPAREL, AND OTHER FABRIC PRODUCT MANUFACTURING; LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS</b>	
2211-2299	Textile Mill Products
2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made from Fabrics and Similar Materials
3131-3199	Leather and Leather Products
<b>SECTOR W: FURNITURE AND FIXTURES</b>	
2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures
<b>SECTOR X: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING</b>	
2711-2796	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries
<b>SECTOR Y: RUBBER, MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>	
3011	Tires and Inner Tubes
3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear
3052, 3053	Gaskets, Packing and Sealing Devices, and Rubber and Plastic Hoses and Belting
3061, 3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
3081-3089	Miscellaneous Plastics Products
3931	Musical Instruments
3942-3949	Dolls, Toys, Games, and Sporting and Athletic Goods
3951-3955 (except 3952 – see Sector C)	Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials
3961, 3965	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal
3991-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
<b>SECTOR Z: LEATHER TANNING AND FINISHING</b>	
3111	Leather Tanning and Finishing
<b>SECTOR AA: FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS</b>	
3411-3499	Fabricated Metal Products, Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving, and Allied Services.
3911-3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware
<b>SECTOR AB: TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL MACHINERY</b>	
3511-3599 (except 3571-3579 see Sector AC)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery
3711-3799 (except 3731, 3732 see Sector R)	Transportation Equipment
<b>SECTOR AC: ELECTRONIC, ELECTRICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, AND OPTICAL GOODS</b>	
3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment
3812-3873	Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches, and Clocks
3612-3699	Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components
<b>SECTOR AD.a: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE FACILITIES</b>	
DPW, HM, 1611, 1622, 1623, 1629	Department of Public Works (DPW) and Highway Maintenance (HM) facilities that have operations including vehicle and equipment maintenance shops (vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations and salt storage for road deicing activities. Department of public works and highway maintenance facilities where no vehicle repair is occurring are not required to apply for coverage. NOTE: Coverage under this permit is not required for a municipally owned and operated facility unless the facility is notified by the Department that coverage is needed, or the facility was covered under the 02-SW permit.
<b>SECTOR AD.b: SCHOOL BUS MAINTENANCE FACILITIES</b>	
82xx	School Bus Maintenance facilities that have operations including vehicle and equipment maintenance shops (vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), and equipment cleaning operations. NOTE: Coverage under this permit is not required for a municipally owned and operated facility unless the facility is notified by the Department that coverage is needed, or the facility was covered under the 02-SW permit.
<b>SECTOR AD: NON-CLASSIFIED FACILITIES</b>	
AD	Other stormwater discharges to waters of the state designated by the Department as needing a permit (see 40 CFR 122.26.(a)(9)(i)(C) & (D)) or any facility discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity not described by any Sectors A-AC. NOTE: Facilities may not elect to be covered under Sector AD. Only the Department may assign a facility to Sector AD.

Appendix B:  
Quarterly Visual Monitoring

## Quarterly Visual Monitoring Form

*Fill out a separate form for each outfall sampled.*

<b>Sample Location</b>					
<b>Quarter / Year:</b>		<b>Date / Time Collected:</b>		<b>Date / Time Examined:</b>	
<b>Qualifying Storm Event?</b>	Yes	No	<b>Runoff Source:</b>	Rainfall	Snowmelt
<b>Collector's Name &amp; Title</b>					
<b>Examiner's Name &amp; Title</b>					
<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Parameter Description</b>		<b>Parameter Characteristics</b>		
<b>1. Color</b>	Does the stormwater appear to have any color? <b>Yes</b> <b>No (Clear)</b>		If Yes, describe: <i>Yellow Brown Red Gray Other:</i>		
<b>2. Clarity</b>	Is the stormwater clear? <b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>		If not clear, which of the following best describes the clarity of the stormwater? <i>Suspended Solids Milky/Cloudy Opaque Other:</i>		
<b>3. Oil Sheen</b>	Can you see a rainbow effect or sheen on the water surface? <b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>		Which best describes the sheen? <i>Rainbow sheet Floating oil globules Other:</i>		
<b>4. Odor</b>	Does the sample have an odor? <b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>		If Yes, describe: <i>Chemical Musty Rotten Eggs Sewage Sour Milk Oil/Petroleum Other:</i>		
<b>5. Floating Solids</b>	Is there anything on the surface of the sample? <b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>		If Yes, describe: <i>Suds Oily Film Garbage Sewage Water Fowl Excrement Other:</i>		
<b>6. Suspended Solids</b>	Is there anything suspended in the sample? <b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>		Describe:		
<b>***Leave sample undisturbed for 30 minutes.***</b>					
<b>7. Settled Solids</b>	Is there anything settled on the bottom of the sample? <b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>		Describe: <i>(note type, size and material after sample is not disturbed for 30 minutes)</i>		
<b>8. Foam</b>	Does foam or material form on the top of the sample surface if you shake it? <b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>		Describe:		

**9. If there are any visible indicators of pollution identify (1) where the pollution may come from and (2) any corrective actions taken.**

Stormwater Collector's Signature and Date:

Stormwater Examiner's Signature and Date:

*Note – Sample should be collected and analyzed in a colorless glass or plastic bottle.*

### Instructions for Completing the Visual Monitoring Form

Per PART V. INSPECTIONS, MONITORING, AND REPORTING, you must collect a stormwater sample from each outfall once each quarter for the entire permit term and conduct a visual assessment of each sample. You must follow the monitoring procedures outlined in Part V.C. These samples should be collected in such a manner that they are representative of the stormwater discharge from that outfall. Each assessment must be kept onsite with your SWPPP and available for inspection and review by the Department at anytime.

First, fill out all information on the top of the visual monitoring form. A qualifying storm event is any storm where there is a measurable discharge. Then, take a grab sample in a clear container. Evaluate the sample in a well-lit area for the following parameters:

1. **Color:** Record the best description of the sample color in the appropriate space on the form.
2. **Clarity:** This parameter refers to how cloudy the sample is. It is *usually* an indication of fewer pollutants in the water if the sample is clear or transparent. If the clarity has changed since the last sample, try to identify what might have caused this to happen.
  - **Clear** – Sample doesn't block any light; can be seen through regardless of color.
  - **Cloudy** – Sample blocks some light; objects not clear but can be identified looking through the sample.
  - **Very Cloudy** – Sample blocks most light; objects cannot be identified looking through the sample.
  - **Opaque** – Sample blocks all light; objects cannot be seen when looking through the sample.
3. **Oil Sheen:** Record whether or not an oil sheen is present. If a film of iridescent color is noted on the surface of the sample or a rainbow effect appears to be floating on the surface of the water, this usually indicates oil is present.
4. **Odor:** If sample has no odor other than natural rainwater or snowmelt, write "NO" on the visual monitoring form. Note the presence of any of the following odors if detected, such as gasoline, diesel, oil, solvents (WD-40, other petroleum products, etc.), garbage, fishy, sweet/sugary, any other unusual odors not normally present in clean runoff from the area sampled.
5. **Floating Solids:** A contaminated flow may contain solids or liquids floating on the surface. Identifying floatables can aid in finding the source of the contamination. Examples of floatables are spoiled food products, oils, plant parts, solvents, sawdust, foams and fuel. Give a general description of the type of floating solids present (wood chips, leaf debris, algae, etc) in the general comments section for each sample. Identify amount of floating solids as described below.
  - **High** – More than 20% of the surface of the sample is covered with floating solids.
  - **Moderate** – Less than 20% of the surface of the sample is covered with floating solids.
  - **Slight** – Only a few floating particles observed on the surface of the sample.
  - **None** – No floating solids present on the surface of the sample.
6. **Suspended solids:** Record whether or not suspended solids are present in the sample. Suspended solids are particles floating inside the column of water, not on top, and may contribute to changes in water color or clarity. Cracked or deteriorated concrete or peeling surface paint at an outfall usually indicates the presence of severely contaminated discharges. Contaminants causing this type of damage are usually very acidic or basic.

----- **WAIT 30 MINUTES** -----

Leave the sample undisturbed for 30 minutes to allow the water and anything in it to settle.

7. **Settled Solids:** After 30 minutes has passed, give a general description of the type of settled solids present (sand, decayed plant matter, rust particles, etc.) in the general comments section.
  8. **Foam:** After completing #7, shake the bottle gently. Record foam results on the form as they most closely match one of the descriptions listed below.
    - **None** – Most bubbles break down within ten (10) seconds of shaking; only a few large bubbles persist longer than ten (10) seconds.
    - **Moderate** – Many small bubbles are present but these bubbles persist for less than two (minutes) after shaking.
    - **High** – Many small bubbles are present and they persist longer than two (2) minutes after shaking.
  9. Detail any concerns, corrective actions taken and any other indicators of pollution present in the sample. This should include the identified source if there are visible indicators present in the sample. The person performing test must sign and date each form.
-



Appendix C:  
Calculating Hardness in Receiving Water for Hardness Dependent Metals

**Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals**

**Overview** - For any sectors required to conduct benchmark samples for a hardness-dependent metal, per Appendix D, the following table includes ‘hardness ranges’ from which benchmark values are determined. To determine which hardness range to use, you must collect data on the hardness of your receiving water(s). Once the site-specific hardness data have been collected, the corresponding benchmark value for each metal is determined by comparing where the hardness data fall within 25 mg/L ranges, as shown in Table Appendix C-1. If the hardness is 100 mg/L, the metal benchmark values are still valid.

**Table Appendix C-1.** Hardness Ranges to Be Used to Determine Benchmark Values for Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Nickel, Silver, and Zinc.

All Units mg/L	Benchmark Values (mg/L, total)					
	Cadmium	Copper	Lead	Nickel	Silver	Zinc
0-25 mg/L	0.0005	0.0038	0.014	0.15	0.0007	0.04
25-50 mg/L	0.0008	0.0056	0.023	0.20	0.0007	0.05
50-75 mg/L	0.0013	0.0090	0.045	0.32	0.0017	0.08
75-100 mg/L	0.0018	0.0123	0.069	0.42	0.0030	0.11
100-125 mg/L	0.0023	0.0156	0.095	0.52	0.0046	0.13
125-150 mg/L	0.0029	0.0189	0.122	0.61	0.0065	0.16
150-175 mg/L	0.0034	0.0221	0.151	0.71	0.0087	0.18
175-200 mg/L	0.0039	0.0253	0.182	0.80	0.0112	0.20
200-225 mg/L	0.0045	0.0285	0.213	0.89	0.0138	0.23
225-250 mg/L	0.0050	0.0316	0.246	0.98	0.0168	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0053	0.0332	0.262	1.02	0.0183	0.26

**How to Determine Hardness for Hardness-Dependent Parameters.**

You may select one of three methods to determine hardness, including; individual grab sampling, grab sampling by a group of operators which discharge to the same receiving water, or using third-party data. Regardless of the method used, you are responsible for documenting the procedures used for determining hardness values. Once the hardness value is established, you are required to include this information in your first benchmark report submitted to the Department so that the Department can make appropriate comparisons between your benchmark monitoring results and the corresponding benchmark. You must retain all report and monitoring data in accordance with Part III.C.8 of the permit. The three method options for determining hardness are detailed in the following sections.

**1. Permittee Samples for Receiving Stream Hardness**

This method involves collecting samples in the receiving water and submitting these to a laboratory for analysis. If you elect to sample your receiving water(s) and submit samples for analysis, hardness must be determined from the closest intermittent or perennial stream downstream of your point of discharge. The sample can be collected during either dry or wet weather. Collection of the sample during wet weather is more representative of conditions during storm water discharges; however, collection of in-stream samples during wet weather events may be impracticable or present safety issues.

Hardness must be sampled and analyzed using approved methods as described in 40 CFR Part 136 (Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants).

**2. Group Monitoring for Receiving Stream Hardness**

You can be part of a group of permittees discharging to the same receiving waters and collect samples that are representative of the hardness values for all members of the group. In this scenario, hardness of the receiving water must be determined using 40 CFR Part 136 procedures and the results shared by group members. To use the same results, hardness measurements must be taken on a stream reach within a reasonable distance of the discharge points of each of the group members.

**3. Collection of Third-Party Hardness Data**

You can submit receiving stream hardness data collected by a third party provided the results are collected consistent with the approved 40 CFR Part 136 methods. These data may come from a local water utility, previously conducted stream reports, TMDLs, peer reviewed literature, other government publications, or data previously collected by the permittee. Data should be less than 10 years old.

Water quality data for many of the nation's surface waters are available on-line or by contacting EPA or a state environmental agency. EPA's data system STORET, short for STOrage and RETrieval, is a repository for receiving water quality, biological, and physical data and is used by state environmental agencies, EPA and other federal agencies, universities, private citizens, and many others. Similarly, state environmental agencies and the U.S. Geological Service (USGS) also have water quality data available that, in some instances, can be accessed online. "Legacy STORET" codes for hardness include: 259 hardness, carbonate; 260 hardness, noncarbonated; and 261 calcium + magnesium, while more recent, "Modern STORET" data codes include: 00900 hardness, 00901 carbonate hardness, and 00902 noncarbonate hardness; or the discrete measurements of calcium (00915) and magnesium (00925) can be used to calculate hardness. Hardness data historically has been reported as "carbonate," "noncarbonate," or "Ca + Mg." If these are unavailable, then individual results for calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) may be used to calculate hardness using the following equation:

$$\text{mg/L CaCO}_3 = 2.497 (\text{Ca mg/L}) + 4.118 (\text{Mg mg/L})$$

When interpreting the data for carbonate and non-carbonate hardness, note that total hardness is equivalent to the sum of carbonate and noncarbonate hardness if both forms are reported. If only carbonate hardness is reported, it is more than likely that noncarbonate hardness is absent and the total hardness is equivalent to the available carbonate hardness.

Appendix D:  
Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

You must comply with Appendix D sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

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## **Sector A – Timber Products.**

### **A.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector A apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Timber Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector A in Appendix A of the permit.

### **A.2 Limitation on Coverage.**

*A.2.1 Prohibition of Discharges.* (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) Not covered by this permit: stormwater discharges from areas where there may be contact with the chemical formulations sprayed to provide surface protection. These discharges must be covered by a separate NPDES/State discharge permit.

*A.2.2 Intentionally Left Blank*

### **A.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.**

*A.3.1 Good Housekeeping.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.ii) In areas where storage, loading and unloading, and material handling occur, perform good housekeeping to limit the discharge of wood debris, minimize the leachate generated from decaying wood materials, and minimize the generation of dust.

### **A.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

*A.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: processing areas, treatment chemical storage areas, treated wood and residue storage areas, wet decking areas, dry decking areas, untreated wood and residue storage areas, and treatment equipment storage areas.

*A.4.2 Inventory of Exposed Materials.* (See also Part III.C.3) Where such information exists, if your facility has used chlorophenolic, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations for wood surface protection or preserving, document in your SWPPP the following: areas where contaminated soils, treatment equipment, and stored materials still remain and the management practices employed to minimize the contact of these materials with stormwater runoff.

*A.4.3 Description of Stormwater Management Controls.* (See also Part III.C.4) Document measures implemented to address the following activities and sources: log, lumber, and wood product storage areas; residue storage areas; loading and unloading areas; material handling areas; chemical storage areas; and equipment and vehicle maintenance, storage, and repair areas. If your facility performs wood surface protection and preservation activities, address the specific control measures, including any BMPs, for these activities.

### **A.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.**

See also Part V.A. If your facility performs wood surface protection and preservation activities, inspect processing areas, transport areas, and treated wood storage areas monthly to assess the usefulness of practices to minimize the deposit of treatment chemicals on unprotected soils and in areas that will come in contact with stormwater discharges.

### **A.6 Intentionally Left Blank**

### **A.7 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines.**

Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas are required to meet specific effluent limits (40 CFR Part 429, Subpart I) and are therefore not covered by this permit. You must obtain an individual discharge permit to discharge this type of effluent.



## **Sector B – Paper and Allied Products.**

### **B.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

No additional requirements apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector B in Appendix A of the permit.

### **B.2 Intentionally Left Blank**

## Sector C – Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining.

### C.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector C apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector C in Appendix A of the permit.

### C.2 Limitations on Coverage.

C.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) The following are not covered by this permit: non-stormwater discharges containing inks, paints, or substances (hazardous, nonhazardous, etc.) resulting from an onsite spill, including materials collected in drip pans; washwater from material handling and processing areas; and washwater from drum, tank, or container rinsing and cleaning.

### C.3 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Tables 1 and 2 identifies benchmarks that may apply to your specific subsectors of Sector C. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

**Table 1 - Subsector C1 Benchmarks (Agricultural Chemicals for SIC 2873-2879)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Lead <sup>1</sup>	0.082	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Iron	1.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc <sup>1</sup>	0.12	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Phosphorus	2.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup> The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, you must determine the hardness of the receiving water per Appendix C.

**Table 2 - Subsectors C2 (Industrial Inorganic Chemicals for SIC 2812-2819) and C3 (Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics and Perfumes for SIC 2841 – 2844) Benchmarks**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

### C.4 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (Limitation)

Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874) required to meet specific effluent limits (40 CFR Part 418, Subpart A) and are therefore not covered by this permit. You must obtain an individual discharge permit to discharge this type of effluent.

## **Sector D – Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing.**

### **D.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector D apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector D in Appendix A of the permit.

### **D.2 Limitations on Coverage.**

The following stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this permit (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage)

D.2.1 Discharges from petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products, that are subject to nationally established effluent limitation guidelines found in 40 CFR Part 419 (Petroleum Refining); or

D.2.2 Discharges from oil recycling facilities; or

D.2.3 Discharges associated with fats and oils rendering.

D.2.4 Discharges from bituminous concrete manufacturing facilities. These discharges are covered by a separate general permit, Maryland General Permit No. 10-MM or replacement.

### **D.3 Intentionally Left Blank**

### **D.4 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines.**

Discharges from asphalt emulsion facilities are required to meet specific effluent limits (40 CFR Part 443, Subpart A) and are therefore not covered by this permit. You must obtain an individual discharge permit to discharge this type of effluent.

## **Sector E – Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products.**

### **E.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector E apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector E in Appendix A of the permit.

### **E.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.**

**E.2.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.*** (See also Part III.B.1.b.ii) With good housekeeping, prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled cement, aggregate (including sand or gravel), kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust, or other significant material in stormwater from paved portions of the site that are exposed to stormwater. Consider sweeping regularly or using other equivalent measures to minimize the presence of these materials. Indicate in your SWPPP the frequency of sweeping or equivalent measures. Determine the frequency based on the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and the frequency of precipitation, but it must be performed at least once a week if cement, aggregate, kiln dust, fly ash, or settled dust are being handled or processed. You must also prevent the exposure of fine granular solids (cement, fly ash, kiln dust, etc.) to stormwater, where practicable, by storing these materials in enclosed silos, hoppers, or buildings, or under other covering.

### **E.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

**E.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.*** (See also Part III.C.2) Document in the SWPPP the locations of the following, as applicable: bag house or other dust control device; recycle/sedimentation pond, clarifier, or other device used for the treatment of process wastewater; and the areas that drain to the treatment device.

**E.3.2 *Certification.*** (See also Part III.C.3.d : Non-Stormwater Discharges) For facilities producing ready-mix concrete, concrete block, brick, or similar products applying for coverage under this permit, include in the non-stormwater discharge certification a description of measures that ensure that process waste waters resulting from washing trucks, mixers, transport buckets, forms, or other equipment are discharged in accordance with NPDES/State discharge permit requirements or are recycled.

### **E.4 Intentionally Left Blank**

### **E.5 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines.**

Discharges from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities are required to meet specific effluent limits (40 CFR Part 411, Subpart C) and are therefore not covered by this permit. You must obtain an individual discharge permit to discharge this type of effluent.

## **Sector F – Primary Metals.**

### **F.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector F apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Primary Metals facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector F in Appendix A of the permit.

### **F.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits**

**F.2.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.*** (See also Part III.B.1.b.ii) As part of your good housekeeping program, include a cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate, especially areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling, and processing occur; and, where practicable, the paving of areas where vehicle traffic or material storage occur but where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practicable (institute a sweeping program in these areas too). For unstabilized areas where sweeping is not practicable, consider using stormwater management devices such as sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, or other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment.

### **F.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

**F.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.*** (See also Part III.C.2) Identify in the SWPPP where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents and baths, sand, slag and dross; liquid storage tanks and drums; processing areas including pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses); and storage areas of raw material such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form. In addition, indicate where an accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter could occur from such sources as furnace or oven emissions, losses from coal and coke handling operations, etc., and could result in a discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

**F.3.2 *Inventory of Exposed Material.*** (See also Part III.C.3) Include in the inventory of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or runoff, areas where deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material-handling activities are possible

**F.4 Additional Inspection Requirements.** (See also Part V.A) As part of conducting your quarterly routine facility inspections, address all potential sources of pollutants, including (if applicable) air pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, and cyclones), for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion, or improper operation) that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions. Consider monitoring air flow at inlets and outlets (or use equivalent measures) to check for leaks (e.g., particulate deposition) or blockage in ducts. Also inspect all process and material handling equipment (e.g., conveyors, cranes, and vehicles) for leaks, drips, or the potential loss of material; and material storage areas (e.g., piles, bins, or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap, or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks and drums) for signs of material losses due to wind or stormwater runoff.

### **F.5 Intentionally Left Blank**

## **Sector G – Not currently covered in this permit.**

## **Sector H – Not currently covered in this permit.**

## **Sector I – Oil and Gas Extraction.**

### **I.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector I apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Oil and Gas Extraction facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector I in Appendix A of the permit.

Discharges of stormwater runoff from field activities or operations associated with oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations or transmission facilities are exempt from NPDES/ State discharge permit coverage unless, in accordance with 40 CFR 122.26(c)(1)(iii), the facility:

- Has had a discharge of stormwater resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 117.21 or 40 CFR 302.6 at anytime since November 16, 1987; or
- Has had a discharge of stormwater resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 110.6 at any time since November 16, 1987; or
- Contributes to a violation of a water quality standard.

Any stormwater discharges that require permit coverage as a result of meeting one of the conditions of 122.26(c)(1)(iii) may be covered under this permit unless otherwise required to obtain coverage under an alternative NPDES/State discharge general permit or an individual NPDES/State discharge permit as specified in Part I.C Limitations on Coverage.

### **I.2 Limitations on Coverage.**

*I.2.1 Stormwater Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitation Guidelines.* This permit does not authorize stormwater discharges from petroleum drilling operations that are subject to nationally established effluent limitation guidelines found at 40 CFR Part 435, respectively.

*I.2.2 Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part C.3.d: Non-Stormwater Discharges) Discharges of vehicle and equipment washwater, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit. Alternatively, washwater discharges must be authorized under a separate NPDES/State discharge permit, or be discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.

### **I.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.**

*I.3.1 Vegetative Controls.* Implement vegetative practices designed to preserve existing vegetation, where attainable, and revegetate open areas as soon as practicable after grade drilling. Consider the following (or equivalent measures): temporary or permanent seeding, mulching, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, and tree protection practices. Begin implementing appropriate vegetative practices on all disturbed areas within 14 days following the last activity in that area.

### **I.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

*I.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: Reportable Quantity (RQ) releases; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; processing areas and storage areas; chemical mixing areas; construction and drilling areas; all areas subject to the effluent guidelines requirements for “No Discharge” in accordance with 40 CFR 435.32; and the structural controls to achieve compliance with the “No Discharge” requirements.

**I.4.2 Potential Pollutant Sources.** (See also Part III.C.3) Also document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: chemical, cement, mud, or gel mixing activities; drilling or mining activities; and equipment cleaning and rehabilitation activities. In addition, include information about the reportable quantity (RQ) release that triggered the permit application requirements: the nature of the release (e.g., spill of oil from a drum storage area), amount of oil or hazardous substance released, amount of substance recovered, date of the release, cause of the release (e.g., poor handling techniques and lack of containment in the area), areas affected by the release (i.e., land and water), procedure to clean up release, actions or procedures implemented to prevent or improve response to a release, and remaining potential contamination of stormwater from release (taking into account human health risks, the control of drinking water intakes, and the designated uses of the receiving water).

**I.4.3 Erosion and Sedimentation Control.** (See also Part III.B.1.b.v) Unless covered by the current Construction General Permit (CGP), the additional documentation requirements for sediment and erosion controls for well drillings and sand/shale mining areas include the following:

**I.4.3.1 Site Description.** Also include a description in your SWPPP of the nature of the exploration activity, estimates of the total area of site and area disturbed due to exploration activity, an estimate of runoff coefficient of the site, a site drainage map, including approximate slopes, and the names of all receiving waters.

**I.4.3.2 Vegetative Controls.** Document vegetative practices used consistent with Part I.3.1 in the SWPPP.

### **I.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.**

All erosion and sedimentation control measures must be inspected every 7 days.



## **Sector J – Not currently covered in this permit.**

## **Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities.**

### **K.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector K apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal facilities (TSDFs) as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector K in Appendix A of the permit.

### **K.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector K.**

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA and disposal facilities that have been properly closed and capped, although considered inactive.

### **K.3 Limitations on Coverage.**

*Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) The following are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory-derived wastewater, and contact washwater from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility. Note: Any leachate for this sector is considered a wastewater and any stormwater discharge combined with this leachate/wastewater is not authorized under this permit.

### **K.4 Definitions.**

**K.4.1 Contaminated stormwater** - stormwater that comes into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in Part K.4.5. Some specific areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated stormwater include (but are not limited to) the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment, or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

**K.4.2 Drained free liquids** - aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfilling.

**K.4.3 Landfill** - an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, but that is not a land application or land treatment unit, surface impoundment, underground injection well, waste pile, salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground mine, or cave as these terms are defined in 40 CFR 257.2, 258.2, and 260.10.

**K.4.4 Landfill wastewater** - as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category), all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated stormwater, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated stormwater, and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

**K.4.5 Non-contaminated stormwater** - stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in Part K.4.4. Non-contaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill.

### **K.5 Intentionally Left Blank**

**K.6 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines.**

Discharges from hazardous waste landfills that are required to meet specific effluent limits (40 CFR Part 445, Subpart A) are not covered by this permit. You must obtain an individual discharge permit to discharge this type of effluent.

## **Sector L – Landfills and Land Application Sites.**

### **L.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector L apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Landfills and Land Application Sites as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector L in Appendix A of the permit.

### **L.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector L.**

This permit may authorize stormwater discharges for Sector L facilities associated with waste disposal at landfills and land application sites that receive or have received industrial waste, including sites subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA. This permit does not cover discharges from landfills that receive only municipal wastes.

### **L.3 Limitations on Coverage.**

L.3.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory wastewater, and contact washwater from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

### **L.4 Definitions.**

L.4.1 *Contaminated stormwater* - stormwater that comes into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Some areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated stormwater include (but are not limited to) the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment, or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

L.4.2 *Drained free liquids* - aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfiling.

L.4.3 *Landfill wastewater* - as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category) all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfiling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated stormwater, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill process wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate; gas collection condensate; drained free liquids; laboratory-derived wastewater; contaminated stormwater; and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

L.4.4 *Non-contaminated stormwater* - stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Non-contaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill.

### **L.5 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.**

L.5.1 *Preventive Maintenance Program.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.iii) As part of your preventive maintenance program, maintain the following: all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems, to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater; the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary), to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion. Note: Any leachate for this sector is considered a wastewater and any stormwater discharge combined with this leachate/wastewater is not authorized under this permit.

L.5.2 *Erosion and Sedimentation Control.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.v) Provide temporary stabilization (e.g., temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of stockpiles) for the following: materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final cover; inactive areas of the landfill; landfills that have

gotten final covers but where vegetation has yet to establish itself; and land application sites where waste application has been completed but final vegetation has not yet been established.

L.5.3 *Unauthorized Discharge Test Certification.* (See also Part III.C.3.d: Non-Stormwater Discharges) The discharge test and certification must also be conducted for the presence of leachate and vehicle washwater.

**L.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

L.6.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: active and closed landfill cells or trenches, active and closed land application areas, locations where open dumping is occurring or has occurred, locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with runoff, and leachate collection and handling systems.

L.6.2 *Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part III.C.3) Document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide application; earth and soil moving; waste hauling and loading or unloading; outdoor storage of significant materials, including daily, interim, and final cover material stockpiles as well as temporary waste storage areas; exposure of active and inactive landfill and land application areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; and failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems.

**L.7 Additional Inspection Requirements.** (See also Part V.A)

L.7.1 *Inspections of Active Sites.* Except in arid and semi-arid climates, inspect operating landfills and land application sites at least once every 7 days. Focus on areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized; active land application areas, areas used for storage of material and wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization, and structural control measures; leachate collection and treatment systems; and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site. Ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly. For stabilized sites and areas where land application has been completed, or where the climate is arid or semi-arid, conduct inspections at least once every month.

L.7.2 *Inspections of Inactive Sites.* Inspect inactive landfills and land application sites at least quarterly. Qualified personnel must inspect landfill stabilization and structural erosion control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed land application areas.

**L.8 Additional Post-Authorization Documentation Requirements.**

L.8.1 *Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting.* Keep records with your SWPPP of the types of wastes disposed of in each cell or trench of a landfill or open dump. For land application sites, track the types and quantities of wastes applied in specific areas.

**L.9 Sector-Specific Benchmarks**

Tables 3 and 4 identify benchmarks that may apply to your specific subsectors of Sector L. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

**Table 3 - Subsector L1 Benchmarks - Landfills and Land Application Sites**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

**Table 4 - Subsector L2 Benchmarks - Landfills and Land Application Sites, except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.60**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Iron	1.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

**L.10. Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines.**

Discharges from non-hazardous waste landfills are required to meet specific effluent limits (40 CFR Part 445, Subpart B) and are therefore not covered by this permit. You must obtain an individual discharge permit to discharge this type of effluent.

## **Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards.**

### **M.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector M apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Automobile Salvage Yards as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector M in Appendix A of this permit.

### **M.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.**

**M.2.1 *Spill and Leak Prevention Procedures.*** (See also Part III.B.1.b.iv) Drain vehicles intended to be dismantled of all fluids upon arrival at the site (or as soon thereafter as feasible), or employ some other equivalent means to prevent spills and leaks. You must establish clean-up mechanisms and procedures for all fluids (e.g. anti-freeze, used, oil, used fuel, etc.) for all locations that vehicles will be drained of fluids or any equipment receives fluids, and ensure all batteries from vehicles are protected from exposure to stormwater upon arrival at the site.

**M.2.2 *Employee Training.*** (See also Part III.B.1.b.ix) If applicable to your facility, address the following areas (at a minimum) in your employee training program: proper handling (collection, storage, clean up, and disposal) of oil, used mineral spirits, anti-freeze, mercury switches, and solvents. Also address leak detection and proper clean up procedures of all fluids.

**M.2.3 *Management of Runoff.*** (See also Part III.B.1.b.vi) Consider the following management practices: berms or drainage ditches on the property line (to help prevent run-on from neighboring properties); berms for uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks, and above-ground liquid storage; installation of detention ponds; and installation of filtering devices and oil and water separators.

### **M.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

**M.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.*** (See also Part III.C.2) Identify locations used for dismantling, storage, and maintenance of used motor vehicle parts. Also identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: dismantling areas, parts (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers) storage areas, and liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids. Note: To avoid groundwater contamination, draining must occur on impervious areas.

**M.3.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.*** (See also Part III.C.3) Assess the potential for the following to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: vehicle storage areas, dismantling areas, parts storage areas (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers), and fueling stations. Facilities that crush vehicles produce a residual fluid that contains petroleum, metal and glass fines. These byproducts will need to be identified as potential pollutants and measures shall be identified to ensure they do not commingle with stormwater. Fluids collected must be handled appropriately.

**M.4 Additional Inspection Requirements.** (See also Part V.A) Immediately (or as soon thereafter as feasible) inspect vehicles arriving at the site for leaks, and address leaks when identified. Inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, any other types of fluids, or mercury switches. Also, inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all vessels and areas where hazardous materials and general automotive fluids are stored, including, but not limited to, mercury switches, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water, and antifreeze.

**M.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.** Permittee may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector.

**Table 5 - Sector M Benchmarks (Automobile Salvage Yards)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Aluminum	0.75	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Iron	1.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Lead <sup>1</sup>	0.082	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup> The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, you must determine the hardness of the receiving water per Appendix C.



## **Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities.**

### **N.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector N apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector N in Appendix A of the permit.

### **N.2 Limitation on Coverage.**

**N.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) Non-stormwater discharges from turnings containment areas are not covered by this permit (see also Part N.3.2.3). Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate NPDES/State discharge permit.

### **N.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.**

#### **N.3.1 *Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (Non-Source Separated, Nonliquid Recyclable Materials).***

Requirements for facilities that receive, process, and do wholesale distribution of nonliquid recyclable wastes (e.g., ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard, and paper). These facilities may receive both nonrecyclable and recyclable materials.

**N.3.1.1 *Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control Program.*** Minimize the chance of accepting materials that could be significant sources of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound recyclables and waste materials. Following are some control measure options: (a) provide information and education to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on draining and properly disposing of residual fluids (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators and transmissions, oil filled transformers, and individual containers or drums) and removal of mercury switches from vehicles before delivery to your facility; (b) establish procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation or runoff; (c) 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 N.3.2.6); (d) provide training targeted for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials, including: education on draining and proper disposal of residual fluids (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators and transmissions, oil filled transformers, and individual containers or drums) and removal of mercury switches from vehicles when not completed by suppliers; and (e) establish procedures to ensure that liquid wastes, including used oil, are stored in materially compatible and non-leaking containers and are disposed of or recycled in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

**N.3.1.2 *Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Outdoor).*** Minimize contact of stormwater runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials, and nonrecyclable wastes. Following are some control measure options: (a) permanent or semi-permanent covers; (b) sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters, and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants; (c) dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts, and surface grading to divert runoff from storage areas; (d) silt fencing/bio-logs; and (e) oil and water separators, sumps, and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automobile engine storage areas).

**N.3.1.3 *Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids (Outdoor Storage).*** Minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids by: (a) storing all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover, or (b) establishing dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids. Any containment areas must be constructed of concrete, asphalt, or other equivalent types of impermeable material and include a barrier (e.g., berms, curbing, elevated pads) to prevent contact with stormwater run-on. Stormwater runoff from these areas can be discharged, provided that any runoff is first collected and treated by an oil and water separator or its equivalent. You

must regularly maintain the oil and water separator (or its equivalent) and properly dispose of or recycle collected residual fluids.

**N.3.1.4 Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Covered or Indoor Storage).** Minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover with surface runoff. Following are some control measure options: (a) good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbents or wet vacuuming to contain, dispose of, or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, or mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; (b) not allowing washwater from tipping floors or other processing areas to discharge to the storm sewer system; and (c) disconnecting or sealing off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.

**N.3.1.5 Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas.** Minimize surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. Pay attention to operations that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding) to minimize the contact of accumulated particulate matter and residual fluids with runoff (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, etc.). Following are some control measure options: (a) regularly inspect equipment for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts or equipment; (b) establish a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment; (c) use dry absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and dispose of or recycle spilled or leaking fluids or use mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; (d) on unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity, install protection devices such as low-level alarms or equivalent devices, or secondary containment that can hold the entire volume of the reservoir; (e) containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading to minimize contact of stormwater runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials; (f) oil and water separators or sumps; (g) permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease; (h) retention or detention ponds or basins; sediment traps, and vegetated swales or strips (for pollutant settling and filtration); (i) catch basin filters or sand filters.

**N.3.1.6 Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program.** Properly handle, store, and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries. Following are some control measure options (a) segregate scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials; (b) properly handle, store, and dispose of cracked or broken batteries; (c) collect and dispose of leaking lead-acid battery fluid; (d) minimize or eliminate (if possible) exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; and (e) provide employee training for the management of scrap batteries.

**N.3.1.7 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.** (See also Part III.B.1.b.iv) Install alarms and/or pump shutoff systems on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in the event of a line break. Alternatively, a secondary containment system capable of holding the entire contents of the reservoir plus room for precipitation can be used. Use a mercury spill kit for any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas.

**N.3.1.8 Supplier Notification Program.** As appropriate, notify major suppliers which scrap materials will not be accepted at the facility or will be accepted only under certain conditions.

### N.3.2 Waste Recycling Facilities (Liquid Recyclable Materials).

**N.3.2.1 Waste Material Storage (Indoor).** Minimize or eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and from surface runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. Following are some control measure options (a) procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking); (b) clean up spills and leaks with dry absorbent materials, a wet vacuum system; (c) appropriate maintained containment structures (trenching, curbing, gutters, etc.); and (d) a drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, manually operated valves), to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas, and properly maintained for continued operation. Drainage should be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility or sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly.

These discharges may require coverage under a separate NPDES/ State discharge wastewater permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.

**N.3.2.2 Waste Material Storage (Outdoor).** 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 must also be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112. Following are some control measure options (a) appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the volume of the largest tank, with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation; (b) drainage control and other diversionary structures; (c) corrosion protection and/or leak detection systems for storage tanks; and (d) dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.

**N.3.2.3 Trucks and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas.** Minimize pollutants in discharges from truck and rail car loading and unloading areas. Include measures to clean up minor spills and leaks resulting from the transfer of liquid wastes. Following are two control measure options: (a) containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or runoff, and (b) dry clean-up methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, or runoff controls.

**N.3.3 Recycling Facilities (Source-Separated Materials).** The following identifies considerations for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources.

**N.3.3.1 Inbound Recyclable Material Control.** Minimize the chance of accepting nonrecyclables (e.g., hazardous materials) that could be a significant source of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound materials. Following are some control measure options: (a) providing information and education measures to inform suppliers of recyclables about acceptable and non-acceptable materials, (b) training drivers responsible for pickup of recycled material, (c) clearly marking public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted, (d) rejecting nonrecyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source, and (e) establishing procedures for handling and disposal of nonrecyclable material.

**N.3.3.2 Outdoor Storage.** Minimize exposure of recyclables to precipitation and runoff. Use good housekeeping measures to prevent accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas. Following are some control measure options (a) provide totally enclosed drop-off containers for the public; (b) install a sump and pump with each container pit and treat or discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system; (c) provide dikes and curbs for secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable waste paper); (d) divert surface water runoff away from outside material storage areas; (e) provide covers over containment bins, dumpsters, and roll-off boxes; and (f) store the equivalent of one day's volume of recyclable material indoors.

**N.3.3.3 Indoor Storage and Material Processing.** Minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas. Following are some control measure options (a) schedule routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas, (b) prohibit tipping floor washwater from draining to the storm sewer system, and (c) provide employee training on pollution prevention practices.

**N.3.3.4 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance.** Following are some control measure options for areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance occur outdoors (a) prohibit vehicle and equipment washwater from discharging to the storm sewer system, (b) minimize or eliminate outdoor maintenance areas whenever possible, (c) establish spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas, (d) avoid topping off fuel tanks, (e) divert runoff from fueling areas, (f) store lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors, and (g) provide employee training on proper handling and storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

#### **N.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

**N.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** (See also Part III.C.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that 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.

N.4.2 *Maintenance Schedules/Procedures for Collection, Handling, and Disposal or Recycling of Residual Fluids at Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities.* If you are subject to Part N.3.1.3, your SWPPP must identify any applicable maintenance schedule and the procedures to collect, handle, and dispose of or recycle residual fluids.

**N.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.**

N.5.1 Inspections for Waste Recycling Facilities. The inspections must be performed quarterly, pursuant to Part V.A, and include, at a minimum, all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated, or disposed of and that are exposed to either precipitation or stormwater runoff.

**N.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks for Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except Source-Separated Recycling.** Permittee may be subject to requirements for more than one sector.

**Table 6 - Subsector N1 Benchmarks (Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except Source-Separated Recycling)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Aluminum	0.75	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Iron	1.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Lead <sup>1</sup>	0.082	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc <sup>1</sup>	0.12	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Copper <sup>1</sup>	0.014	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup>The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, you must determine the hardness of the receiving water per Appendix C.

## **Sector O – Steam Electric Generating Facilities.**

### **O.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector O apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector O in Appendix A.

### **O.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector O.**

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from the following industrial activities at Sector O facilities:

O.2.1 steam electric power generation using coal, natural gas, oil, nuclear energy, etc., to produce a steam source, excluding coal handling areas;

O.2.2 Intentionally Left Blank

O.2.3 dual fuel facilities that could employ a steam boiler.

### **O.3 Limitations on Coverage.**

O.3.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* Non-stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines are not covered by this permit.

O.3.2 *Prohibition of Stormwater Discharges.* Stormwater discharges from the following are not covered by this permit:

O.3.2.1 ancillary facilities (e.g., fleet centers and substations) that are not contiguous to a steam electric power generating facility;

O.3.2.2 gas turbine facilities (providing the facility is not a dual-fuel facility that includes a steam boiler), and combined-cycle facilities where no supplemental fuel oil is burned (and the facility is not a dual-fuel facility that includes a steam boiler); and

O.3.2.3 cogeneration (combined heat and power) facilities utilizing a gas turbine; and

O.3.2.4 coal pile runoff, including effluent limitations established by 40 CFR Part 423.

**O.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.** The following good housekeeping measures are required in addition to Part III.B.1.b.ii:

O.4.1 *Fugitive Dust Emissions.* Minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas. To minimize the tracking of coal dust offsite, consider procedures such as installing specially designed tires or washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site and controlling the wash water.

O.4.2 *Delivery Vehicles.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site. Consider procedures to inspect delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site and ensure overall integrity of the body or container and procedures to deal with leakage or spillage from vehicles or containers.

O.4.3 *Fuel Oil Unloading Areas.* Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from fuel oil unloading areas. Consider using containment curbs in unloading areas, having personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present during deliveries to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, and using spill and overflow protection devices (e.g., drip pans, drip diapers, or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors).

O.4.4 *Chemical Loading and Unloading.* Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from chemical loading and unloading areas. Consider using containment curbs at chemical loading and unloading

areas to contain spills, having personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present during deliveries to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, and loading and unloading in covered areas and storing chemicals indoors.

*O.4.5 Miscellaneous Loading and Unloading Areas.* Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from loading and unloading areas. Consider covering the loading area; grading, berming, or curbing around the loading area to divert run-on; locating the loading and unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems; or equivalent procedures.

*O.4.6 Liquid Storage Tanks.* Minimize contamination of surface runoff from above-ground liquid storage tanks. Consider protective guards around tanks, containment curbs, spill and overflow protection, dry cleanup methods, or equivalent measures.

*O.4.7 Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks.* Minimize contamination of surface runoff from large bulk fuel storage tanks. Consider containment berms (or their equivalent). You must also comply with applicable State and Federal laws, including Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan requirements.

*O.4.8 Spill Reduction Measures.* Minimize the potential for an oil or chemical spill, or reference the appropriate part of your SPCC plan. Visually inspect as part of your routine facility inspection the structural integrity of all above-ground tanks, pipelines, pumps, and related equipment that may be exposed to stormwater, and make any necessary repairs immediately.

*O.4.9 Oil-Bearing Equipment in Switchyards.* Minimize contamination of surface runoff from oil-bearing equipment in switchyard areas. Consider using level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills, or collecting runoff in perimeter ditches.

*O.4.10 Residue-Hauling Vehicles.* Inspect all residue-hauling vehicles for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing, and overall integrity of the container body. Repair vehicles as soon as identified that are without load covering or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds and prior to allowing them to transfer material.

*O.4.11 Ash Loading Areas.* Reduce or control the tracking of ash and residue from ash loading areas. Clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris, and excess water before departure of each loaded vehicle.

*O.4.12 Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills.* Minimize contamination of surface runoff from areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills. Reduce ash residue that may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue handling vehicles, and reduce ash residue on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling areas.

*O.4.13 Landfills, Scrap yards, Surface Impoundments, General Refuse Sites.* Minimize the potential for contamination of runoff from these areas.

## **O.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

*O.5.1 Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: storage tanks, scrap yards, and general refuse areas; short- and long-term storage of general materials (including but not limited to supplies, construction materials, paint equipment, oils, fuels, used and unused solvents, cleaning materials, paint, water treatment chemicals, fertilizer, and pesticides); landfills and construction sites; and stock pile areas (e.g., coal or limestone piles).

*O.5.2 Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures.* You must document in your SWPPP the good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Part O.4.

## **O.6 Additional Inspection Requirements.**

**O.6.1 Comprehensive Site Compliance Inspection.** (See also Part V.A) As part of your inspection, inspect the following areas monthly: coal handling areas, loading or unloading areas, switchyards, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, areas adjacent to disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and long term and short term material storage areas.

**O.7 Intentionally Left Blank**

**O.8 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines.**

Discharges from coal storage piles at Steam Electric Generating Facilities are required to meet specific effluent limits (40 CFR Part 423) and are therefore not covered by this permit. You must obtain an individual discharge permit to discharge this type of effluent.



## **Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing.**

### **P.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector P apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Land Transportation and Warehousing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector P in Appendix A of the permit.

### **P.2 Limitation on Coverage.**

**P.2.1 Prohibited Discharges** (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) This permit does not authorize the discharge of vehicle/equipment/surface washwater, including tank cleaning operations. Such discharges must be authorized under a separate NPDES/State discharge permit, discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or recycled on-site.

### **P.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.**

**P.3.1 Good Housekeeping Measures.** (See also Part III.B.1.b.ii) In addition to the Good Housekeeping requirements in Part III.B.1, you must do the following. Recommended control measures are discussed as indicated:

**P.3.1.1 Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas.** Minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): use of drip pans under vehicles/equipment, indoor storage of vehicles and equipment, installation of berms or dikes, use of absorbents, roofing or covering storage areas, and cleaning pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease.

**P.3.1.2 Fueling Areas.** Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): Covering the fueling area; using spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment; minimizing stormwater run-on/runoff to the fueling area; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff.

**P.3.1.3 Material Storage Areas.** Maintain all material storage vessels (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) to prevent contamination of stormwater and plainly label them (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents," etc.). Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): storing the materials indoors; installing berms/dikes around the areas; minimizing runoff of stormwater to the areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff.

**P.3.1.4 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas.** Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): performing all cleaning operations indoors; covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all washwater drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system); treating and/or recycling collected washwater, or other equivalent measures.

**P.3.1.5 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas.** Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): performing maintenance activities indoors; using drip pans; keeping an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal; prohibiting wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to stormwater drainage systems; using dry cleanup methods; treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff, minimizing run on/runoff of stormwater to maintenance areas.

P.3.1.6 *Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas.* Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): covering sanding areas; minimizing stormwater run on/runoff; or appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by stormwater.

P.3.2 *Employee Training.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.ix) Train personnel at least once a year and address the following activities, as applicable: used oil and spent solvent management; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting procedures; and used battery management.

#### **P.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

P.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.2) Identify in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: Fueling stations; vehicle/equipment maintenance or cleaning areas; storage areas for vehicle/equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks; loading/unloading areas; areas where treatment, storage or disposal of wastes occur; liquid storage tanks; processing areas; and storage areas.

P.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part III.C.3) Assess the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: Onsite waste storage or disposal; dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance; illicit plumbing connections between shop floor drains and the stormwater conveyance system(s); and fueling areas. Describe these activities in the SWPPP.

P.4.3 *Description of Good Housekeeping Measures.* You must document in your SWPPP the good housekeeping measures you implement consistent with Part P.3.

P.4.4 *Vehicle and Equipment Washwater Requirements.* (See also Part III.C.3.d: Non-Stormwater Discharges) If applicable, attach to or reference in your SWPPP, a copy of the NPDES/State discharge permit issued for vehicle/equipment washwater or, if an NPDES/ State discharge permit has not been issued, a copy of the pending application. If an industrial user permit is issued under a local pretreatment program, attach a copy to your SWPPP. In any case, implement all non-stormwater discharge permit conditions or pretreatment conditions in your SWPPP. If washwater is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite), describe the disposal method and attach all pertinent documentation/information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) in the plan.

**P.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.** (See also Part V.A) Inspect all the following areas/activities: storage areas for vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, indoor and outdoor vehicle/equipment maintenance areas, material storage areas, vehicle/equipment cleaning areas and loading/unloading areas.

## **Sector Q – Water Transportation.**

### **Q.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector Q apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Water Transportation facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector Q in Appendix A of the permit. Note that marinas (SIC 4493) are covered by a separate general permit, Maryland General Permit No. 10-MA or replacement.

### **Q.2 Limitations on Coverage.**

*Q.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) Not covered by this permit: bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels.

### **Q.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.**

*Q.3.1 Good Housekeeping Measures.* You must implement the following good housekeeping measures in addition to the requirements of Part III.B.1.b.ii:

*Q.3.1.1 Pressure Washing Area.* If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water must be permitted by a separate NPDES/State discharge permit. Collect or contain the discharges from the pressure washing area so that they are not co-mingled with stormwater discharges authorized by this permit.

*Q.3.1.2 Blasting and Painting Area.* Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to discharge into receiving waters or the storm sewer systems. Consider containing all blasting and painting activities or use other measures to minimize the discharge of contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). When necessary, regularly clean stormwater conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

*Q.3.1.3 Material Storage Areas.* Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. Specify which materials are stored indoors, and consider containment or enclosure for those stored outdoors. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Consider implementing an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

*Q.3.1.4 Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas.* Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. Consider the following (or their equivalents): performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the maintenance area.

*Q.3.1.5 Material Handling Area.* Minimize the 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). Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimizing runoff of stormwater to material handling areas.

*Q.3.1.6 Drydock Activities.* Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize pollutants in stormwater runoff. Address the cleaning of accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and final cleanup following

removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, and fuel spills occurring on the drydock. Consider the following (or their equivalents): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and making absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up or contain any spills.

**Q.3.2 *Employee Training.*** (See also Part III.B.1.b.ix) As part of your employee training program, 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.

**Q.3.3 *Preventive Maintenance.*** (See also Part III.B.1.b.iii) As part of your preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

#### **Q.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

**Q.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.*** (See also Part III.C.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance and repair; vessel maintenance and repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

**Q.4.2 *Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.*** (See also Part III.C.3) Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting.)

#### **Q.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.**

(See also Part V.A) Include the following in all quarterly routine facility inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

#### **Q.6 Intentionally Left Blank**

## **Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards.**

### **R.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector R apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector R in Appendix A of the permit.

### **R.2 Limitations on Coverage.**

**R.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.** (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) Discharges containing bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels are not covered by this permit.

### **R.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.**

**R.3.1 Good Housekeeping Measures.** (See also Part III.B.1.b.ii)

**R.3.1.1 Pressure Washing Area.** If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharged water must be permitted as a process wastewater by a separate NPDES/State discharge permit.

**R.3.1.2 Blasting and Painting Area.** Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to discharging into the receiving water or the storm sewer systems. Consider containing all blasting and painting activities, or use other measures to prevent the discharge of the contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). When necessary, regularly clean stormwater conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

**R.3.1.3 Material Storage Areas.** Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Consider implementing an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

**R.3.1.4 Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas.** Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. Consider the following (or their equivalents): performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the maintenance area.

**R.3.1.5 Material Handling Area.** Minimize the 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). Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimizing stormwater run-on to material handling areas.

**R.3.1.6 Drydock Activities.** Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize pollutants in stormwater runoff. Clean accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring on the drydock. Consider the following (or their equivalents): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up and contain any spills.

R.3.2 *Employee Training*. (See also Part III.B.1.b.ix) As part of your employee training program, 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.

R.3.4 *Preventive Maintenance*. (See also Part III.B.1.b.iii) As part of your preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

#### **R.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

R.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map*. (See also Part III.C.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following 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; treatment, storage, and waste disposal areas; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

R.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources*. (See also Part III.C.3) Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (if applicable): outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting).

R.4.3 *Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures*. Document in your SWPPP any good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Part R.3.

R.4.3.1 *Blasting and Painting Areas*. Document in the SWPPP any standard operating practices relating to blasting and painting (e.g., prohibiting uncontained blasting and painting over open water or prohibiting blasting and painting during windy conditions, which can render containment ineffective).

R.4.3.2 *Storage Areas*. Specify in your SWPPP which materials are stored indoors, and consider containment or enclosure for those stored outdoors.

#### **R.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.**

(See also Part V.A) Include the following in all quarterly routine facility inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

## **Sector S – Air Transportation.**

### **S.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector S apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Air Transportation facilities identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector S in Appendix A of the permit.

### **S.2 Limitation on Coverage**

#### *S.2.1 Limitations on Coverage.*

S.2.1.1 This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from only those portions of the air transportation facility that are involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations or deicing operations.

**Note:** “deicing” will generally be used to imply both deicing (removing frost, snow or ice) and anti-icing (preventing accumulation of frost, snow or ice) activities, unless specific mention is made regarding anti-icing and/or deicing activities.

S.2.1.2 Existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual jet departures ("non-propeller aircraft") that generate wastewater associated with airfield pavement deicing using urea-containing deicers must meet a numeric effluent limits for ammonia and are therefore not covered under this general permit.

*S.2.2 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage and Part S.3) This permit does not authorize the discharge of aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment washwaters; nor the dry weather discharge of deicing chemicals. Such discharges must be covered by separate NPDES/ State discharge permit(s). Note that a discharge resulting from snowmelt is not a dry weather discharge.

### **S.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.**

#### *S.3.1 Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.ii)

S.3.1.1 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas. Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangers). Consider the following practices (or their equivalents): performing maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of material used in the maintenance areas; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; prohibiting the practice of hosing down the apron or hanger floor; using dry cleanup methods; and collecting the stormwater runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.

S.3.1.2 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas. (See also Part S.3.6) Clearly demarcate these areas on the ground using signage or other appropriate means. Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from cleaning areas.

S.3.1.3 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas. Store all aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only and minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from these storage areas. Consider the following control measures, including any BMPs (or their equivalents): storing aircraft and ground vehicles indoors; using drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks; and perimeter drains, dikes or berms surrounding the storage areas.

S.3.1.4 Material Storage Areas. Maintain the vessels of stored materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) in good condition, to prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater. Also plainly label the vessels (e.g., “used oil,” “Contaminated Jet A,” etc.). Minimize contamination of precipitation/runoff from these areas. Consider the following control measures (or their

equivalents): storing materials indoors; storing waste materials in a centralized location; and installing berms/dikes around storage areas.

S.3.1.5 Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas. Minimize the discharge of fuel to the storm sewer/surface waters resulting from fuel servicing activities or other operations conducted in support of the airport fuel system. Consider the following control measures (or their equivalents): implementing spill and overflow practices (e.g., placing absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations); using only dry cleanup methods; and collecting stormwater runoff.

S.3.1.6 Source Reduction. Minimize, and where feasible eliminate, the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals, in order to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used and/or lessen the environmental impact. Chemical options to replace ethylene glycol, propylene glycol and urea include: potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; and anhydrous sodium acetate.

S.3.1.6.1 Runway Deicing Operation: Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from runways as a result of deicing operations. Evaluate whether over-application of deicing chemicals occurs by analyzing application rates, and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. Also consider these control measure options (or their equivalents): metered application of chemicals; pre-wetting dry chemical constituents prior to application; installing a runway ice detection system; implementing anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup.

S.3.1.6.2 Aircraft Deicing Operations. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from aircraft deicing operations. Determine whether excessive application of deicing chemicals occurs and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. This evaluation should 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). Consider using alternative deicing/anti-icing agents as well as containment measures for all applied chemicals. Also consider these control measure options (or their equivalents) for reducing deicing fluid use: 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. Also consider using ice-detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems.

S.3.1.7 Management of Runoff. (See also Part III.C.4) Where deicing operations occur, implement a program to control or manage contaminated runoff to minimize the amount of pollutants being discharged from the site. Consider these control measure options (or their equivalents): a dedicated deicing facility with a runoff collection/ recovery system; using vacuum/collection trucks; storing contaminated stormwater/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. Also consider recovering deicing 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 stormwater contamination. Used deicing fluid should be recycled whenever possible.

S.3.2 *Deicing Season*. You must determine the 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 monitoring must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season.

#### **S.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

An airport authority and tenants of the airport are encouraged to work in partnership in the development of a SWPPP. If an airport tenant obtains authorization under this permit and develops a SWPPP for discharges



from his own areas of the airport, prior to authorization, that SWPPP must be coordinated and integrated with the SWPPP for the entire airport. Tenants of the airport facility include air 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 stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity.

**S.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.*** (See also Part III.C.2) Document in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: aircraft and runway deicing operations; fueling stations; aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance/cleaning areas; storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance.

**S.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.*** (See also Part III.C.3) In your inventory of exposed materials, describe in your SWPPP the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; aircraft and runway deicing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing stations, runways, taxiways and ramps). If you use deicing chemicals, you must maintain a record of the types (including the Material Safety Data Sheets [MSDS]) used and the monthly quantities, either as measured or, in the absence of metering, as estimated to the best of your knowledge. This includes all deicing chemicals, not just glycols and urea (e.g., potassium acetate), because large quantities of these other chemicals can still have an adverse impact on receiving waters. Tenants or other fixed-based operations that conduct deicing operations must provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion with any comprehensive airport SWPPPs.

**S.4.3 *Vehicle and Equipment Washwater Requirements.*** Attach to or reference in your SWPPP, a copy of the NPDES/State discharge permit issued for vehicle/equipment washwater or, if an NPDES/State discharge permit has not been issued, a copy of the pending application. If an industrial user permit is issued under a local pretreatment program, include a copy in your SWPPP. In any case, if you are subject to another permit, describe your control measures for implementing all non-stormwater discharge permit conditions or pretreatment requirements in your SWPPP. If washwater is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite, retained onsite), describe the disposal method and attach all pertinent documentation/information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) in your SWPPP.

**S.4.4 *Documentation of Control Measures Used for Management of Runoff:*** Document in your SWPPP the control measures used for collecting or containing contaminated melt water from collection areas used for disposal of contaminated snow.

## **S.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.**

**S.5.1 *Inspections.*** (See also Part V.A) At a minimum conduct routine facility inspections at least monthly during the deicing season (e.g., October through April for most mid-latitude airports). If your facility needs to deice before or after this period, expand the monthly inspections to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used. The Director may specifically require you to increase inspection frequencies.

**S.5.2 *Comprehensive Site Inspections.*** (See also Part V.A) Using only qualified personnel, conduct your annual site inspection during periods of actual deicing operations, if possible. If not practicable during active deicing because of weather, conduct the inspection during the season when deicing operations occur and the materials and equipment for deicing are in place.

## **S.6 Intentionally Left Blank**

## **Sector T – Treatment Works.**

### **T.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector T apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Treatment Works as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector T in Appendix A of the permit.

### **T.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector T.**

The requirements listed under this part apply to all existing point source stormwater discharges associated with the following activities:

T.2.1 Treatment works treating domestic sewage, or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge; that are located within the confines of a facility with a design flow of 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD) or more; or are required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403.

T.2.2 The following are not required to have permit coverage: farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located within the facility, or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 of the CWA.

### **T.3 Limitations on Coverage.**

T.3.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) Sanitary and industrial wastewater and equipment and vehicle washwater are not authorized by this permit.

### **T.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.**

T.4.1 *Control Measures.* (See also Part III.C.4) In addition to the other control measures, consider the following: routing stormwater to the treatment works; or covering exposed materials (i.e., from the following areas: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station).

T.4.2 *Employee Training.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.ix) At a minimum, training must address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and controls; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; and proper procedures for using fertilizer, herbicides, and pesticides.

### **T.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

T.5.1 *Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and storage areas for process chemicals, petroleum products, solvents, fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides.

T.5.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part III.C.3) Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them, as applicable: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and access roads and rail lines.

T.5.3 *Wastewater and Washwater Requirements.* Keep a copy of all your current NPDES/ State discharge permits issued for wastewater and industrial, vehicle and equipment washwater discharges or, if an NPDES/ State discharge permit has not yet been issued, a copy of the pending application(s) with your SWPPP. If the washwater is handled in another manner, the disposal method must be described and all pertinent documentation must be retained onsite.

**T.6 Additional Inspection Requirements.**

(See also Part V.A) Include the following areas in all inspections: access roads and rail lines; grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station.

## Sector U – Food and Kindred Products.

### U.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector U apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Food and Kindred Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Appendix A of the permit.

### U.2 Limitations on Coverage.

U.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: discharges containing boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging, and vehicle washing and clean-out operations.

### U.3 Additional Technology-Based Limitations.

U.3.1 *Employee Training.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.ix) Address pest control in your employee training program.

### U.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

U.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of the following activities if they are exposed to precipitation or runoff: vents and stacks from cooking, drying, and similar operations; dry product vacuum transfer lines; animal holding pens; spoiled product; and broken product container storage areas.

U.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part III.C.3) Document in your SWPPP, in addition to food and kindred products processing-related industrial activities, application and storage of pest control chemicals (e.g., rodenticides, insecticides, fungicides) used on plant grounds.

### U.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

(See also Part V.A) Inspect on a quarterly basis, at a minimum, the following areas where the potential for exposure to stormwater exists: loading and unloading areas for all significant materials; storage areas, including associated containment areas; waste management units; vents and stacks emanating from industrial activities; spoiled product and broken product container holding areas; animal holding pens; staging areas; and air pollution control equipment.

### U.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

These tables are for two subsectors of Food and Kindred Products. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, which describe your site activities.

**Table 7 - Subsector U1. Grain Mill Products (SIC 2041-2048)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

**Table 8 - Subsector U2. Fats and Oils Products (SIC 2074-2079)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	30	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

## **Sector V – Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Products.**

### **V.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector V apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product manufacturing as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector V in Appendix A of the permit.

### **V.2 Limitations on Coverage.**

*V.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) The following are not authorized by this permit: discharges of wastewater (e.g., wastewater resulting from wet processing or from any processes relating to the production process), reused or recycled water, and waters used in cooling towers. If you have these types of discharges from your facility, you must cover them under a separate NPDES/State discharge permit.

### **V.3 Additional Technology-Based Limitations.**

*V.3.1 Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.ii)

*V.3.1.1 Material Storage Areas.* Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, petroleum products, solvents, and dyes) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from such storage areas. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances. For storing empty chemical drums or containers, ensure that the drums and containers are clean (consider triple-rinsing) and that there is no contact of residuals with precipitation or runoff. Collect and dispose of washwater from these cleanings properly.

*V.3.1.2 Material Handling Areas.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from material handling operations and areas. Consider the following (or their equivalents): use of spill and overflow protection; covering fueling areas; and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of material may occur. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater.

*V.3.1.3 Fueling Areas.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas. Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing run-on of stormwater to the fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the fueling area.

*V.3.1.4 Above-Ground Storage Tank Area.* Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. Consider the following (or their equivalents): regular cleanup of these areas; including measures for tanks, piping and valves explicitly in your SPCC program; minimizing runoff of stormwater from adjacent areas; restricting access to the area; inserting filters in adjacent catch basins; providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

*V.3.2 Employee Training.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.ix) As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): use of reused and recycled waters, solvents management, proper disposal of dyes, proper disposal of petroleum products and spent lubricants, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

### **V.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

*V.4.1 Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part III.C.3) Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: industry-specific significant materials and industrial activities (e.g., backwinding, beaming, bleaching, backing bonding, carbonizing, carding, cut and

sew operations, desizing, drawing, dyeing locking, fulling, knitting, mercerizing, opening, packing, plying, scouring, slashing, spinning, synthetic-felt processing, textile waste processing, tufting, turning, weaving, web forming, winging, yarn spinning, and yarn texturing).

*V.4.2 Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas.* Document in the SWPPP your containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors in connection with Part V.3.1.1 above.

**V.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.**

(See also Part V.A) Inspect, at least monthly, the following activities and areas (at a minimum): transfer and transmission lines, spill prevention, good housekeeping practices, management of process waste products, and all structural and nonstructural management practices.

## **Sector W – Furniture and Fixtures.**

### **W.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector W apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Furniture and Fixtures facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector W in Appendix A of the permit.

### **W.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

*W.2.1 Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: material storage (including tanks or other vessels used for liquid or waste storage) areas; outdoor material processing areas; areas where wastes are treated, stored, or disposed of; access roads; and rail spurs.



## **Sector X – Printing and Publishing.**

### **X.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector X apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Printing and Publishing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector X in Appendix A of the permit.

### **X.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.**

#### **X.2.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.*** (See also Part III.B.1.b.ii)

**X.2.1.1 *Material Storage Areas.*** Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, hazardous waste, empty drums, portable and mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, and fuel oil) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from such storage areas. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances.

**X.2.1.2 *Material Handling Area.*** Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading and unloading materials). Consider the following (or their equivalents): using spill and overflow protection, covering fueling areas, and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals or wastewater.

**X.2.1.3 *Fueling Areas.*** Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas. Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing runoff of stormwater to the fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the fueling area.

**X.2.1.4 *Above Ground Storage Tank Area.*** Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. Consider the following (or their equivalents): regularly cleaning these areas, explicitly addressing tanks, piping and valves in the SPCC program, minimizing stormwater runoff from adjacent areas, restricting access to the area, inserting filters in adjacent catch basins, providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

**X.2.2 *Employee Training.*** (See also Part III.B.1.b.ix) As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): spent solvent management, spill prevention and control, used oil management, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

### **X.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

**X.3.1 *Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas.*** In connection with Part X.2.1.1, describe in the SWPPP the containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors.

## **Sector Y – Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.**

### **Y.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector Y apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector Y in Appendix A of the permit.

### **Y.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.**

*Y.2.1 Controls for Rubber Manufacturers.* (See also Part III.C.4) Minimize the discharge of zinc in your stormwater discharges. Parts Y.2.1.1 to Y.2.1.5 give possible sources of zinc to be reviewed and list some specific control measures to be considered for implementation (or their equivalents). Following are some general control measure options to consider: using chemicals purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags; storing in-use materials in sealable containers, ensuring an airspace between the container and the cover to minimize “puffing” losses when the container is opened, and using automatic dispensing and weighing equipment.

*Y.2.1.1 Zinc Bags.* Ensure proper handling and storage of zinc bags at your facility. Following are some control measure options: employee training on the handling and storage of zinc bags, indoor storage of zinc bags, cleanup of zinc spills without washing the zinc into the storm drain, and the use of 2,500-pound sacks of zinc rather than 50- to 100-pound sacks.

*Y.2.1.2 Dumpsters.* Minimize discharges of zinc from dumpsters. Following are some control measure options: covering the dumpster, moving the dumpster indoors, or providing a lining for the dumpster.

*Y.2.1.3 Dust Collectors and Baghouses.* Minimize contributions of zinc to stormwater from dust collectors and baghouses. Replace or repair, as appropriate, improperly operating dust collectors and baghouses.

*Y.2.1.4 Grinding Operations.* Minimize contamination of stormwater as a result of dust generation from rubber grinding operations. One control measure option is to install a dust collection system.

*Y.2.1.5 Zinc Stearate Coating Operations.* Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from drips and spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain. One control measure option is to use alternative compounds to zinc stearate.

*Y.2.2 Controls for Plastic Products Manufacturers.* Minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in your stormwater discharges. Control measures to be considered for implementation (or their equivalents) include minimizing spills, cleaning up of spills promptly and thoroughly, sweeping thoroughly, pellet capturing, employee education, and disposal precautions.

### **Y.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

*Y.3.1 Potential Pollutant Sources for Rubber Manufacturers.* (See also Part III.C.3) Document in your SWPPP the use of zinc at your facility and the possible pathways through which zinc may be discharged in stormwater runoff.

### **Y.4 Intentionally Left Blank**

## **Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing.**

### **Z.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector Z apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Leather Tanning and Finishing facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector Z in Appendix A of the permit.

### **Z.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.**

#### **Z.2.3 Good Housekeeping Measures.** (See also Part III.B.1.b.ii)

*Z.2.3.1 Storage Areas for Raw, Semiprocessed, or Finished Tannery By-products.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from pallets and bales of raw, semiprocessed, or finished tannery by-products (e.g., splits, trimmings, shavings). Consider indoor storage or protection with polyethylene wrapping, tarpaulins, roofed storage, etc. Consider placing materials on an impermeable surface and enclosing or putting berms (or equivalent measures) around the area to prevent stormwater run-on and runoff.

*Z.2.3.2 Material Storage Areas.* Label storage containers of all materials (e.g., specific chemicals, hazardous materials, spent solvents, waste materials) minimize contact of such materials with stormwater.

*Z.2.3.3 Buffing and Shaving Areas.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff with leather dust from buffing and shaving areas. Consider dust collection enclosures, preventive inspection and maintenance programs, or other appropriate preventive measures.

*Z.2.3.4 Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. If these areas are exposed, consider the following (or their equivalents): covering all hides and chemical supplies, diverting drainage to the process sewer, or grade berming or curbing the area to prevent stormwater runoff.

*Z.2.3.5 Outdoor Storage of Contaminated Equipment.* Minimize contact of stormwater with contaminated equipment. Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering equipment, diverting drainage to the process sewer, and cleaning thoroughly prior to storage.

*Z.2.3.6 Waste Management.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from waste storage areas. Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering dumpsters, moving waste management activities indoors, covering waste piles with temporary covering material such as tarpaulins or polyethylene, and minimizing stormwater runoff by enclosing the area or building berms around the area.

### **Z.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

*Z.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.2) Identify in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: processing and storage areas of the beamhouse, tanyard, and re-tan wet finishing and dry finishing operations.

*Z.3.2 Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part III.C.3) Document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (as appropriate): temporary or permanent storage of fresh and brine-cured hides; extraneous hide substances and hair; leather dust, scraps, trimmings, and shavings.

## **Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products.**

### **AA.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector AA apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Fabricated Metal Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AA in Appendix A of the permit.

### **AA.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.**

#### **AA.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures.** (See also Part III.B.1.b.ii)

**AA.2.1.1 Raw Steel Handling Storage.** Minimize the generation of and/or recover and properly manage scrap metals, fines, and iron dust. Include measures for containing materials within storage handling areas.

**AA.2.1.2 Paints and Painting Equipment.** Minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment to stormwater.

- Conduct outdoor painting over a suitable groundcover (i.e., tarp) to capture any residuals.
- Paint mixing, solvent transfer, and equipment clean up operations must be contained, and shall not enter floor or storm drains or the environment.

**AA.2.2 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.** (See also Part III.B.1.b.iv) Ensure that the necessary equipment to implement a cleanup is available to personnel, so that immediate clean-up is possible. The following areas should be addressed

**AA.2.2.1 Metal Fabricating Areas.** Maintain clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Consider using dry clean-up techniques.

**AA.2.2.2 Storage Areas for Raw Metal.** Keep these areas free of conditions that could cause, or impede appropriate and timely response to, spills or leakage of materials. Consider the following (or their equivalents): maintaining storage areas so that there is easy access in the event of a spill, and labeling stored materials to aid in identifying spill contents.

**AA.2.2.3 Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas.** Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from storage areas for metal working fluids.

**AA.2.2.4 Cleaners and Rinse Water.** Control and clean up spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners, control sand buildup and disbursement from sand-blasting operations, and prevent exposure of recyclable wastes. Substitute environmentally benign cleaners when possible.

**AA.2.2.5 Lubricating Oil and Hydraulic Fluid Operations.** Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from lubricating oil and hydraulic fluid operations. Consider using monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control leaks and overflows. Consider installing perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or equivalent measures.

**AA.2.2.6 Chemical Storage Areas.** Minimize stormwater contamination and accidental spillage in chemical storage areas. Include a program to inspect containers and identify proper disposal methods.

**AA.2.2.7 Blasting Operations.** Capture airborne particles by performing operations inside permanent structures or temporary protective measures such as drop cloths and shrouding secured around the activity. A suitable ground cover (i.e., tarp, rubber mat) should be placed under activity area in order to collect any debris, followed by proper disposal, to minimize potential to minimize stormwater contamination.

AA.2.3 *Spills and Leaks*. (See also Part III.C.3.c) In your spill prevention and response procedures, required by Part III.B.1.b.iv, pay attention to the following materials (at a minimum): chromium, toluene, pickle liquor, sulfuric acid, zinc and other water priority chemicals, and hazardous chemicals and wastes.

**AA.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

AA.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map*. (See also Part III.C.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: raw metal storage areas; finished metal storage areas; scrap disposal collection sites; equipment storage areas; retention and detention basins; temporary and permanent diversion dikes or berms; right-of-way or perimeter diversion devices; sediment traps and barriers; processing areas, including outside painting areas; wood preparation; recycling; and raw material storage.

AA.3.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources*. (See also Part III.C.3) Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: loading and unloading operations for paints, chemicals, and raw materials; outdoor storage activities for raw materials, paints, empty containers, corn cobs, chemicals, and scrap metals; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities such as grinding, cutting, degreasing, buffing, and brazing; onsite waste disposal practices for spent solvents, sludge, pickling baths, shavings, ingot pieces, and refuse and waste piles.

**AA.4 Additional Inspection Requirements**

AA.4.1 *Inspections*. (See also Part V.A) At a minimum, include the following areas in all inspections: raw metal storage areas, finished product storage areas, material and chemical storage areas, recycling areas, loading and unloading areas, equipment storage areas, paint areas, and vehicle fueling and maintenance areas.

AA.4.2 *Comprehensive Site Inspections*. (See also Part V.A) As part of your inspection, also inspect areas associated with the storage of raw metals, spent solvents and chemicals storage areas, outdoor paint areas, and drainage from roof. Potential pollutants include chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel, and related materials.

**AA.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.**

**Table 9 - Sector AA Benchmarks (Fabricated Metal Products)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc <sup>1</sup>	0.12	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup> The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, you must determine the hardness of the receiving water per Appendix C.

## **Sector AB – Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery Facilities.**

### **AB.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector AB apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AB in Appendix A of the permit.

### **AB.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

*Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.2) Identify in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations.

## **Sector AC –Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods.**

### **AC.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

No additional requirements apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that manufacture Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical goods as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Appendix A of the permit.

## **Sector AD.a – Department of Public Works and Highway Maintenance Facilities.**

### **AD.a.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements are for the fleet and equipment maintenance at Public Works and Highway Maintenance Operations in Sector AD.a apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Department of Public Works and Highway Maintenance facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AD.a in Appendix A of the permit.

### **AD.a.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the requirements listed for Sector P - Land Transportation and Warehousing.



## **Sector AD.b – School Bus Maintenance Facilities.**

### **AD.b.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector AD.b apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from School Bus Maintenance facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AD.b in Appendix A of the permit.

### **AD.b.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the requirements listed for Sector P - Land Transportation and Warehousing.

## **Sector AD – Stormwater Discharges Designated by the Department as Requiring Permits.**

### **AD.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

Sector AD is used to provide permit coverage for facilities designated by the Department as needing a stormwater permit, and any discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity that do not meet the description of an industrial activity covered by Sectors A-AC.

*AD.1 Eligibility for Permit Coverage.* Because this sector is primarily intended for use by discharges designated by the Department as needing a stormwater permit (which is an atypical circumstance), and your facility may or may not normally be discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity, you must obtain the Department's written permission to use this permit prior to submitting an NOI. If you are authorized to use this permit, you will still be required to ensure that your discharges meet the basic eligibility provisions in Part I of this permit.

### **AD.2 Sector-Specific Benchmarks and Effluent Limits. (See also Part V of the permit.)**

The Department will establish any additional monitoring and reporting requirements for your facility prior to authorizing you to be covered by this permit. Additional monitoring requirements would be based on the nature of activities at your facility and your stormwater discharges.

Appendix E:  
Definitions, Abbreviations and Acronyms

**Accounting Guidance** – ‘Accounting for Stormwater Wasteload Allocations and Impervious Acres Treated’ dated June 2011, or its successor. This document may be found on the Department’s Stormwater Management Program website or with this website link [http://bit.ly/MDE\\_Accounting\\_Guidance](http://bit.ly/MDE_Accounting_Guidance), under Maryland’s Stormwater Management Program. Industrial facilities may not consider section 9 of that document “Alternative BMPs for Consideration”, which were alternative BMPs recommended by Maryland’s NPDES municipalities for further examination by the Department.

**Action Area** – all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities, and not merely the immediate area involved in these discharges and activities.

**BAT** – Best Available Technology Economically Achievable

**Best Management Practices (BMPs)** – schedules of activities, practices (and prohibitions of practices), structures, vegetation, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. See 40 CFR 122.2.

**BOD5** – Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day test)

**BPJ** – Best Professional Judgment

**BPT** – Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available

**CERCLA** – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

**CFR** - Code of Federal Regulations

**COD** – Chemical Oxygen Demand

**Co-located Industrial Activities** – Any industrial activities, excluding your primary industrial activity(ies), located on-site that are defined by the stormwater regulations at 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi). An activity at a facility is not considered co-located if the activity, when considered separately, does not meet the description of a category of industrial activity covered by the stormwater regulations or identified by the SIC code list in Appendix A.

**COMAR** - Code of Maryland Regulations

**Control Measure** – refers to any BMP or other method (including narrative effluent limitations) used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State.

**CWA** – Clean Water Act (or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq)

**Department** - the Maryland Department of the Environment. Unless stated otherwise, all submissions to the Department shall be directed to the attention of the Wastewater Permits Program.

**Design Manual** - the updated stormwater management principles, methods and practices found in the “Maryland Stormwater Design Manual, Volumes I & II (Design Manual)”, which serves as the Department’s guide for stormwater management principles, methods, and practices for new development, redevelopment, retrofits and restoration. Modifications were made to the Design Manual in 2009, to include Environmental Site Design (ESD) in addition to the established Best Management Practices (BMPs). The latest edition of the Design Manual is available on the Department’s Stormwater Management Program website or with this website link [http://bit.ly/MDE\\_Design\\_Manual](http://bit.ly/MDE_Design_Manual).

**Discharge** – when used without qualification, means the "discharge of a pollutant." See 40 CFR 122.2.

**Discharge of a pollutant** – any addition of any “pollutant” or combination of pollutants to “waters of this State” from any “point source,” or any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the “contiguous zone” or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being

used as a means of transportation. This includes additions of pollutants into waters of this State from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works. See 40 CFR 122.2.

**Discharge-related activities** – activities that cause, contribute to, or result in stormwater and allowable non-stormwater point source discharges, and measures such as the siting, construction and operation of BMPs to control, reduce, or prevent pollution in the discharges.

**DMR** – Discharge Monitoring Report

**Effluent limitation** - any restriction or prohibition that:

1. Is established under federal law or a law of this State;
2. Specifies quantities, rates or concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, or other constituents that are discharged into the waters of this State;
3. Includes:
  - a. Parameters for the discharge of toxic and nontoxic substances, and
  - b. Standards of performance for new sources.

**Effluent Limitations Guideline (ELG)** – defined in 40 CFR § 122.2 as a regulation published by the Administrator under section 304(b) of CWA to adopt or revise effluent limitations.

**EPA** – U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

**EPA Approved or Established Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)** – “EPA Approved TMDLs” are those that are developed by a State and approved by EPA. “EPA Established TMDLs” are those that are developed by EPA.

**Existing Discharger** – an operator applying for coverage under this permit for discharges authorized previously under an NPDES general or individual permit.

**Facility or Activity** – any NPDES “point source” (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the NPDES program. See 40 CFR 122.2.

**General permit** - a State discharge permit issued for a class of dischargers.

**Grab sample** - an individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes. Grab samples for pH shall be analyzed within 15 minutes of sample collection.

**Groundwater** - underground water in a zone of saturation.

**Hardness Dependent** - refers to benchmark values for some metals that are determined as a function of hardness (in units of mg/L) in water. For these parameters, permittees whose discharges exceed the lowest benchmark level of the metal must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix C), to identify the benchmark value applicable to their facility.

**Hazardous Materials or Hazardous Substances or Hazardous or Toxic Waste** – for the purposes of this permit, any liquid, solid, or contained gas that contain properties that are dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or the environment. See also 40 CFR §261.2.

**Impaired Water** (or “**Water Quality Impaired Water**”) – a body of water identified by the Department or EPA pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act as not meeting applicable State water quality standards (these waters are called “water quality limited segments” under 40 CFR 30.2(j)). Impaired waters include both waters with approved or established TMDLs, and those for which a TMDL has not yet been approved or established. Impaired waters compilations are included in Maryland’s most current List of Impaired Surface Waters as Category 4a, 4b, 4c or 5 waterbodies.

**Impervious surface** - any surface that does not allow stormwater to infiltrate into the ground, including any area that is paved or used for vehicular storage or traffic, building rooftops, sidewalks, driveways, etc. The surfaces considered impervious for nutrient reduction requirements are further specified in Part III.A of the

permit.

**Industrial Activity** – the 10 categories of industrial activities included in the definition of “stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity” as defined below and in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi).

**Industrial Stormwater** – stormwater runoff from industrial activity.

**Infeasible** – there is a site-specific constraint making it not technologically possible, or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices, to achieve the required control measures on-site. The burden is on the permittee to demonstrate to the permitting authority that the requirement is infeasible.

**Leachate** – liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

**Measured flow** - any method of liquid volume measurement; the accuracy of which has been previously demonstrated in engineering practice, or for which a relationship to absolute volume has been obtained.

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

**MGD** – Million Gallons per Day

**MSDS** – Material Safety Data Sheet

**MSGP** – EPA’s Multi-Sector General Permit

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

1. Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States;
2. Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
3. Which is not a combined sewer; and
4. Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(4) and (b)(7).

**Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)** – in Maryland we have several MS4 NPDES Permits. The following are a summary of how they are broken down by size. For a full listing and explanation, visit the Department website for “Maryland’s NPDES Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permits” or at this link [http://bit.ly/MDE\\_MS4](http://bit.ly/MDE_MS4).

- Phase I MS4s are for large jurisdictions, which are municipalities with populations of greater than 250,000, and medium jurisdictions, which are municipalities with populations between 100,000 and 250,000. The large Phase I MS4 jurisdictions are Anne Arundel County, Baltimore County, Baltimore City, Montgomery County, and Prince George’s County. The medium Phase I MS4 jurisdictions are Carroll County, Charles County, Frederick County, Harford County, and Howard County. One statewide MS4 under this category has been issued to the State Highway Administration.
- Phase II MS4s include smaller jurisdictions or approximately 60 cities and towns in Maryland with populations greater than 1,000. They also include State and Federal facilities.

**NetDMR** – a national tool for regulated Clean Water Act permittees to submit discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) electronically via a secure Internet application to U.S. EPA through the Environmental Information Exchange Network. NetDMR allows participants to discontinue mailing in hard copy forms under 40 CFR 122.41 and 403.12.

**New Discharger** – a facility from which there is a discharge, that did not commence the discharge at a particular site prior to August 13, 1979, which is not a new source, and which has never received a finally effective NPDES permit for discharges at that site. See 40 CFR 122.2.

**New Source** – any source, the construction of which is commenced after the publication by the EPA of proposed regulations prescribing a standard of performance which will be applicable to the source if the standard is promulgated.

**New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)** – technology-based standards for facilities that qualify as new sources under 40 CFR 122.2 and 40 CFR 122.29.

**No exposure** – all industrial materials or activities are protected by a storm-resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff. See 40 CFR 122.26(g).

**Non-Stormwater Discharges** – discharges that do not originate from storm events. They can include, but are not limited to, discharges of process water, air conditioner condensate, noncontact cooling water, pavement wash water, external building washdown, irrigation water, or uncontaminated ground water or spring water.

**Notice of Intent (NOI)** – the form (electronic or paper) required for authorization of coverage under a General Permit.

**Notice of Termination (NOT)** – the form (electronic or paper) required for terminating coverage under a Permit.

**NPDES** – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

**NRC** – National Response Center

**NSPS** – New Source Performance Standard

**NTU** – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

**Operator** – that person or those persons with responsibility for the management and performance of each facility.

**Operator** – any entity with a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity that meets either of the following two criteria:

1. The entity has operational control over industrial activities, including the ability to make modifications to those activities; or
2. The entity has day-to-day operational control of activities at a facility necessary to ensure compliance with the permit (e.g., the entity is authorized to direct workers at a facility to carry out activities required by the permit).

**Outfall** – locations where collected and concentrated stormwater flows are discharged from the facility, including pipes, ditches, swales, and other structures that transport stormwater.

**Owner** - a person who has a legal interest in the facility or in the property on which the facility is located, or the owner's agent.

**Permittee** - the person holding a permit issued by the Department, or authorized for coverage under a general permit by the department.

**Person** – an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State or Federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof. See 40 CFR 122.2.

**Point source** – any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, large animal feeding operation, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are, or may be, discharged.

**Pollutant** – dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste discharged into water. See 40 CFR 122.2.

**Pollutant of concern** – A pollutant which causes or contributes to a violation of a water quality standard, including a pollutant which is identified as causing an impairment in a state's 303(d) list.

**Pollution** – means any contamination or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties of any waters of this State, including a change in temperature, taste, color, turbidity, or odor of the waters or the discharge or deposit of any organic matter, harmful organism, or liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive, or other substance into any waters of this State that will render the waters harmful, or detrimental, to:

- (a) Public health, safety, or welfare;
- (b) Domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other legitimate beneficial uses;
- (c) Livestock, wild animals, birds; or
- (d) Fish or other aquatic life.

**POTW** – Publicly Owned Treatment Works

**Primary industrial activity** – includes any activities performed on-site which are (1) identified by the facility's primary SIC code; or (2) included in the narrative descriptions of 122.26(b)(14)(i), (iv), (v), or (vii), and (ix). [For co-located activities covered by multiple SIC codes, it is recommended that the primary industrial determination be based on the value of receipts or revenues or, if such information is not available for a particular facility, the number of employees or production rate for each process may be compared. The operation that generates the most revenue or employs the most personnel is the operation in which the facility is primarily engaged. In situations where the vast majority of on-site activity falls within one SIC code, that activity may be the primary industrial activity.] Narrative descriptions in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) identified above include: (i) activities subject to stormwater effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards; (iv) hazardous waste treatment storage, or disposal facilities including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); (v) landfills, land application sites and open dumps that receive or have received industrial wastes; (vii) steam electric power generating facilities; and (ix) sewage treatment works with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more.

**Proprietary Practices** – Stormwater controls approved through the Department's Review Process for New Technologies as described in the Department's 2005 Proprietary Stormwater Practice Guidance titled "Facts about ...Maryland's Stormwater Program & Proprietary Practices" found on the Departments website or at this link [http://bit.ly/MDE\\_Proprietary\\_Practices](http://bit.ly/MDE_Proprietary_Practices).

**Qualified Personnel** – Qualified personnel are those who possess the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities that could impact stormwater quality at your facility, and who can also evaluate the effectiveness of control measures.

**RCRA** – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

**Reportable Quantity Release** – a release of a hazardous substance at or above the established legal threshold that requires emergency notification. Refer to 40 CFR Parts 110, 117, and 302 for complete definitions and reportable quantities for which notification is required.

**Restoration of Impervious Surfaces** – Treatment of untreated impervious surfaces with structural or non-structural stormwater management practices based upon designs that treat the volume from one inch of rainfall. Approved practices for industrial sites are identified in Part III.A of the permit.

**RQ** – Reportable Quantity



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

**Runoff coefficient** – the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at the conveyance as runoff. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(11).

**Run-on** - water from outside the industrial stormwater area that flows into the area. Run-on includes stormwater from rainfall or the melting of snow or ice that falls directly on the unit, as well as the water that drains from adjoining areas.

**SARA** – Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

**Section 313 water priority chemical** - a chemical or chemical categories that: 1) are listed at 40 CFR 372.65 pursuant to Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, also titled the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986; 2) are present at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to SARA Title III, Section 313 reporting requirements; and 3) that meet at least one of the following criteria: (i) are listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR 122 on either Table II (organic priority pollutants), Table III (certain metals, cyanides, and phenols) or Table V (certain toxic pollutants and hazardous substances); (ii) are listed as a hazardous substance pursuant to Section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Clean Water Act at 40 CFR 116.4; or (iii) are pollutants for which EPA has published acute or chronic water quality criteria.

**SIC** – Standard Industrial Classification

**Significant materials** – includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA, commonly known as Superfund; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of Title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharges. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(12).

**Significant spills** - includes, but is not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 110.10 and 40 CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4).

**SPCC** – Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures

**State discharge permit** - the discharge permit issued under the Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 3, Annotated Code of Maryland.

**Stormwater** – stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(13).

**Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity** – a discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff from areas where soil disturbing activities (e.g., clearing, grading, or excavating), construction materials, or equipment storage or maintenance (e.g., fill piles, borrow areas, concrete truck washout, fueling), or other industrial stormwater directly related to the construction process are located. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x) and 40 CFR 122.26(b)(15) .

**Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity** – the discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program under Part 122. For the categories of industries identified in this section, the term includes, but is not limited to, stormwater discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters; sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings;

storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and final products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater. For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities include storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, by-product or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with stormwater drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities include those that are federally, State, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). The term also includes those facilities designated under the provisions of 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v). See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14).

**Stormwater management** – is, as described in the Design Manual, any

1. quantitative control, a system of vegetative and structural measures that control the increased volume and rate of surface runoff caused by man-made changes to the land; and
2. qualitative control, a system of vegetative, structural, and other measures that reduce or eliminate pollutants that might otherwise be carried by runoff.

**Stormwater Team** – the group of individuals responsible for oversight of the development and modifications of the SWPPP, and oversight of compliance with the permit requirements. The individuals on the “Stormwater Team” must be identified in the SWPPP.

**Storm Event** – a precipitation event that results in a measurable amount of precipitation.

**Surface waters** - all waters of this State which are not groundwaters.

**SWPPP** – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

**Tier 2 Waters** – For antidegradation purposes, pursuant to 40 CFR 131.12(a)(2), Tier 2 waters are characterized as having water quality that exceeds the levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water.

**Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)** – A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL includes wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point source discharges; load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources and/or natural background, and must include a margin of safety (MOS) and account for seasonal variations. (See section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR 130.2 and 130.7).

**Treatment of Impervious Surfaces** - Implementing the requirements for stormwater management as prescribed in the Department's “2000 Maryland Stormwater Design Manual, Volumes I & II” or the Design Manual for impervious area. The manual spells out both design and implementation requirements using appropriately sized Best Management Practices or Environmental Site Design, based upon designs that manage on-site the water quality volume (WQv) resulting from the first one inch of rainfall from a 24-hour storm preceded by 48 hours of no measurable precipitation.

**TSDF** – Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facility

**TSS** – Total Suspended Solids

**USGS** – United States Geological Survey

**Wastewater** - any:

1. liquid waste substance derived from industrial, commercial, municipal, residential, agricultural, recreational, or other operations or establishments; and
2. other liquid waste substance containing liquid, gaseous or solid matter and having characteristics that will pollute any waters of the State.

**Water Quality Impaired** – See ‘Impaired Water’.

**Water Quality Standards** – A water quality standard defines the water quality goals of a water body, or portion thereof, by designating the use or uses to be made of the water and by setting criteria necessary to protect the uses. The Department as promulgated in COMAR 26.08.02 (<http://www.dsd.state.md.us/comar/>) and EPA adopt water quality standards to protect public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of the Clean Water Act (See CWA sections 101(a)2 and 303(c)). Water quality standards also include an antidegradation policy. See P.U.D. o. 1 of Jefferson County et al v. Wash Dept of Ecology et al, 511 US 701, 705 (1994).

**Waters of the State** – includes:

1. both surface and underground waters within the boundaries of this State subject to its jurisdiction, including that part of the Atlantic Ocean within the boundaries of this State, the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, and all ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, tidal and nontidal wetlands, public ditches, tax ditches, and public drainage systems within this State, other than those designed and used to collect, convey, or dispose of sanitary sewage; and
2. the flood plain of free-flowing waters determined by the Department of Natural Resources on the basis of the 100-year flood frequency.

**WLA** – Waste Load Allocation

**“You” and “Your”** – as used in this permit are intended to refer to the permittee, the operator, or the discharger as the context indicates and that party’s facility or responsibilities. The use of “you” and “your” refers to a particular facility and not to all facilities operated by a particular entity. For example, “you must submit” means the permittee must submit something for that particular facility. Likewise, “all your discharges” would refer only to discharges at that one facility.

Appendix F:  
Nutrient Reduction Progress Report



## Nutrient Reduction Progress Report (Permit Condition Part III.A.3.b)

**SECTION I: Facility Information**

<b>(A) Facility Name and Address:</b>  <input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <i>Total facility size (acres)</i>	<b>(B) Registration Number:</b>  12-SW- <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
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**(C) Baseline information about facility (as of January 1, 2006 or later)**

<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<i>Total impervious surface area (square feet)</i>
<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<i>Untreated impervious surface area (square feet)</i>
<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<i>Impervious surface area subject to 20% restoration requirement (acres)</i>

<b>(D) Control Measures Selected</b>	<b>Planned completion date</b> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <i>Restored Impervious Surfaces (acres)</i>	
<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <i>Accounting Guidance Practices (acres)</i>	
<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <i>Sediment and Erosion Control (TN lbs/year)</i>	
<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <i>Reduced fertilizer (TN lbs/year)</i>	
<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <i>Reduced nitrogen to achieve benchmarks (TN lbs/year)</i>	
<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <i>Reallocated TN load (TN lbs/year)</i>	
<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <i>Were any of these control measures planned or completed off-site? (Yes or No)</i>	
<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <i>Latest Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation (date)</i>	

**Brief Description of Restoration or other equivalent measures:**

**SECTION II: 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."

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>
<i>Signatory Name/Title: Typed or Printed</i>	<i>Email Address or Phone Number</i>

## **SECTION I: Owner/Operator Information**

- (A) Provide the name, address and size (in acres) of the facility covered under the registration. This should match the information submitted in the NOI or reflect any changes in property size.
- (B) Provide the registration number provided by the Department for your coverage under this permit. This number will start with 12SW, and end with 4 numbers (i.e. 12SW1234).

- (C) This part provides the baseline data for requirements related to impervious surfaces.

**Total impervious surface area** in square feet is determined in Part III.A.2.a of the permit.

**Untreated impervious surface area** in square feet is determined in Part III.A.2.d of the permit.

**Impervious surface area subject to 20% restoration requirement** in acres is determined in Part III.A.2.e of the permit.

- (D) This part provides the update on your restoration activities consistent with Part III.A.1.c or Part III.A.1.d.

- The planned completion date is based on your current best estimate of the restoration requirements of this permit. If all the work is complete, simply use the date of completion.
- The practices listed are the options provided in the permit. Simply indicate here the amount of work under each control measure you have planned or implemented.

**Restored Impervious Surfaces** are control measures in either the Design Manual or Proprietary Practices (Part III.A.1.c.i) you have selected to meet the 20% restoration requirement. This is reported in acres of impervious surface treated.

**Accounting Guidance Practices** are control measures in the Accounting Guidance (Part III.A.1.c.ii) you have selected to meet the 20% restoration requirement. This is reported in acres of impervious surface treated.

**Sediment and Erosion Control** is one of the new equivalent control measures (Part III.A.1.c.iii) you have implemented to meet the requirements of this permit, with the calculated reduction in Total Nitrogen (TN) in lbs/year.

**Reduced fertilizer** is one of the new equivalent control measures (Part III.A.1.c.iii) you have implemented to meet the requirements of this permit, with the calculated reduction in Total Nitrogen (TN) in lbs/year.

**Reduced nitrogen to achieve benchmarks** is one of the new equivalent control measures (Part III.A.1.c.iii) you have implemented to meet the requirements of this permit, with the calculated reduction in Total Nitrogen (TN) in lbs/year.

**Reallocated TN load** is one of the new equivalent control measures (Part III.A.1.c.iii) you have implemented to meet the requirements of this permit, with the calculated reduction in Total Nitrogen (TN) in lbs/year.

**Off-site work** should be acknowledged by indicating Yes if any work was performed off-site to meet the permit requirements, or indicate No if it was all performed at your site. (Part III.A.1.d)

Provide the date of the **Latest Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation** (Part V.A.2)

- Brief description section should be a high level description of tasks related to the remaining surfaces yet to be restored. Include a summary of each area on-site being treated, including the treatment strategy you will employ. Include types of BMPs implemented, and describe any equivalent measures you employed. Confirm if all work was performed at your facility or off-site.
-

- Indicate the last report date Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Report, under Part V.A.2, which includes an evaluation of your restoration BMPs and verifies your maintenance activities.

**SECTION II: Certification**

To be completed by as detailed in Part II.C of the permit. An original signature and date is required. Your contact information is essential so that if the Department has questions they can contact you.

**HOW TO SUBMIT:**

You must ensure that the form is completely filled out. Completed reports should be sent to:  
**Maryland Department of the Environment, Wastewater Permits Program, 1800 Washington Blvd, Ste 455, Baltimore, MD 21230.**

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# ARM Group LLC

Engineers and Scientists

July 28, 2023

Maryland Department of the Environment  
Attn: Mr. Paul Hlavinka  
1800 Washington Blvd.  
Baltimore, Maryland 21230

Re: NOI and Revised SWPPP for  
Maryland General Discharge Permit 20SW  
Prior NPDES Permit No. 12SW0108  
Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste  
Management Facility  
Baltimore County, Maryland  
ARM Project M13141.09

Dear Mr. Hlavinka:

On behalf of Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility (ESL), ARM Group LLC (ARM) is hereby submitting to the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE), the completed NOI for General Discharge Permit 20SW, including an updated SWPPP and SPCC Plans. No fee is included for coverage under the 20SW permit, as ESL is owned and operated by the Baltimore County government.

If you have questions regarding any information covered in this document, please feel free to contact the undersigned at (410) 290-7775.

Respectfully submitted,

ARM Group LLC

Craig Schriener, P.E.  
Project Manager

Attachments:

1. 20SW NOI
2. SWPPP and SPCC (submitted electronically via email)

cc: Nicholas Rodricks – Bureau Chief, Baltimore County Solid Waste

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PRECISE. RESPONSIVE. SOLUTIONS.



**MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT**  
 General Discharge Permit for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with  
 Industrial Activity No. 20-SW  
 Notice of Intent (NOI)

**DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. 20-SW-0000**

**NPDES PERMIT NO. MDR00000**

**SECTION I: Facility Operator Information**

<b>(A) Owner/Operator Name</b>		
<b>Baltimore County Government</b>		
<b>(B) Primary Contact Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	
<b>Nicholas Rodricks</b>	<b>Bureau Chief</b>	
<b>Telephone Number</b>	<b>Email Address</b>	
<b>410-887-2794</b>	nrodricks@baltimorecountymd.gov	
<b>(C) Mailing Address</b>		
<b>Street</b>		
<b>111 West Chesapeake Avenue, Room 225</b>		
<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>ZIP Code</b>
<b>Towson</b>	<b>MD</b>	<b>21204</b>
<b>(D) IRS Employer Identification Number (EIN)</b>	<b>(E) Ownership Type - check below</b>	
<b>52-6000889</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State/Local
<b>(F) Worker's Compensation Insurance:</b>	<b>Insurance Company Name</b>	<b>Policy Number</b>
	<b>Self-Insured</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**SECTION II: Facility Information**

<b>(G) Name of Facility</b>			
<b>Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility</b>			
<b>(H) Facility Address (if different than your mailing address)</b>			
<b>Street</b>			
<b>6259 Days Cove Road</b>			
<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>ZIP Code</b>	<b>County</b>
White Marsh	MD	21162	Baltimore

	<b>Facility #</b>	<b>Receipt #</b>	<b>Date:</b>
<b>For MDE use only:</b>			
<b>PCA 13710</b>	<b>Comp Object 5707</b>	<b>Suffix 406</b>	

**MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT**  
**NOI for Permit No. 20-SW**

Submission of this NOI constitutes notice that the party identified in Section I of this form intends to be authorized by a State/ National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued for discharges from stormwater associated with industrial activities identified in Section II of this form. All information requested must be provided in order to be considered for authorization to discharge under this permit. Instructions are provided at the end of this form.

**SECTION II (continued): Facility Information**

<b>(I)</b> Provide the primary four-digit SIC code that best represents the principal products or activities provided by the facility, and any co-located SIC codes.		
Primary SIC: 4953	Co-located SICs: 2875, 2499	Description of your primary industrial activity: Landfill and Land Application Sites (Subsectors L1 & L2)
<b>(J)</b> Latitude 39.397 (in decimal 611° N degrees)	Longitude -76.395 (in decimal 249° W degrees)	<b>(K)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Check here if you a new discharger.  If not a new discharger, provide the previous registration (e.g., 12SW1234) <b>12SW0108</b>
<b>(L)</b> Total property size 375 (in acres)	<b>(M)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if your facility is inactive and unstaffed.	
<b>(N)</b> Identify the 8 digit identifier(s) and name(s) of the receiving water(s). 02130802 , Lower Gunpowder Falls 02130803 , Bird River		
Identify which of these impairments have been identified for the receiving water(s). (Category 4a, 4b, 4c, or 5 waterbodies)	<input type="checkbox"/> Bacteria <input type="checkbox"/> Biological <input type="checkbox"/> Ions <input type="checkbox"/> Metals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nutrients <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PCBs	<input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides <input type="checkbox"/> pH <input type="checkbox"/> Stream Modifications <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sediments <input type="checkbox"/> Toxics <input type="checkbox"/> Trash
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Check here if your facility is required to preform impaired water monitoring based on your selection above.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Check here if any of the receiving water(s) are listed as high quality (Tier 2)		
Check if stream is protected for <input type="checkbox"/> Use III <input type="checkbox"/> Use IV		
Identify your local MS4 jurisdiction or N/A if your facility is not within an MS4: N/A		

**SECTION III: Restoration**

<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>(O)</b> Check here if your facility is subject to the Chesapeake Bay Restoration Requirements.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Check here if you failed to complete restoration under your previous authorization (12SW).
<b>(P)</b> If you are subject to Chesapeake Bay Restoration Requirements, provide these 3 values:	
Total impervious surface area (square feet) .....	<input type="text"/>
Untreated impervious surface area (in square feet) .....	<input type="text"/>
Impervious surface area subject to 20% restoration requirement (in acres)	<input type="text"/>

**MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT**  
 NOI for Permit No. 20-SW

**SECTION IV: Discharge Information**

Use the table in the instructions to choose the appropriate benchmarks and effluent limitations that apply for the stormwater discharges at each of the outfalls at your facility and fill out the information in the table below:

**Outfalls Information: (Attach a separate list if necessary)**

Indicate here if the discharge is to Salt  or Fresh  water.

List all of outfalls from your facility. Each outfall must be identified by a unique 3-digit ID (e.g. 001, 002).		Benchmark Table(s)						
<b>Outfall ID</b>	<b>001</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> A-1	<input type="checkbox"/> C-2	<input type="checkbox"/> F-1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> L-1	<input type="checkbox"/> S-1		
Latitude (decimal)	39.388139	<input type="checkbox"/> A-2	<input type="checkbox"/> C-3	<input type="checkbox"/> F-2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> L-2	<input type="checkbox"/> U-1		
Longitude (decimal)	-76.389187	<input type="checkbox"/> A-3	<input type="checkbox"/> C-4	<input type="checkbox"/> F-3	<input type="checkbox"/> M-1	<input type="checkbox"/> U-2		
* Identical Outfalls		<input type="checkbox"/> A-4	<input type="checkbox"/> D-1	<input type="checkbox"/> F-4	<input type="checkbox"/> N-1	<input type="checkbox"/> Y-1		
		<input type="checkbox"/> B-1	<input type="checkbox"/> E-1	<input type="checkbox"/> I-1	<input type="checkbox"/> Q-1	<input type="checkbox"/> AA-1		
		<input type="checkbox"/> C-1	<input type="checkbox"/> E-2	<input type="checkbox"/> K-2	<input type="checkbox"/> R-1	<input type="checkbox"/> AD-A-1		<input type="checkbox"/> AD-D-1
<b>Outfall ID</b>	<b>002</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> A-1	<input type="checkbox"/> C-2	<input type="checkbox"/> F-1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> L-1	<input type="checkbox"/> S-1		
Latitude (decimal)	39.397456	<input type="checkbox"/> A-2	<input type="checkbox"/> C-3	<input type="checkbox"/> F-2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> L-2	<input type="checkbox"/> U-1		
Longitude (decimal)	-76.391975	<input type="checkbox"/> A-3	<input type="checkbox"/> C-4	<input type="checkbox"/> F-3	<input type="checkbox"/> M-1	<input type="checkbox"/> U-2		
* Identical Outfalls		<input type="checkbox"/> A-4	<input type="checkbox"/> D-1	<input type="checkbox"/> F-4	<input type="checkbox"/> N-1	<input type="checkbox"/> Y-1		
		<input type="checkbox"/> B-1	<input type="checkbox"/> E-1	<input type="checkbox"/> I-1	<input type="checkbox"/> Q-1	<input type="checkbox"/> AA-1		
		<input type="checkbox"/> C-1	<input type="checkbox"/> E-2	<input type="checkbox"/> K-2	<input type="checkbox"/> R-1	<input type="checkbox"/> AD-A-1		<input type="checkbox"/> AD-D-1
<b>Outfall ID</b>	<b>003</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> A-1	<input type="checkbox"/> C-2	<input type="checkbox"/> F-1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> L-1	<input type="checkbox"/> S-1		
Latitude (decimal)	39.390959	<input type="checkbox"/> A-2	<input type="checkbox"/> C-3	<input type="checkbox"/> F-2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> L-2	<input type="checkbox"/> U-1		
Longitude (decimal)	-76.384957	<input type="checkbox"/> A-3	<input type="checkbox"/> C-4	<input type="checkbox"/> F-3	<input type="checkbox"/> M-1	<input type="checkbox"/> U-2		
* Identical Outfalls		<input type="checkbox"/> A-4	<input type="checkbox"/> D-1	<input type="checkbox"/> F-4	<input type="checkbox"/> N-1	<input type="checkbox"/> Y-1		
		<input type="checkbox"/> B-1	<input type="checkbox"/> E-1	<input type="checkbox"/> I-1	<input type="checkbox"/> Q-1	<input type="checkbox"/> AA-1		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-1	<input type="checkbox"/> E-2	<input type="checkbox"/> K-2	<input type="checkbox"/> R-1	<input type="checkbox"/> AD-A-1		<input type="checkbox"/> AD-D-1
<b>Outfall ID</b>	<b>004</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> A-1	<input type="checkbox"/> C-2	<input type="checkbox"/> F-1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> L-1	<input type="checkbox"/> S-1		
Latitude (decimal)	39.389149	<input type="checkbox"/> A-2	<input type="checkbox"/> C-3	<input type="checkbox"/> F-2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> L-2	<input type="checkbox"/> U-1		
Longitude (decimal)	-76.387404	<input type="checkbox"/> A-3	<input type="checkbox"/> C-4	<input type="checkbox"/> F-3	<input type="checkbox"/> M-1	<input type="checkbox"/> U-2		
* Identical Outfalls		<input type="checkbox"/> A-4	<input type="checkbox"/> D-1	<input type="checkbox"/> F-4	<input type="checkbox"/> N-1	<input type="checkbox"/> Y-1		
		<input type="checkbox"/> B-1	<input type="checkbox"/> E-1	<input type="checkbox"/> I-1	<input type="checkbox"/> Q-1	<input type="checkbox"/> AA-1		
		<input type="checkbox"/> C-1	<input type="checkbox"/> E-2	<input type="checkbox"/> K-2	<input type="checkbox"/> R-1	<input type="checkbox"/> AD-A-1		<input type="checkbox"/> AD-D-1
<b>Outfall ID</b>	<b>005</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> A-1	<input type="checkbox"/> C-2	<input type="checkbox"/> F-1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> L-1	<input type="checkbox"/> S-1		
Latitude (decimal)	39.392028	<input type="checkbox"/> A-2	<input type="checkbox"/> C-3	<input type="checkbox"/> F-2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> L-2	<input type="checkbox"/> U-1		
Longitude (decimal)	-76.383985	<input type="checkbox"/> A-3	<input type="checkbox"/> C-4	<input type="checkbox"/> F-3	<input type="checkbox"/> M-1	<input type="checkbox"/> U-2		
* Identical Outfalls		<input type="checkbox"/> A-4	<input type="checkbox"/> D-1	<input type="checkbox"/> F-4	<input type="checkbox"/> N-1	<input type="checkbox"/> Y-1		
		<input type="checkbox"/> B-1	<input type="checkbox"/> E-1	<input type="checkbox"/> I-1	<input type="checkbox"/> Q-1	<input type="checkbox"/> AA-1		
		<input type="checkbox"/> C-1	<input type="checkbox"/> E-2	<input type="checkbox"/> K-2	<input type="checkbox"/> R-1	<input type="checkbox"/> AD-A-1		<input type="checkbox"/> AD-D-1

**MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT**  
**NOI for Permit No. 20-SW**

**SECTION V: Environmental Justice and Climate Change Considerations**

<input type="checkbox"/>	(Q) Check here if your facility is located within a census tract with an EJScore >=0.76.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Check here if your operations are within the Base Flood Elevation (BFE).

**SECTION VI: Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Monitoring**

The 20-SW permit does require you to evaluate and implement specific control measures and effluent limits. It requires you to perform quarterly visual monitoring, may include numeric limits, benchmark monitoring and reporting for specific industrial sectors. It requires you to update your SWPPP to encompass the new controls required and provide this in conjunction with your NOI, and then keep an updated SWPPP onsite.

(R) Has the SWPPP been prepared in advance of filing this NOI, as required?  Yes  No

(S) Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Primary Contact (if different than section I.B)

Name	Brooke Zibell	
Title	Pollution Control Analyst I	
Telephone Number	Email Address	bzibell@baltimorecountymd.gov
443-862-6146		
SWPPP Delivery Method (URL, email, etc.)	Email	

**SECTION VII: Chemical Additives**

(T) Will you use chemical additives?  Yes Will you use cationic chemical additives?  Yes

The use of any cationic chemical additives, that will mix with stormwater or that might otherwise become part of the effluent discharged, is prohibited without prior approval. To obtain approval, refer submit a signed *Request for Cationic Chemical Additive Form* and refer to the *Use of Treatment Chemicals Guidance Document* for further requirements.

**SECTION VIII: Permit Fee Selection**


<u>Annual Payment</u> – Select this fee structure if you prefer to pay annually. The first \$120 annual payment shall be submitted with this NOI and then paid annually by July 1 thereafter.	\$120	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>One-Time Payment</u> – Select this fee structure if you prefer to pay one-time for the term of the permit (until January 31, 2028). Additional annual fees may apply after that time, if the permit is administratively extended. Send check for this amount with this completed NOI.	\$550	<input type="checkbox"/>
Select this if you are State or Local Government.	No Fee	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT**  
**NOI for Permit No. 20-SW**

**SECTION IX: Certification**

To be completed by a responsible corporate officer, proprietor, general partner, principal executive officer, or ranking elected official or their duly authorized representative, as detailed in Part II.C of the permit.

*"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly 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."*

Signature/Certifier	Date
	<b>7/24/23</b>

Signatory Name/Title: Typed or Printed	Telephone Number
Nicholas Rodricks/Bureau Chief	410-887-2794

NOI Preparer (Complete if NOI was prepared by someone other than the certifier)

**Prepared by:** Craig P. Schriener

Telephone Number	Email Address
410-290-7775	cschriener@armgroup.net

**Submit completed form and FEE (payable to Maryland Department of the Environment) to:**  
**Maryland Department of the Environment, P.O. Box 2057, Baltimore, MD 21203-2057**

**MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT**  
**NOI for Permit No. 20-SW, NPDES PERMIT NO. MDR0**  
**FORM INSTRUCTIONS**

**WHO MUST FILE**

The operator of a facility that is requesting to discharge water from stormwater associated with industrial activity must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to obtain coverage under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Discharge Permit No. 20-SW. If you have a question about whether you need this permit or any NPDES permit, contact the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE), Wastewater Permits Program, at 410-537-3323.

Submission of this NOI constitutes notice that the party identified in Section I of this form intends to be authorized by a State/ NPDES permit issued for stormwater discharges from industrial facilities identified in Section II of this form. Authorization to discharge begins upon notification of registration by MDE. The permit is available using this link <https://mdewwp.page.link/ISW> or via MDE's website.

**SECTION I: Owner/Operator Information**

- (A) Provide the legal name of the person, firm, public organization, or other entity that operates the industrial facility described in Section II of this application. An operator of a facility is a legal entity that controls the operation of the facility.
- (B) Provide the name of the Primary Contact; title of Primary Contact; Primary Contact phone number; Primary Contact e-mail address.
- (C) Provide the primary facility contact mailing address; city; state; zip. All correspondence will be sent to this address.
- (D) Provide the IRS Employer Identification Number (EIN).
- (E) Identify whether the owner/operator is private, federal or state/local government.
- (F) Provide worker's compensation insurance information for the facility identified in this section of the application.

**SECTION II: Facility Information**

- (G) Provide the name of facility – enter "same" if the name does not differ from the information in Section I(A).
- (H) Provide the physical address; city; state; zip – enter "same" if the address does not differ from the information in Section I(C); Provide the County where the facility is located. If this is a contiguous system spanning multiple counties or cities, list all county or city associated with mailing address.
- (I) Provide the primary and any co-located four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code describing the facility. Also provide a short written explanation of the industrial process category (e.g., scrap recycling of automobiles). The current Department of Labor's - Occupation, Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) website <http://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sicsearch.html> provides a detailed written description of SIC codes.
- (J) Provide latitude and longitude of the discharge/outfalls requesting to be permitted. To obtain coordinates, you may use a GPS to find location within your site. There are internet options that you can also use, such as Google's Tool. A step by step method can be found at this URL: <https://mdewwp.page.link/FindGPS>. We require the coordinates be in degrees decimal. An example of this for Maryland Department of the Environment at 1800 Washington Blvd, Baltimore, MD would be latitude of 39.276027, longitude of - 76.644779.
- (K) Identify if you are a new discharger, or previously covered under another permit. Identify any previously obtained NPDES permit (general or individual) for your stormwater discharges. If applicable, include the permit number. (e.g., 12SW1234 general permit or 12DP1234 individual permit, where 1234 was the unique 4 digit designation for your coverage).
- (L) Provide the total property size at the address, including both the industrial and non-industrial portions of your property (e.g., 2 acres).
- (M) Indicate whether your facility is currently inactive and unstaffed (Part V.A.4 of the permit). Note that if your facility becomes inactive and unstaffed during the permit term, you must notify the Department immediately.
- (N) This section is to verify information about where the stormwater is discharged. Identify the name(s) and 8 digit identifier of the receiving stream or water (e.g., Gwynns Falls 02130905), using the Department's "FindMyWatershed" tool at this link <https://mdewwp.page.link/MDWatershedMap>. When using they "FindMyWatershed" tool type in your address, and then place your mouse at your discharge points and left-click to bring up the identifier and receiving water.

To verify if receiving waters are impaired (Category 4a, 4b, 4c, or 5 water bodies), use the Departments "Integrated Report Water Quality Assessment Maps" at this link <https://mdewwp.page.link/MDIRMap> and

**MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT**  
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**FORM INSTRUCTIONS**

review each of the impairments provided on that website (bacteria, biological, ions, metals, nutrients, PCBs, pesticides, pH, stream modifications, sediments, toxics or trash) for your facility location. When looking at each of the maps, you can use the Legend Button on the upper right side of the map to identify what each color or shading means.

To verify if the receiving waters are designated as high quality waters, use the Department's "Tier 2" tools at this link <https://mdewwp.page.link/Tier2Map> to locate your facility location and identify if the stream or catchment are categorized as Tier 2. The "Tier 2" tools have shaded areas that indicate where waters are designated as high quality or Tier 2 waters.

To verify whether your receiving stream is a Use III or Use IV, use the Department's "Designated Use" map at this link <https://mdewwp.page.link/MDUseMap>.

If your facility discharges to a municipal storm sewer system (MS4), you are required to contact the jurisdiction. Local storm sewer systems under NPDES permits are listed at: <https://mdewwp.page.link/MDMS4s>. If you are uncertain of the MS4 operator, contact your local government department of public works for that information.

**SECTION III: Restoration**

- (O) Confirm if your facility is subject to the Chesapeake Bay Restoration Requirements (see below). You must comply with the Chesapeake Bay Restoration Requirements (Part III.A of the permit) if you meet ALL of these criteria: your facility is within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed; your facility is 5 acres or greater in size; any portion of your facility is located within a Phase I or Phase II municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) jurisdiction; and your facility is not owned by or leased from an entity that is permitted as an MS4.

If you failed to complete restoration in the timeline provided under your previous authorization (12SW). You must contact MDE's compliance program to receive a consent order prior to being registered under the 20SW

**To determine if your property is in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed**, you can use the results from your assessment above or using the Department's "FindMyWatershed" tool at this link <https://mdewwp.page.link/MDWatershedMap>. Although most of the state is in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed, there are exceptions on the western and eastern sides of the state. The exceptions in western Maryland are those that drain to the Youghiogheny River (eight digit codes 05020201 and 05020202), including Deep Creek Lake (05020203), and areas that drain to the Casselman River (05020204). The exceptions in eastern Maryland are areas that drain to the Christina River (02130607), Isle of Wight Bay (02130103), Assawoman Bay (02130102), Newport Bay (02130105), Chincoteague Bay (02130106), or Sinepuxent Bay (02130104) and areas that drain directly to the Atlantic Ocean (02130101).

Whether you are within the MS4 jurisdiction (e.g. it is located in Frederick County) can be verified by contacting your local government or the Department if you are unsure.

Facilities owned by or leased from an entity that is permitted as an MS4 will perform restoration through the MS4 permit and are therefore not required to do additional work under this permit.

The second question indicates whether restoration was complete under the previous permit. If it wasn't the Department will need to verify if you are meeting the requirements through trading or a consent order. This may delay processing.

- (P) These three values are part of the calculations required in the permit, for those who are subject to the Chesapeake Bay Restoration Requirements.
- Total impervious surface area in square feet is determined in the permit Part III.A.2.a.
  - Untreated impervious surface area in square feet is determined in the permit Part III.A.2.d.
  - Impervious surface area subject to 20% restoration requirement in acres is determined in the Part III.A.2.e.



**MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT**  
**NOI for Permit No. 20-SW, NPDES PERMIT NO. MDR00**  
**FORM INSTRUCTIONS**

**SECTION IV: Discharge Information**

Depending on your industrial activities, your facility may be subject to benchmarks or federal effluent limitation guidelines which include additional effluent limits and monitoring requirements for your facility. Review the summary table below in order to check the appropriate box(es) in the table in section IV where you must provide information for each of the outfalls on site. If there are any substantially identical outfalls, indicate it in the table by listing the outfall ID(s) in the appropriate box. Some Subsectors have different requirements for discharges into saltwater. To see if your facility discharges into fresh or salt water see COMAR 26.08.03.03-1.

Discharge Type	Table*
SUBSECTOR A1 BENCHMARKS (GENERAL SAWMILLS AND PLANING MILLS FOR SIC 2421)	A-1
SUBSECTOR A2 BENCHMARKS (WOOD PRESERVING FOR SIC 2491)	A-2
SUBSECTOR A3 BENCHMARKS (LOG STORAGE AND HANDLING FOR SIC 2411)	A-3
SUBSECTOR A4 BENCHMARKS (SPECIAL PRODUCTS SAWMILLS, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED AND WOOD PRODUCTS FACILITIES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED FOR SIC 2426 AND 2499)	A-4
SUBSECTOR B1 BENCHMARKS (PAPERBOARD MILLS FOR SIC CODE 2631)	B-1
SUBSECTOR C1 BENCHMARKS (AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS FOR SIC 2873-2879)	C-1
SUBSECTOR C2 (INDUSTRIAL INORGANIC CHEMICALS FOR SIC 2812-2819) BENCHMARKS	C-2
SUBSECTOR C3 (SOAPS, DETERGENTS, COSMETICS AND PERFUMES FOR SIC 2841 – 2844) BENCHMARKS	C-3
SUBSECTOR C4 (PLASTICS, SYNTHETICS, AND RESINS FOR SIC 2821-2824) BENCHMARKS	C-4
SUBSECTOR D1 BENCHMARKS (ASPHALT PAVING AND ROOFING MATERIALS SIC 2951, 2952)	D-1
SUBSECTOR E1 BENCHMARKS (CLAY PRODUCT MANUFACTURERS SIC 3251-3259, 3261-3269)	E-1
SUBSECTOR E2 BENCHMARKS (CONCRETE AND GYPSUM PRODUCT MANUFACTURERS SIC 3271-3275)	E-2
SUBSECTOR F1 BENCHMARKS (STEEL WORKS, BLAST FURNACES, AND ROLLING AND FINISHING MILLS FOR SIC 3312-3317)	F-1
SUBSECTOR F2 BENCHMARKS (IRON AND STEEL FOUNDRIES FOR SIC 3321-3325)	F-2
SUBSECTOR F3 BENCHMARKS (ROLLING, DRAWING, AND EXTRUDING OF NONFERROUS METALS FOR SIC 3351-3357)	F-3
SUBSECTOR F4 BENCHMARKS (NONFERROUS FOUNDRIES (SIC 3363-3369)	F-4
SUBSECTOR I1 BENCHMARKS (CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS; OIL AND GAS FIELD SERVICES (SIC 1311, 1321, 1381-1389)	I-1
SUBSECTOR K1 BENCHMARKS (ALL - INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY CODE "HZ". BENCHMARKS ONLY APPLICABLE TO DISCHARGES NOT SUBJECT TO EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS IN 40 CFR PART 445 SUBPART A)	K-1
SUBSECTOR L1 BENCHMARKS - LANDFILLS AND LAND APPLICATION SITES	L-1
SUBSECTOR L2 BENCHMARKS - LANDFILLS AND LAND APPLICATION SITES, EXCEPT MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL (MSWLF) AREAS CLOSED IN ACCORDANCE WITH 40 CFR 258.60	L-2
SECTOR M BENCHMARKS (AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS)	M-1
SUBSECTOR N1 BENCHMARKS (SCRAP RECYCLING AND WASTE RECYCLING FACILITIES EXCEPT SOURCE-SEPARATED RECYCLING)	N-1
SUBSECTOR Q1 BENCHMARKS (WATER TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES SIC 4412-4499)	Q-1
SUBSECTOR R1 BENCHMARKS (SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING OR REPAIRING YARDS FOR SIC 3731, 3732)	R-1
SUBSECTOR S1 BENCHMARKS (AIRPORTS USING MORE THAN 100,000 GALLONS OF DEICING GLYCOLS BASED FLUIDS OR 100 TONS OF UREA, ON AN ANNUAL BASIS FOR SIC 4512 - 4581)	S-1
SUBSECTOR U1. GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS (SIC 2041-2048)	U-1
SUBSECTOR U2. FATS AND OILS PRODUCTS (SIC 2074-2079)	U-2
SUBSECTOR Y1 BENCHMARKS (TIRES AND INNER TUBES, RUBBER AND PLASTICS FOOTWEAR, GASKETS, PACKING AND SEALING DEVICES, AND RUBBER AND PLASTIC HOSES AND BELTING, FABRICATED RUBBER PRODUCTS, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED FOR SIC 3011, 3021, 3052, 3053, 3061, 3069)	Y-1
SECTOR AA BENCHMARKS (FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, FABRICATED METAL COATING AND ENGRAVING, AND ALLIED SERVICES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, AND PLATED WARE)	AA-1
SUBSECTOR AD.A1 BENCHMARKS REQUIRED FOR STORMWATER THAT HAS COME INTO CONTACT WITH STREET SWEEPING OR STORM DRAIN INLET CLEANING DEBRIS	AD.A-1
TABLE AD.D-1 - SECTOR AD.D REPORTING (SALT TERMINALS)	AD.D-1

\* Please see the referenced tables in Appendix D of the permit.



**MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT**  
**NOI for Permit No. 20-SW, NPDES PERMIT NO. MDR00**  
**FORM INSTRUCTIONS**

**SECTION V: Environmental Justice and Climate Change Considerations**

(Q) The first question will determine if you are responsible for additional reporting in areas considered to have an EJ Score equal to or greater than 0.76. You can determine this in two ways.

- 1) By using the KMZ file available on the 20SW website <https://mdewwp.page.link/ISW> opening it in a program like Google Earth and typing in your address. Any facility located in a red shaded area has an EJ score greater than 0.76
- 2) By using the JPEG available <https://mdewwp.page.link/EJMap> and comparing it to your facility location.

The second question relates to whether your operations are in a flood prone area and may require additional consideration in the SWPPP. <https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home>.

**SECTION VI: Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Monitoring**

(R) Preparation and delivery of the SWPPP is required prior to the submittal of the NOI.

(S) Indicate how you are providing your SWPPP to the Department, either online with appropriate URL (provide your URL in the space on the form), by email, or other methods provided in the permit. Also, identify the name, telephone number, and email address of the person who will serve as a contact for the Department on issues related to stormwater management at your facility. This person should be able to answer questions related to stormwater discharges, the SWPPP and other issues related to stormwater permit coverage, or have immediate access to individuals with that knowledge.

**SECTION VII: Chemical Additives**

(T) Confirm whether any Chemical Additives are used in the treatment of water, and whether you use cationic chemical additives (Part III.B.1.b.v) which you are requesting approval for use (Part I.E.5). The use of polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals, including use of cationic treatment chemicals (Part III.B.1.b.v), require that you include documentation in your SWPPP of the appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure that your use of treatment chemicals will not lead to a violation of water quality standards.

**SECTION VIII: Permit Fee**

Indicate the amount sent with this NOI form. The permit fee for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity is \$120 per year if submitted with the NOI and then annually on July 1st thereafter. Alternatively, an upfront payment of \$550 (January 31, 2028). Additional annual fees may apply after that time, if the permit is administratively extended. The fee shall be submitted with the NOI. Local and State Government are exempt from the fee. The annual rate and application fee may change over time, so you are encouraged to check COMAR 26.08.04.09-1 (C) at the time of your application.

**SECTION IX: Certification**

Signatures and Certifications are detailed in the permit Part II.C. Individuals who discharge to waters of the State without an individual State or general State/NPDES discharge permit, are in violation of the Federal Clean Water Act and of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, and may be subject to penalties. An original signature and date is required.

A completed form will not be processed until the fee has been paid-in-full and your SWPPP has been received.

**HOW TO SUBMIT:**

Send the completed NOI and fee (see permit) to **Maryland Department of the Environment, P.O. Box 2057, Baltimore, MD 21203-2057** and provide the SWPPP in one of the allowed formats (Part II.A.3.b of the permit). You must ensure that the form is completely filled out and payment is enclosed, and the SWPPP follows all permit requirements and is successfully provided to the Department. Your permit application will be handled as efficiently as possible. However, if you fail to provide us with the information we request, we will be unable to process your registration for the permit.



**BALTIMORE COUNTY GOVERNMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS  
BUREAU OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT**

**EASTERN SANITARY LANDFILL – STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN  
(SWPPP)**

*Prepared by:*

**Baltimore County Department of Public Works Bureau of Solid Waste  
Management  
111 W. Chesapeake Ave., Rm. 225  
Towson, Maryland 21204**

*And*

**ARM Group, Inc.,  
9175 Guilford Rd., STE 310  
Columbia, MD 21046**

**July 2023**

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○ Employee Training Record	
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**Section 1: Facility Description and Contact Information**

**1.1 Facility Information**

Facility Information		
Name of Facility: Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility		
Street: 6259 Days Cove Road		
City: White Marsh	State: MD	ZIP Code: 21162
County: Baltimore		
NPDES Permit Number: 20SW0108		
Latitude: 39°23'51.40"N	Longitude: 76°23'42.90"W	
39.397611° N (decimal)	-76.395249° W (decimal)	
Method for determining latitude/longitude (check one):		
<input type="checkbox"/> USGS topographic map	<input type="checkbox"/> EPA Web site	<input type="checkbox"/> GPS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): <u>Google Earth</u>		
Is the facility located in Indian Country? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
If yes, name of Reservation, or if not part of a Reservation, indicate "not applicable." Not Applicable		
Is this facility considered a Federal Facility? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Discharge Information		
Does this facility discharge stormwater into an MS4? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
If yes, name of MS4 operator:		
Name(s) of water(s) that receive stormwater from your facility: Bird River and Lower Gunpowder Falls		
Are any of your discharges directly into any segment of an "impaired" water? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
If Yes, identify name of the impaired water (and segment, if applicable): Bird River		
Identify the pollutant(s) causing the impairment: Sediment, PCBs (in fish tissue), Phosphorus (total), Nitrogen (total)		
For pollutants identified, which do you have reason to believe will be present in your discharge? Sediment		
For pollutants identified, which have a completed TMDL? Sediment (Chesapeake Bay)		
Do you discharge into a receiving water designated as a Tier 2 (or Tier 2.5) water? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Are any of your stormwater discharges subject to effluent guidelines? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
If Yes, which guidelines apply? _____		
Primary SIC Code or 2-letter Activity Code: 4953, LF		
Identify your applicable sector and subsector: Sector L: Landfills and Land Application Sites (L1 and L2); Sector C: Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining (C1); Sector A: Timber Products; and Sector AD.a: DPW & Highway Maintenance facilities.		

The Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility (ESL) is located at 6259 Days Cove Road, White Marsh, MD 21162 — east of Pulaski Highway (US Route 40) in eastern Baltimore County. The ESL is the only active municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill owned and operated by the Baltimore County Bureau of Solid Waste Management (the County, BSWM).

This SWPPP conforms to the requirements of the 20-SW General Discharge Permit for Storm water Associated with Industrial Activities, which became effective February 1, 2023.

## **1.2 Contact Information/Responsible Parties**

### **Facility Operator:**

Name: Baltimore County Bureau of Solid Waste Management  
Address: 6259 Days Cove Road  
City, State, Zip Code: White Marsh, MD 21162  
Telephone Number: (410) 887-2000  
Email address: solidwaste@baltimorecountymd.gov

### **Facility Owner:**

Name: Baltimore County Government  
Address: 111 West Chesapeake Ave., Room 225  
City, State, Zip Code: Towson, MD 21204-4603  
Telephone Number: (410) 887-2000

### **SWPPP Contact:**

Name: Nicholas Rodricks  
Telephone number: 410-887-2794  
Email address: nrodricks@baltimorecountymd.gov

### 1.3 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team

The SWPPP team is responsible for developing, implementing, maintaining, and revising this SWPPP. The members of the team are familiar with management and operations of the facility. The list of SWPPP team members will be updated as changes to the team are made.

<b>Table 1.3 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team</b>		
<b>Staff Names</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Individual Responsibilities</b>
Nick Rodricks	Bureau Chief	SWPPP contact, Team leader
Brooke Zibell	Pollution Control Analyst I	Inspections, Training, Sampling, Reporting
Laura Russell	Pollution Control Analyst II	Sampling, Reporting
Mark Moran	Landfill Supervisor	Landfill Operations
James Dawson	Landfill Manager	Landfill Operations

### 1.4 Activities at the Facility

The facility is located at 6259 Days Cove Road, White Marsh, MD 21162. The Baltimore County Department of Public Works, Bureau of Solid Waste Management operates the active municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill (Sector L, SIC Code 4953), which receives residential and commercial wastes. A solid waste transfer station, a recycling transfer station and a residents' drop-off area for waste and recyclables are also operated at the facility, as well as a residents' drop off for waste oil (three 480-gallon storage tanks, totaling 1,440-gallons of storage capacity), waste gasoline (480-gallon storage tank capacity) and waste anti-freeze (480-gallon storage tank capacity). Both stationary and portable fueling tanks are maintained at the facility to refuel vehicles and landfill equipment. Maintenance and repair of BSWM owned equipment and vehicles takes place inside of the facility Maintenance Shop (Sector AD.a, SIC Code 1629). An 800-gallon portable tank (M-5) is provided for used oil generated by landfill maintenance activities. Used oil from maintenance activities is transferred to a 4,000 gallon UST (UST-1) for heating of the Administrative and Maintenance building. A leachate collection and gravity sewer pumping station and forcemain is located at the ESL to pump landfill leachate, transfer station wastewater and facility specific sanitary sewerage to the municipal sewer system. The 20,000 gallon leachate UST (UST-4) and the 10,000 gallon transfer station wastewater UST (UST-2) are not used for leachate/wastewater collection and storage though they remain in place as auxiliary backup tanks in case of an emergency. Accordingly, leachate hauling and transfer operations are not normal operating procedures. The leachate disposal manhole remains in place for the disposal of wash water from the facility washdown pad collection pit, and also serves as an emergency backup location for leachate disposal. The ESL pumping station has a standby generator set with a diesel fuel capacity of 400 gallons.

The Yard Materials Processing Center (Sector C.1, SIC Code 2875, permitted under the facility Refuse Disposal Permit) accepts yard waste and natural wood waste for processing into compost and mulch. Yard waste consists of leaves, garden waste, lawn cuttings, weeds and prunings. The yard waste is processed by a trommel screen and placed into compost windrows that are maintained as specified in the site approved Compost Facility Operations Plan and in accordance with the site Refuse Disposal Permit conditions. Natural wood waste consists of tree stumps, limbs, logs, root mats, and other vegetative material, and is processed by a tub grinder into recycled mulch. Both processed compost and mulch materials are used onsite and are available to Baltimore County residents free of charge.

ESL's active disposal occurs in Phases XI and XII, which began to accept waste in November 2018 and February 2021, respectively. At the time of this SWPPP update, there are not any Phases actively under construction. ESL has one remaining Phase (Phase XIII) to be constructed based on the current Solid Waste permit for the facility. The Phase XIII project will involve mass excavation and stockpiling of a portion of the ESL Borrow Area followed by the base liner installation and related construction activities. The engineering consultant for the Bureau of Solid Waste Management (to be determined) will be responsible for overseeing all Quality Control and inspection aspects of the Phase XIII project, with assistance provided by the County when necessary. Areas most likely to be affected by the Phase XIII construction project include:

- Stockpile #4
- Basin #4
- Forebay #1
- Forebay #2
- ESL Borrow Area
- Phases I/II and Phase XII Drainage Conveyances
- Access Roads

Disturbed areas affected by mass excavation and construction of Phase XIII are within the ESL General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (GPCA permit) guidelines (State permit number MDRCC01GC), which allows for construction activities.

## 1.5 General Location Map

A General Location Map for this facility, located at 6259 Days Cove Road, White Marsh, MD 21162, is included in Appendix A.

## 1.6 Site Map

The Site Maps are presented in Appendix B and include:

- The property boundary and the size of the property in acres;
- An outline of the drainage area of each storm water outfall including direction of flows and discharge points;
- The location of significant structures and impervious surfaces;
- Existing structural storm water pollution control measures (physically constructed features used to control storm water flows), such as flow diversion structures, retention/detention ponds, vegetative swales, sediment traps and forebays;
- The location of active and closed landfill phases;
- The location of leachate collection and handling systems;
- The location and name of surface water bodies, including any neighboring stream, river, lake or water body receiving storm water discharges from the site, indication if any of the waters are impaired, and if so, whether the waters have and established TMDL;
- The locations of “**significant materials**”<sup>1</sup> exposed to storm water, or other potential pollutant sources;
- The locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation:
  - fueling stations;
  - vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;



- loading/unloading areas;
- locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes;
- liquid storage tanks;
- processing and storage areas; and
- Intermediate access roads used or traveled by carriers of waste material and machinery;
- The location of all stormwater monitoring points;
- The locations of stormwater inlets and outfalls, with a unique identification code for each outfall, indicating if one or more outfalls are treated as substantially identical, and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each outfall; and
- The locations and descriptions of all non-stormwater discharges.

## 1.7 Definitions

*Contaminated stormwater* – stormwater that comes into direct contact with solid wastes, solid waste handling areas, or landfill wastewater. Some areas of a solid waste management facility that may produce contaminated stormwater include (but are not limited to) the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added), areas around leachate collection and disposal operations, trucks, transfer trailers, equipment, or machinery that has been in direct contact with solid waste, RDOC areas, the Equipment Yard, the Waste Transfer Station, the Recycling Transfer Station and the Fuel Center.

*DA* – Drainage Area.

*Drained free liquids* – aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfilling.

*Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)* – The Annotated Code of Maryland, Environment Article § 9-1801, defines Household Hazardous Waste as any waste material, including garbage or trash, derived from a household that would be listed as hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act but for the fact that the waste is derived from a household. Household hazardous waste may include: agricultural chemicals, cleaning agents and solvents, paint, pesticides, and preservatives. HHW is no longer accepted at the Eastern Sanitary Landfill.

*Landfill process wastewater* – as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category) all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated stormwater, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill process wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate; gas collection condensate; drained free liquids; laboratory-derived wastewater; contaminated stormwater; and contact washwater from washing truck and equipment exteriors, as well as surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

*Leachate* – liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

*Non-contaminated stormwater* – stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Non-contaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the stabilized capped landfill area, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill.

*Residents' Drop-Off Center (RDOC)* – designated area where County residents can deposit household trash and single stream recyclables. Scrap tires, asbestos, reusable building materials, antifreeze, compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs), fluorescent tubes, kerosene, lead-acid and rechargeable batteries, mercury-containing items, waste gasoline and motor oil, propane tanks, scrap metal, home appliances, electronics and air conditioners comprise the acceptable materials.

*Spill Control Kit* – spill control kits contain sorbent materials designed to soak up liquids (e.g., pads, socks, and/or pillows), personal protective equipment (PPE) for spill responders, and disposal packing materials.

*Yard Materials Processing Center (YMPC)* – designated area where grass, leaves, vines, twigs, shrubbery trimmings, branches, and limbs are processed into mulch and compost. The processed material is temporarily stored on-site, and finished compost and mulch are provided to residents free of charge.

## **1.8 Public Signage**

Under the 20-SW requirement, ESL will post a sign of permit coverage at a safe and publicly accessible location near the facility at all times. The signage will likely be posted at the main entrance gate; however, the exact location is to be determined. The sign will be posted by the time the facility's current 12-SW permit expires and 20-SW coverage begins and will be in the format outlined by MDE.

## Section 2: Potential Pollutant Sources

### 2.1 Drainage areas

The following Table lists the site drainage areas, outfall, and percentage of impervious surface within each drainage area. Drainage areas are depicted in Figure B-1 of Appendix B.

<b>Table 2.1.1 Drainage Areas and Impervious Surfaces</b>				
<b>Drainage Area</b>	<b>Total Area (Acre)</b>	<b>Impervious Surface (Acre)</b>	<b>Impervious Surface (%)</b>	<b>Outfall</b>
1-A	89.41	14.52	16.2	1
1-B	46.88	4.69	10.0	1
1-C	58.25	1.29	2.2	1
1-D	28.08	10.52	37.5	1
2	68.91	4.50	6.5	2
3	11.13	9.16	82.3	3
4	22.80	5.82	25.5	4
5	4.77	1.80	37.7	5

### 2.2 Industrial Activity and Associated Pollutants

The following Table lists industrial activities conducted at the facility, which have the potential to pollute stormwater:

<b>Table 2.2.1 Potential Pollutant Sources</b>			
<b>Industrial Activity</b>	<b>Location/Area</b>	<b>Associated Pollutants</b>	<b>Outfall</b>
Waste Unloading/Loading/Placement	Active Filling Area, Transfer Stations, RDOC	Waste, Dust, Sediment, Asbestos, Ash	1,2,5
Leachate and Sewage Pumping	Leachate Pump Station	Leachate, Sanitary Sewerage, Transfer Station Wastewater	1
Composting and Mulch Production	YMPC	Organic run-off, Sediment	3, 4
Soil Stockpile/Borrow	Borrow Area/Stockpiles	Sediment, Dust	1
Outdoor Storage	RDOC	Waste Gasoline, Waste Oil, Waste Antifreeze	5
Tank Loading and Unloading	Adjacent to the Administration Building Maintenance Shop	Diesel, Oil, Solvents, Anti-Freeze	1
Tank Loading and Unloading	Fuel Center	Diesel, Gasoline	1
Tank Loading	Administration Building UST #1	#2 Heating Oil / Waste Oil	1
Tank Loading	Communication Tower (RDOC)	Diesel	5

<b>Industrial Activity</b>	<b>Location/Area</b>	<b>Associated Pollutants</b>	<b>Outfall</b>
Tank Loading	Fire Suppression System Pump House	Diesel	1
Tank Loading	Standby Generator Sets	Diesel	1
Vehicle Washing	Administration/Maintenance Building Vehicle Wash Area	Vehicle Wash Water, Oil, Sediment	1
Road Salt Loading and Unloading	Salt Barn	Chlorides	2
Vehicle Maintenance	Administration Building Maintenance Shop	Waste Oil, Hydraulic Fluid, Anti-Freeze, Solvents, Sediment, Dust	1
Household Hazardous Waste Acceptance (limited)	RDOC / HHW Pavilion	Waste Oil, Waste Gasoline, Waste Anti-Freeze	5
Portable Fueling Tanks	Portable	Diesel, Waste Oil	varies
Waste and Recycling Loading/Unloading	Waste Transfer Station, Recycling Transfer Station	Waste Contact Water, Dragout of Waste Materials	1
Waste Unloading	RDOC	Waste	5
Leachate Unloading	Manhole Adjacent to Salt Barn	Leachate	2
Equipment/Vehicle Parking Areas	Administration Building Parking Lot	Oil, Sediment	1
Transfer Trailer Parking Area	Transfer Station	Oil, Road Grit, Waste	1
Equipment Staging and Material Storage	Equipment Yard	Oil, Various Household Chemicals, Fertilizer, Fuel	1

### 2.3 Spills and Leaks

The table below contains an inventory of “*significant materials*” on site. For each significant material on site, an evaluation has been conducted to determine the potential for these materials to contaminate stormwater runoff being discharged from the facility. The table below also presents information regarding spills or leaks over the past three years.

<b>Storage Unit</b>	<b>AST/UST</b>	<b>Significant Materials<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Pollutants Exposed to Stormwater in past 3 years</b>	<b>Spills date/ quantity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Outfall</b>
M-1, M-2, M-3, M-4	AST	Motor Oil	3x300 gal 1x400 gal	No	N/A	Administration Building Maintenance Shop	1
M-5	AST	Waste Oil	800 gal	No	N/A	Portable/ Administration Building Maintenance Shop	1
M-8	AST	Diesel Fuel	100 gal	No	N/A	Portable/ Sea Container	1
M-11	AST	Diesel Fuel	119 gal	No	N/A	Fire Suppression System Pump House	1

**Table 2.3.1 Significant Materials and Exposure to Stormwater**

Storage Unit	AST/UST	Significant Materials <sup>1</sup>	Quantity	Pollutants Exposed to Stormwater in past 3 years	Spills date/ quantity	Location	Outfall
FC-1	AST	Gasoline	5,000 gal	No	N/A	Fuel Center	1
FC-2	AST	Diesel Fuel	12,000 gal	No	N/A	Fuel Center	1
UST-1	UST	Heating Oil	4,000 gal	No	N/A	Administration Building	1
UST-2	UST	Waste/Wash Water	10,000 gal	No	N/A	Transfer Station	1
UST-3	UST	Intercepted Oil/Grit/Water	2,000 gal	No	N/A	Fuel Center	1
UST-4	UST	Leachate	20,000 gal	No	N/A	Next to LFGTE Facility	1
GS-1	AST	Diesel Fuel	138 gal	No	N/A	Scale House	1
GS-2	AST	Diesel Fuel	308 gal	No	N/A	Administration Building	1
GS-3	AST	Diesel Fuel	400 gal	No	N/A	Leachate Pump Station	1
T-1	AST	Diesel Fuel	1,500 gal	No	N/A	Empty and Out of Service/ Equipment Yard	1
T-2	AST	Diesel Fuel	2,000 gal	No	N/A	Portable/ Landfill Working Face	1
R-1	AST	Waste Gasoline	480 gal	No	N/A	Former HHW Pavilion	5
R-2, R-3, R-4	AST	Waste Oil	3x480 gal	No	N/A	Former HHW Pavilion	5
R-5	AST	Diesel Fuel	275 gal	No	N/A	Communication Tower	5
R-6	AST	Waste Antifreeze	480 gal	No	N/A	Former HHW Pavilion	5
Drums	AST	Lube and Motor Oil	16 and 55 gal	No	N/A	Administration Building Maintenance Shop	1

***“Significant materials”** are defined as: “Raw materials, fuels, materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets, finished materials such as metallic products, raw materials used in food processing or production, hazardous substances designed under Section 101(14) of CERCLA, any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to EPCRA Section 313, fertilizers, pesticides and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.”*

The Site Map presented in Appendix B indicates the current drainage patterns at the facility.

*No spills of “significant materials” have occurred in the past 3 years.*

## **2.4 Non-Stormwater Discharges Documentation Frequency**

Non-stormwater discharge evaluations are conducted and documented as a part of the Comprehensive Annual Site Inspection described in Section 5.2. Each outfall is visually inspected during a dry period, when little or no stormwater runoff is flowing to the outfall. If a discharge is present from one of the outfalls, the flow will be tracked back to determine the source. After identifying the source, it will be compared to the list of approved non-stormwater discharges presented in Section 3.10. In the event that an unapproved non-stormwater discharge is observed, it will be documented, and the SWPPP team will take necessary actions to eliminate the discharge.

The ESL is comprised of five (5) stormwater outfalls, of which four (4) are wet storage stormwater basins that provide base flow to each respective outfall through various BMP discharge devices. Only during extremely arid/drought conditions will there be no flow from these four impoundments. As a condition of the Facility's GPCA permit, all outfalls are inspected at least on a weekly basis, and non-stormwater discharges are evaluated for during these inspections, as well as during the monthly facility SWPPP inspections, which are used to satisfy the Routine Facility Inspections required by Permit 20-SW. In the event that a suspected illicit or non-stormwater discharge occurs, the drainage area will be investigated and corrective actions will be initiated to eliminate the non-stormwater discharge.

## **2.5 Salt Storage**

A salt barn in the northwest corner of the facility is owned and operated by the Baltimore County DPW Bureau of Highways and Equipment Maintenance and holds a maximum capacity of 20,000 tons. All salt trucks are loaded and unloaded carefully on an asphalt pad, thereby limiting salt spills and cleanup activity. Furthermore, deliveries are scheduled during work hours and are monitored carefully. After any loading/unloading operations the area is swept with a street sweeper. Salt storage BMP's are discussed further in Table 3.1.1.

## **2.6 Visual Monitoring Summary**

The County has not observed any potential problems from stormwater discharge during the previous 12-SW permit term.

## **2.7 PFAS and PCB Source Identification**

The 20-SW permit requires the identification of potential sources of per- and polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) and Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs). The EPA has developed a list of SIC codes for products and chemicals that have a higher likelihood of containing PCBs. Table 2.6.1 contains descriptions of any products or chemicals historically or currently used on-site identified as a source or a likely source of potential PFAS or PCB pollution.

<b>Table 2.6.1: PFAS or PCB Pollutants</b>	
<b>Source</b>	<b>Description</b>
Municipal Solid Waste	County receives municipal solid waste from surrounding area, contents could have potential PFAS/PCB contents

## Section 3: Stormwater Control Measures

### 3.1 Minimize Exposure

The table below summarizes activities identified with a ***high potential to contaminate storm water*** at the facility and includes areas, activities, and materials associated with loading, unloading, outdoor storage, on-site waste disposal, and significant dust or particulate generating activities. Existing BMPs for each area are also described in the table.

<b>Table 3.1.1 Potential Contamination Sources and Best Management Practices (BMP)</b>			
<b>Activity/Area</b>	<b>Storm Water Pollutant Source</b>	<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Existing BMP</b>
Waste Unloading and Placement/Landfill Working Face	Solid Waste, Ash	Leachate, Litter	Minimize active working face footprint, daily cover, divert stormwater from active landfill areas, litter control fencing, regular inspections
Waste Loading/Unloading at the Transfer Stations	Solid Waste	Waste Contact Water, Grits, Fines, Litter	Litter patrol, litter control fencing and netting, regular inspection, sweeping, sediment trap, microbioretenion facility, storm drain filters (1-2 only)
Vehicle Washing/Washdown Pad	Vehicle Wash Water	Vehicle Wash Water	Washdown pad collection pit and area grading
Outdoor Storage/Equipment Yard	Equipment and Materials	Fertilizer, Gasoline, Diesel	Storage under cover or inside of sea container, spill kits
Portable AST Loading and Unloading	Fuel Dispensers, Transfer Piping	Diesel, Waste Oil	Regular inspection, kept on lined landfill, or within containment area, spill kits
Tank Loading and Unloading at the Fuel Center	Fuel Dispensers, Transfer Piping	Diesel, Gasoline	Secondary containment, spill kits, regular inspection, oil/grit/water interceptor
RDOC/ Waste Oil/Gas/Antifreeze Drop off Pavilion	ASTs, Roll-off Containers Awaiting Transport	Waste Oil/Gasoline/Anti-Freeze	Secondary containment, regular inspection, spill kits, RDOC waste oil tank covered pavilion, mulch berms to intercept potential oil pollution
Yard Materials Processing Center	Compost Windrows, Mulch Piles	Organic Run-off, Sediment, Litter	Single media sand filtration, Litter control fence, windrow orientation, pollutant-adsorbing filter logs
Dust Generation/Active Landfill Areas, Borrow Areas, Access Roads	Disturbed Soils	Sediment, Airborne Particulate Matter,	Maintenance of vegetative cover, landfill access roads/traffic controls, water application/dust suppression, coagulant application to forebays and basins



Salt Barn Storage	Salt Barn	Road Salt/ Chlorides	Enclosed structure with roof, regular inspection, straw berm at entrance
<b>Table 3.1.1 Potential Contamination Sources and Best Management Practices (BMP) (cont.)</b>			
Loading of Standby Generator Sets	ASTs	Diesel	Secondary containment, regular inspections, spill kits

Vehicle and equipment maintenance and repairs are performed inside the Administration Building Maintenance Shop (Sector AD.a, SIC Code 1629), thus minimizing potential contact with stormwater during the process. Maintenance activities for larger equipment are sometimes performed just outside the Maintenance Shop; and any potential spills from these activities would drain to the washdown pad collection pit. Waste oil from equipment is drained and transferred to AST M-5 outside of the Administration Building Maintenance Shop. Any minor spills during the transfer process are therefore contained indoors and are protected from contact with stormwater. The ground surface within the maintenance facility is routinely inspected and cleaned to minimize the tracking of any potential pollutants outside of the building. In some instances, maintenance is performed on equipment at the working face of the landfill; and any potential spills from these activities will be conveyed to the leachate collection system. In these instances, the landfill will serve as secondary containment. Some maintenance is also performed on large equipment at the YMPC. In this case, any potential spills will be addressed by active measures through the deployment of nearby processed mulch materials at the YMPC. Daily cover is placed over the landfilled solid waste to direct runoff away from active waste placement areas, and to prevent run-on from contacting waste, thus minimizing leachate generation. Landfill Operations staff also utilize alternative daily cover, such as Posi-shell® and Tarp-O-matic®, when conditions are suitable. To minimize erosion and sediment release, interim and permanent vegetative stabilization is applied onto cover soils which would not be disturbed for a long period of time. The daily active working face is maintained so that the smallest practical area of waste is exposed at any given time. The ESL also operates a recycling transfer station and a waste transfer station. All tipping and tunnel floor drainage from both transfer stations, as well as exterior road surface drainage from the waste transfer station upper turntable area and exit ramp, is conveyed to the sanitary sewer system. There is a potential for road grit and sediment from truck traffic to be deposited on nearby impervious surfaces that drain to the ESL stormwater conveyance system. Sweeping is performed daily at adjacent impervious areas of both transfer stations. Furthermore, all stormwater runoff from impervious areas adjacent the transfer stations first drains to a BMP sediment trap, which is inspected at least on a weekly basis. The impounded stormwater will crest the outlet weir of the sediment trap before being conveyed to a vegetated swale that leads to onsite Forebay #1 and then Basin #1 prior to discharge at Basin #1 outfall.

In addition to best management practices identified in Table 3.1.1 above, the following general BMPs will be implemented in order to reduce the amount of pollution entering surface waters from the facility.

<b>Table 3.1.2 Additional BMPs and Routine Monitoring and Inspection Schedule</b>					
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Area or Equipment</b>	<b>BMP</b>	<b>Minimum Frequency</b>	<b>Responsible Party</b>	<b>Section Reference</b>
Visual Monitoring of Stormwater Discharges	All Outfalls	Visual monitoring of effluent within first 30 minutes of a discharge, recordkeeping	Quarterly	SWPPP Team or delegated personnel	4.1
Benchmark Monitoring	Outfall 3 (TP only)	Sample stormwater discharge once a quarter within first 30 minutes of a discharge.	Quarterly	SWPPP Team or delegated personnel	4.2
Non-stormwater Discharge Inspection	All Outfalls	Inspect for discharges from outfalls during dry periods	Annual (also evaluated for during GPCA inspections)	SWPPP Team or delegated personnel	2.4, 3.10
Routine Facility Inspection	Structural stormwater controls, outfalls, and areas where stormwater can potentially come in contact with pollutants	Inspect during a stormwater discharge; maintain structural controls as necessary.	Quarterly (performed monthly)	SWPPP Team or delegated personnel	5.1
Comprehensive Annual Site Inspection	Site	Inspect all stormwater outfalls, all areas where stormwater could potentially come in contact with pollutants related to industrial activities, any areas where spills or leaks have occurred in the past three years, and all stormwater management features.	Annual	SWPPP Team or delegated personnel	5.2
Employee Training	Site	Training	Annual	SWPPP Team or delegated personnel	3.9
Record Keeping and Reporting	Site	As described in Sections 4 and 5	As needed	SWPPP Team or delegated personnel	

### **3.2 Good Housekeeping**

Housekeeping measures are implemented to maintain a clean and orderly facility to prevent potential pollution sources from coming into contact with stormwater. Specific good housekeeping practices are outlined below and described in greater detail in the Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual:

- Daily policing of Site and collection of litter and blown waste;
- Dust control measures employed (see 3.12 of this SWPPP);
- Sweeping of paved impervious areas adjacent to both transfer stations;
- Daily application of cover on active phase to reduce the spread of litter and odor;
- ASTs are visually inspected for leaks at least on a monthly basis.
- Waste materials are routinely disposed of, thus minimizing the quantity of pollutants that could contact stormwater.
- The maintenance shop is routinely inspected and cleaned to minimize the potential tracking of pollutants to areas that could come in contact with stormwater.
- Containers used for outdoor storage of chemicals/significant materials/ recyclables are routinely inspected and maintained to prevent leaking. Containers are enclosed or contain lids to prevent contact with rainwater.
- Recycling and residents' drop-off areas continuously monitored during hours of operation;
- Regular inspection and maintenance of permitted areas and associated control measures; and
- The landfill is routinely inspected to ensure the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover. Seed and fertilizer are applied to areas as needed to maintain vegetation.

### **3.3 Maintenance**

During routine facility inspections, appropriate preventative maintenance procedures (described in greater detail in the ESL O&M Manual), including testing, maintenance, and repair of all industrial equipment, systems, and control measures, shall be implemented to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases.

Preventative maintenance shall be performed on the following items to minimize the potential for exposure of pollutants to stormwater as a result of equipment failure:

- All elements of the leachate collection system (i.e., pump station, sump pumps, transmission pipes, storage tank and appurtenances) to prevent comingling of leachate and stormwater;
- The integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary) to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion; and
- All ASTs and associated piping and dispensers.
- All landfill equipment.

### **3.4 Spill Prevention and Response**

Multiple spill prevention and response practices (e.g., secondary containment, spill kits, etc.) are summarized in Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 of this SWPPP, and are discussed in greater detail in the ESL Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan (see Appendix F). In general, small material quantities will be

maintained through frequent waste disposal, which reduces the potential for substantial releases. Spill kits are to be strategically located to respond to any minor spills from any of the ASTs on site. All ASTs are to be labeled appropriately with identifiers, tank contents and size. The Site Map provided in Appendix B indicates the location of tanks where potential spills or leaks could occur. The drainage pathways are indicated on the Site Map, thus indicating the stormwater outfalls that could potentially be impacted by stormwater contacting spilled or leaked materials.

Spills or discharges occurring at the facility must be documented using the forms in Appendix G and copies of the completed forms shall be maintained in Appendix G.

### **3.5 Erosion and Sediment Controls**

The ESL maintains a General Permit for Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity (GPCA), (State Discharge Permit Number MDRCC01CG) for the ongoing excavation of the landfill and borrow areas on site. GPCA inspections are conducted weekly and post-rain events; and a blank inspection form is provided in Attachment D of this SWPPP. The site consists of a combination of vegetated areas, impervious surfaces (i.e., buildings and paved areas), and active landfill phases receiving waste. To minimize erosion, permanent and temporary stabilization (e.g., temporary seeding and mulching) is provided for the following: materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final cover; inactive areas of the landfill; landfill areas that are finished or have had final cover stabilization, but where vegetation is not yet established; and borrow areas.

Erosion control and turf reinforcement matting, riprap, filter logs and check dams (stone and straw bale) are used to line stormwater swales that may experience high flow velocities, as well as to provide energy dissipation immediately beyond pipe outfalls from the sediment basins. Active soil borrow areas are bounded with perimeter controls consisting of silt/super silt fence, temporary forebays, swales with check dams, etc. Routine inspections of the stormwater conveyance facilities are conducted, and any areas which are experiencing visible signs of erosion are to be repaired in a timely fashion. To minimize potential toxicity on receiving waters, under the 20-SW, MDE has included the use of chemical additive flocculants as a BMP. ESL uses chemical flocculants, as needed, to minimize any unacceptable sedimentation toxicity on Lower Gunpowder Falls and Bird River.

Two forebays provide initial storage and sediment trapping upstream from Basin #1, which receives the majority of potentially sediment-laden runoff. Forebay #1 is adjacent to Basin #1, whereas Forebay #2 is located approximately 300-ft north of Forebay #1. Additionally, both Basin #1 and Basin #2 have turbidity curtains and wood baffle boards installed, that aid in the detention of suspended sediment. In the rare event that sediment laden water may bypass all structural erosion and sediment controls, the ESL maintains an inventory of ready mix coagulant, which will be applied to Basins and Forebays as needed to aid in the settling of suspended solids.

### **3.6 Management of Runoff**

Runoff from the Site follows the drainage pathways indicated on the Site Map in Appendix B. The stormwater runoff for this Site falls into one of the following categories:

1. Stormwater runoff from permanently stable surfaces (e.g., paved areas, permanently vegetated areas outside and inside of the landfill footprint) may enter an inlet and may reach a stable discharge outfall.

This type of stormwater does not need to be directed to a sediment control device, as it has not contacted a disturbed area. As a result, the stormwater can bypass the on-site sediment control devices and be directly discharged to a stormwater outfall. All stormwater outfalls must have proper outlet protection to prevent erosion at the point of discharge.

2. Stormwater runoff from disturbed areas of the landfill or stockpiles.

This type of stormwater most commonly lands on the filled plateaus and side slopes of the landfill or stockpiles. These areas, while typically vegetated, are subject to periodic disturbance, sparse vegetation, and slope erosion. This type of stormwater, under existing and proposed conditions, is collected by an extensive series of landfill perimeter swales and channels that direct all of the potentially sediment-laden runoff into a series of two forebays and one basin, or two other stand-alone sediment basins. These sediment basins and forebays are designed with BMPs to allow the sediment to settle out of the water, and release the water via a low-flow release or a weir after reaching a predetermined water elevation. This water has not come in contact with the refuse being placed in the active landfill, and it is not anticipated that it would contain similar pollutants, but sediment or other suspended solids may be present.

3. Stormwater runoff from the active landfill contacting waste.

Daily cover is placed over the waste to direct runoff away from active waste placement areas, and to prevent run-on from contacting waste, thus minimizing leachate generation. Any stormwater that collects in the active waste filling area percolates through the waste, and is collected in the leachate collection system. No contaminated stormwater is permitted to be discharged at the stormwater outfalls, which discharge stormwater into Bird River and Lower Gunpowder Falls.

4. Stormwater runoff from the Yard Materials Processing Center (YMPC).

Stormwater that falls on the exposed wood mulch material stockpiles flows to Basin #4, which discharges at Outfall #4. Stormwater that falls on the exposed yard material composting windrows and processed compost stockpiles flows to Forebay #3 and Basin #3. Basin #3 is a Water Quality (WQ) treatment structure, designed to direct the stormwater through a sand and geotextile filter, which discharges at Outfall #3. Phosphorus-sorbing filter logs are deployed at strategic locations within the YMPC drainage area as a BMP to help mitigate the nutrient rich runoff from the YMPC compost windrows. The filter logs are maintained as necessary, and their placement locations are documented in ESL's GPCA inspection reports.

5. Stormwater runoff from the Residents' Drop-off Center (RDOC).

Stormwater from the RDOC flows into a vegetated swale at the northeast corner of the site. From there a level spreader to Outfall #5 diffuses the flow. Passive BMP's at the RDOC include the covered pavilion over top of the waste oil/gasoline/antifreeze AST's, as well as absorbent booms along the concrete pad perimeter where the waste oil AST's are staged. A mulch berm is also maintained around the perimeter of the roll-off container that is dedicated for the disposal of residents' empty oil/gas/antifreeze containers from transfer and disposal activities. This area of the RDOC is monitored by facility personnel throughout each working day.

6. Stormwater runoff from the Transfer Stations.

Stormwater runoff from impervious areas of the transfer stations and roadway surfaces that does not drain to the sewer system will flow to various storm drain inlets that discharge to either an existing BMP sediment trap or a microbioretention area. When full, the BMP sediment trap discharges to the East Ditch, then Forebay #1/Basin #1. The vegetated microbioretention area discharges to the North Ditch, then Basin #2.

### **3.7 Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt**

See Section 2.5.

### **3.8 Sector-Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits**

Discharges from non-hazardous waste landfills are required to meet specific effluent limits (40 CFR Part 445, Subpart B). As part of ESL's preventive maintenance program, the following are monitored: all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems, to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater; and the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary), to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion.

### **3.9 Employee Training**

Employees who work in areas where industrial materials and waste are potentially exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to prevent pollution of stormwater, shall attend annual training sessions (or more frequent). Training will be coordinated by the SWPPP team. The topics covered during annual training sessions shall include, but not be limited to:

- Purpose of SWPPP
- NPDES/SWPPP requirements
- SWPPP contents
- Modifications to the SWPPP
- The responsibility of personnel to prevent pollution
- Methods to control pollution release
- Hydrology and water quality basics
- Minimize exposure
- Good housekeeping measures
- Maintenance
  - Used oil and spent solvent management
  - Fueling procedures
  - Paint recycling and management procedures
  - Used battery management
- Spill prevention and response procedures
- Erosion and sediment controls
- Management of runoff
- Effluent limits
- Non-stormwater discharges
- Waste, garbage, and floatable debris
- Dust generation and vehicle tracking

- Monitoring
- Inspections

A record of employee attendance at the training session shall be kept on file. Employee Training Records are maintained in Appendix E.

### 3.10 Non-Stormwater Discharges

Non-stormwater discharges include any discharge from the facility that is not generated by rainfall runoff (e.g., wash water from industrial processes). All storm water discharge locations are inspected for the presence of non-stormwater discharges.

Allowable non-stormwater discharges covered under this permit include:

- Discharges from fire-fighting activities;
- Fire hydrant flushing;
- Potable water, including water line flushing;
- Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
- Irrigation drainage;
- Landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
- 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);
- Routine external building washdown that does not use detergents;
- Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
- Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials; and
- Permitted discharge sources (i.e., MPX system).

The following Non-Stormwater Discharges are not permitted:

- Leachate;
- Gas collection condensate;
- Drained free liquids (i.e., oil, fuel);
- Contaminated groundwater; and
- Contact wash water from washing truck exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

Inspections for the presence of non-stormwater discharges shall be conducted as described in Section 2.4.

### 3.11 Waste, Garbage, and Floatable Debris

Garbage and waste are not stored in open areas in order to prevent the transport of floatable debris. The size of the working face is kept to a minimum to prevent wind-blown wastes that could potentially pollute stormwater and/or become floatable debris. Litter fences are located at various areas around the facility. In the event floatable debris is carried by stormwater, it must pass through the trash racks in the sediment basins, which retain large debris from the stormwater effluent flow. Fine debris will settle out in the sediment

basins, preventing discharge at the outfall. Patrol for waste and debris in all areas of the facility is conducted on a daily basis.

### **3.12 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials**

To minimize dust generation at the facility, truck traffic is limited to landfill access roads made of paving, recycled asphalt, or crushed stone to the greatest extent possible. Speed limits are posted for vehicle traffic at the landfill. Water is applied to minimize dust generation as needed.

Trucks carrying waste to the landfill are backed up to the edge of the active filling area and end dumped, thus preventing the vehicle from driving through the waste and tracking pollutants to other areas of the site. Trucks carrying waste to the transfer stations are backed up to the covered tipping floors and end dumped. There is the potential for waste tracking and road grit and sediment deposition outside of the tipping floor areas. Three surface inlets drain stormwater in the transfer stations areas (I-1, I-2 & I-4 in Figure B-2). I-2 is equipped with a removable sediment control filter bag, which is inspected at least monthly for sediment accumulation and structural integrity. Due to transfer station traffic near I-1, a filter bag is not a practical BMP in that area. I-4 currently lies along the road shoulder to the active Phase XI and is overlain with a section of sheet metal. All storm drains the transfer areas drain to a BMP sediment trap, where sediment dropout occurs before the impounded stormwater crests an outlet weir to the East Ditch. From here, the water travels into Forebay #1 and Basin #1 before discharge at Outfall #1. Daily litter patrol and sweeping is implemented in these areas. Areas containing potential pollutant sources are routinely inspected and cleaned to minimize the potential tracking of pollutants to areas that could come in contact with stormwater.

### **3.13 Security**

This ESL facility is completely fenced in with a seven foot (7') high chain link fence, topped with barbed wire. The entrance and exit gates are open only when County personnel are on-site to monitor incoming waste deliveries. Contract drivers have after-hours access to the facility to pick up loaded transfer trailers, which are hauled to an off-site permitted disposal facility. At least one attendant oversees the Residents' Drop-Off Center, and at least one employee occupies the scale house. Additionally, at least one employee occupies the transfer attendant station.



## **Section 4: Schedules and Procedures for Monitoring**

### **4.1 Quarterly Visual Monitoring of Stormwater Discharges**

Following issuance of the Industrial Stormwater General Permit (GP20-SW) with an effective date of February 1, 2023, quarterly visual monitoring of stormwater discharge is required. Additionally, benchmark monitoring is to be conducted quarterly for four (4) full quarters (at a minimum), starting with the first full monitoring period that occurs six (6) months after 20-SW registration. The procedure for quarterly benchmark monitoring is described in Section 4.2.

Once each quarter for the entire permit term, a stormwater sample shall be collected from each outfall, and a visual assessment of each sample shall be conducted, typically at the drainage area outfalls indicated on Figure B-1.

The visual assessment must be made:

- Of a sample in a clean, clear glass, or plastic container, and examined in a well-lit area;
- On samples collected within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and you must document why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge from your site;
- For storm events, on discharges that occur at least 72 hours (3 days) from the conclusion of the previous storm event; and
- In areas subject to snow, at least one quarterly visual assessment must capture snowmelt discharge. The assessment should identify the date when the sample was taken.

The sample shall be visibly inspected for the following water quality characteristics:

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

Results of the visual stormwater assessment events shall be recorded on the Quarterly Visual Monitoring Forms which are included in Appendix D. Completed forms will be added to Appendix E.

*Adverse Weather Conditions:* When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples during the quarter, a substitute sample must be taken during the next qualifying storm event. Documentation of the rationale for no visual monitoring for the quarter must be included in SWPPP records.

## 4.2 Benchmark Monitoring<sup>1</sup>

The 20-SW permit stipulates that pollutant benchmark monitoring must be carried out for subsectors L1, L2, and C1 for the parameters listed in Table 4. Automated composite sampling is regulated under the 20-SW permit and benchmarks can be assigned to specific outfalls. These results are utilized in determining the overall effectiveness of control measures and if additional corrective actions may be necessary.

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Benchmark</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Sample Type</b>	<b>Subsector</b>	<b>Outfall</b>
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab	L1	Outfalls 1,2,3 <sup>3</sup> ,4,5 <sup>4</sup>
Total Iron	3.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab	L2	Outfalls 1,2,3 <sup>3</sup> ,4,5 <sup>4</sup>
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab	C1	Outfall 3 <sup>3</sup>
Total Lead (freshwater) <sup>2</sup>	0.082	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab	C1	Outfall 3 <sup>3</sup>
Total Zinc (freshwater) <sup>2</sup>	0.12	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab	C1	Outfall 3 <sup>3</sup>
Phosphorus	2.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab	C1	Outfall 3 <sup>3</sup>
Hardness	TBD <sup>2</sup>	mg/L	1 <sup>st</sup> event	Grab	C1	Receiving water

<sup>1</sup>*Benchmark monitoring will be performed in accordance with the 20-SW permit, as discussed herein. After collection of four (4) quarterly samples during the first year under the 20-SW permit term, if the average of the 4 monitoring values for any parameter does not exceed the benchmark, the monitoring requirements for that parameter have been fulfilled for the permit term and documentation will be submitted to the Department accordingly for review and approval. Benchmark monitoring results are kept in Appendix E.*

<sup>2</sup>*The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, the hardness of the receiving water must be determined as shown in Appendix H.*

<sup>3</sup>*Outfall 3 is the discharge from an infiltration basin, and may not have sufficient flow to allow sampling.*

<sup>4</sup>*Outfall 5 is the discharge from a level spreader, and may not have sufficient flow to allow sampling.*

Benchmark monitoring is conducted quarterly. Quarterly measurements are reported using NetDMR no later than 28 days following the Monitoring Period. After collection of four (4) quarterly samples, if the average of the 4 monitoring values for any parameter does not exceed the benchmark, the monitoring requirements for that parameter have been fulfilled for the permit term. If the requirements are met and benchmark monitoring for a parameter is to stop, a written notification must be provided to the MDE's Compliance Program of this determination with the benchmark monitoring report and relevant modifications made to this SWPPP. Visual and benchmark monitoring is performed on a quarterly basis, following these 3-month intervals:

- January 1 – March 31;
- April 1 – June 30;
- July 1 – September 30; and
- October 1 – December 31.

Samples analyses must be consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 analytical methods; test procedures shall have quantitation limits at or below benchmark values for all sample parameters. Stormwater sampling points are shown in the Appendix B-1 Site Map. Monitoring must be conducted at each outfall authorized under the 20-SW permit, except when an outfall is exempt from monitoring as a substantially identical outfall. Each outfall has a unique identification code and the contributing drainage area for each outfall is outlined on the Site Map, including direction of flows.

The following information is recorded for each sample:

- The exact place, date, and time of sampling or measurement;
- The person(s) who performed the sampling or measurement;
- The dates and times the analyses were performed;
- The person(s) who performed the analyses;
- The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- The results of all required analyses.

The 20-SW adopts an Additional Implementation Measures (AIM) approach for corrective actions. The AIM system consists of Levels 1-3 described below.

Level 1: If during the first year any of the following occur ESL is subject to Level 1 responses.

- One annual average over the benchmark threshold or;
- One single sampling event over 4x the benchmark threshold

Level 1 response:

- a. Review stormwater control measures
- b. Implement additional measures
- c. Continue Quarterly Benchmark Monitoring

Level 2: If during the second year any of the following occur ESL is subject to Level 2 responses.

- The second annual average over the benchmark threshold or;
- One single sampling event over 4x the benchmark threshold

Level 2 response:

- a. Install Permanent Controls
- b. Continue Quarterly Benchmark Monitoring

Level 3: If during the third year any of the following occur ESL is subject to Level 3 responses.

- The third annual average over the benchmark threshold or;
- One single sampling event over 4x the benchmark threshold

Level 3 response:

- a. Consult a professional engineer, stormwater professional or geologist to prepare an action plan.

- b. If the benchmark threshold for the same benchmark is repeatedly exceeded the Department will revoke the general permit and you must obtain an individual permit.
- c. Continue Quarterly Benchmark Monitoring

If the average of the 4 monitoring values for any parameter exceeds the benchmark, the selection, design, installation, and implementation of selected control measures must be reviewed to determine if modifications are needed to meet the limits of the 20-SW permit, and either:

- i.)* Make the necessary modifications and continue quarterly monitoring until 4 additional quarters of monitoring has been completed for which the average does not exceed the benchmark; or
- ii.)* Make a determination that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice to meet the technology-based effluent limits or are necessary to meet the water-quality-based effluent limitations, in which case you must continue monitoring once per year. Rationale for concluding that no further pollutant reductions are achievable must be documented, and all records related to this documentation retained with this SWPPP. Written notification must be provided to the MDE's Compliance Program of this determination with the next benchmark monitoring report.

Control measures must be reviewed and any required corrective action performed immediately (or document why no corrective action is required), without waiting for the full 4 quarters of monitoring data, if an exceedance of the 4 quarter average is mathematically certain. If after modifying control measures and conducting 4 additional quarters of monitoring, the average still exceeds the benchmark (or if an exceedance of the benchmark by the 4 quarter average is mathematically certain prior to conducting the full 4 additional quarters of monitoring), control measures must once again be reviewed and one of the two actions listed above performed.

Following the first 4 quarters of benchmark monitoring (or sooner if the exceedance is triggered by less than 4 quarters of data, see above), if the average concentration of a pollutant exceeds a benchmark value, and it is determined that exceedance of the benchmark is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in the natural background, performance corrective action or additional benchmark monitoring is not required provided that:

- i.)* The average concentration of benchmark monitoring results is less than or equal to the concentration of that pollutant in the natural background;
- ii.)* The supporting rationale for concluding that benchmark exceedances are in fact attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels is documented and maintained with this SWPPP. Any data previously collected that describes the levels of natural background pollutants in the Site's stormwater discharge must be included with the supporting rationale; and
- iii.)* MDE's Compliance Program is notified on the final quarterly benchmark monitoring report that the benchmark exceedances are attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels. Natural background pollutants include those substances that are naturally occurring in soils or groundwater. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on the Site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources which are not naturally occurring.

## **Section 5: Inspections**

Periodic inspections shall be conducted to ensure compliance with regulations and to identify potential problems which could lead to pollution of stormwater at the site. The inspection procedures are described as follows.

### **5.1 Routine Facility Inspections**

A schedule of routine facility inspections is presented in Section 3.1, Table 3.1.2 above. Inspectors shall examine all stormwater outfalls, all areas where stormwater could potentially come in contact with pollutants related to industrial activities, and stormwater management features. These inspections shall be performed when the facility is in operation. The inspections shall be performed by at least one qualified member of the SWPPP Team, or delegated personnel. These inspections shall be conducted quarterly, during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring.

The Eastern Sanitary Landfill inspects all aboveground storage tanks monthly in accordance with the requirements of the SPCC Plan. Appendix D contains a copy of the monthly SPCC Inspection Form, the internal monthly Sediment Control-Stormwater Pollution Prevention Inspection Report, and a copy of the weekly General Permit for Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (GPCA) Inspection Form, all of which shall serve as the 20-SW Routine Facility Inspection. Completed inspection reports will be added to Appendix E. Due to the volume of inspection reports, GPCA inspections are filed separately.

### **5.2 Comprehensive Annual Site Inspections**

Comprehensive Annual Site Inspections shall be performed when the facility is in operation. The inspections shall be performed by qualified personnel, with at least one member of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team participating. Inspectors shall examine all stormwater outfalls, all areas where stormwater could potentially come in contact with pollutants related to industrial activities, any areas where spills or leaks have occurred in the past three years, and all stormwater management features. Inspectors shall consider the results of past monitoring data when planning and conducting the inspection.

Inspectors shall examine the following:

- Industrial materials, residue, or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater;
- Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks, and other containers;
- Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;
- Airborne dust;
- Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas;
- Control measures needing replacement, maintenance, or repair;
- Evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system;
- Evidence of pollutants discharging to surface waters at all facility outfalls;
- The condition of and around any outfall, including flow dissipation measures to prevent scouring;
- Training performed, inspections completed, maintenance performed, quarterly visual assessments, and effective operation of BMPs; and
- Visual and analytical monitoring results from the past year.

The Comprehensive Annual Site Inspection may be used as one of the routine inspections. A report must be written summarizing the scope of the evaluation, name(s) of personnel performing the evaluation, the date of the evaluation, and all observations relating to the implementation of the SWPPP. Based on the results of the evaluation, the SWPPP must be modified as necessary. Revisions to the SWPPP or any corrective actions must be completed within 30 days following the evaluation. Completed reports will be added to Attachment E.

### **5.3 Noncompliance Reporting**

In the event that monitoring or inspections identify a spill or a discharge of oil or hazardous substances, reporting shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements in Part V.D of the 20-SW permit, summarized as follows:

- Immediately notify MDE by calling Emergency Response Division at (866) 633-4686, and notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 or, in the Washington, DC metropolitan area, at (202) 426-2675 in accordance with the requirements of COMAR 26.10.01.03, 40 CFR 117 and 40 CFR 302 respectively, as soon as he or she has knowledge of the discharge;
- A written report (Attachment G) shall be provided to MDE within 10 days of knowledge of the incident. Reports shall include a description of the discharge and cause of noncompliance, the date and time of the discharge, estimate of the time the facility will return to compliance, the steps being taken to reduce, eliminate and prevent the occurrence of future events, and any other information as required by COMAR 26.10.01.03.
- Modify the SWPPP within 14 calendar days of knowledge of the incident to (1) provide a description of the release, the circumstances leading to it, and the date it occurred and (2) identify measures to prevent the reoccurrence of respond to such releases and modify the plan where appropriate.

**Section 6: SWPPP Certification**

The following certification statement must be signed and dated by a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or duly authorized representative. Note: This certification must be re-signed in the event of a SWPPP modification in response to a corrective action.

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


Name: Lauren Buckler Title: Deputy Director DPWT  
Signature:  Date: 7/24/23

## Section 7: SWPPP Modifications

The SWPPP shall be updated as necessary, due to changes in facility operations and applicable regulations. The SWPPP will be reviewed a minimum of once annually and will be updated if necessary. The certification statement in Section 6 of this SWPPP must be resigned upon revision of the SWPPP. Changes to the SWPPP shall be recorded in the log below:

Amend. No.	Date	Description	Preparer Name(s) and Title	Authorized Signature
1	Sept. 1992	Original Site SWPPP General Discharge Permit 92-GP-001	Tom Reedy, PCA Steve Lippy, Chief	Historical Revisions
2	Nov. 1993	Revisions	Tom Reedy, PCA Steve Lippy, Chief	
3	Feb. 2005	Update SCD 2003 with approved Erosion and Sediment Control Plans	Earth Tech	
4	Oct 2005			
5	Jan. 2008	Include waste in Phase IX , Multiphase Extraction System, and RDOC		
6	Oct. 2010	Include SPCC		
7	June 2014	Revise SWPPP to meet requirements for 12-SW	ARM Group Inc.	
8	Dec. 2014	Revisions	ARM Group Inc.	
9	April 2016	Revisions	Kari Hodgson, P.E.	
10	June 2017	Revisions	Kari Hodgson, P.E.	
11	March 2018	Revisions	Kari Hodgson, P.E.	
12	April 2019	Revisions	Cory Daviau, P.E.	



Amend. No.	Date	Description	Preparer Name(s) and Title	Authorized Signature
13	Sept 2020	Revisions to SPCC Plan/Revisions to include Phase XII construction	Cory Daviau, P.E.	
14	2023	Revisions to SWPPP to meet requirements for 20-SW	ARM Group LLC	

## **SWPPP Appendices**

The following documentation is included with the SWPPP:

### ***Appendix A – Site Location Map***

### ***Appendix B – Site Maps***

### ***Appendix C – NPDES Permit 20-SW***

### ***Appendix D – Standard Forms***

- Routine Facility Inspection Form
- General Permit for Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity Form
- Non-Stormwater Discharge Inspection Form
- Visual Monitoring Forms
- Employee Training Record

### ***Appendix E – Completed Forms, Inspection Logs, and Monitoring Reports***

- Completed Routine Facility Inspection Form
- Completed General Permit for Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity Form
- Completed Non-Stormwater Discharge Inspection Form
- Completed Visual Monitoring Forms
- Completed Corrective Action Documentation
- Completed Employee Training Records

### ***Appendix F – SPCC Plan***

### ***Appendix G – Spill/Discharge Reporting Forms***

### ***Appendix H – Hardness Calculation in Receiving Water for Hardness Dependent Metals***

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**APPENDIX A**

**Site Location Map**

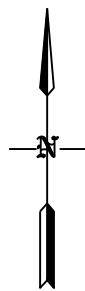
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Base map from the following USGS 7½ minute quadrangles: White Marsh dated 1949 and revised 1986.



### Site Location Map

Eastern Sanitary Landfill  
Baltimore County, Maryland

July 2023

Scale: 1" = 2,000'

M13141-19

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ARM Group LLC  
Engineers and Scientists  
[www.armgroup.net](http://www.armgroup.net)

Figure  
**1**

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## **APPENDIX B**

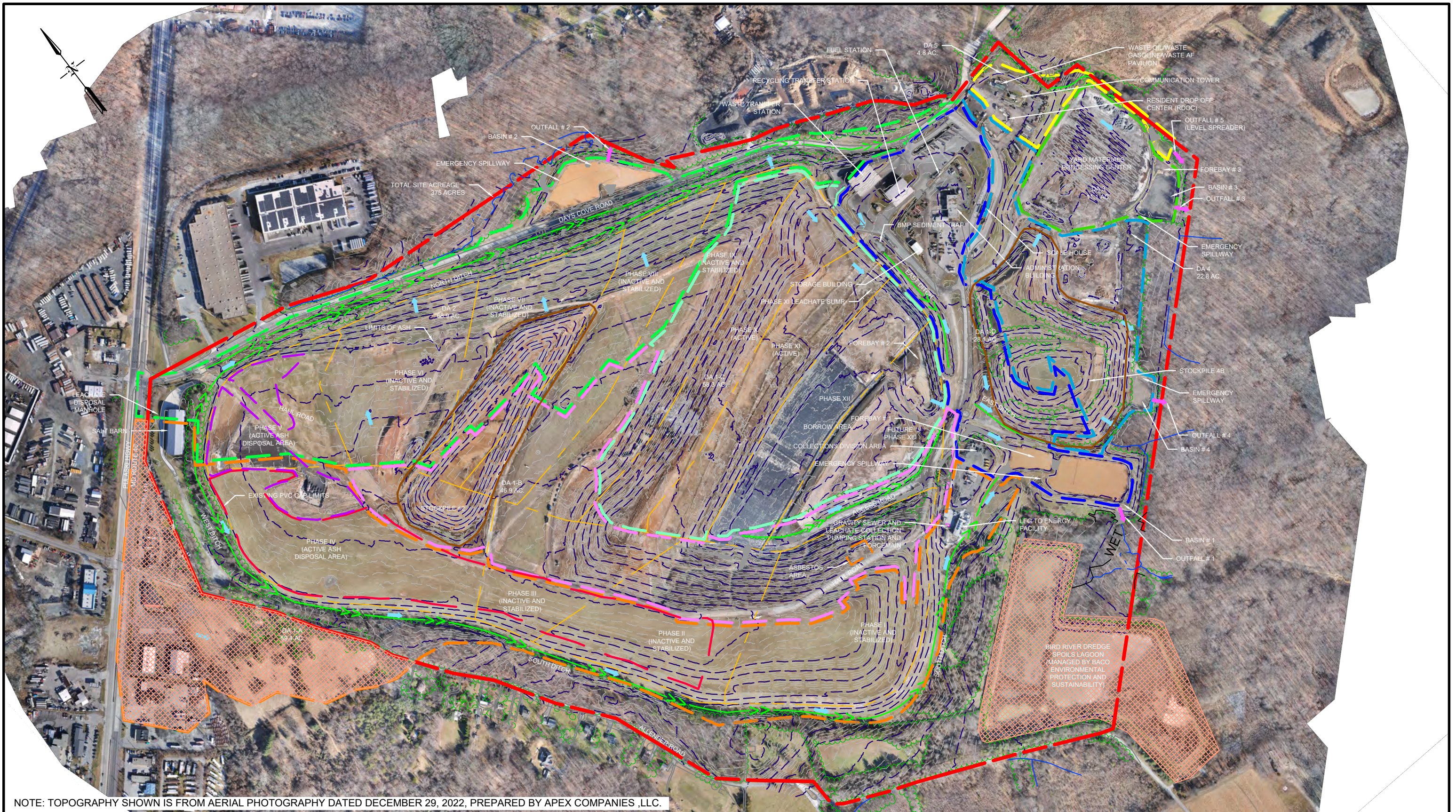
### **Site Maps**

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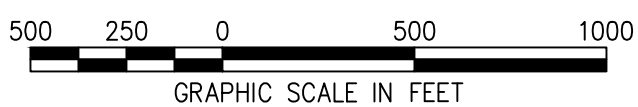
P:\Baltimore County Solid Waste\M13141 On Call Solid Waste Services\Task 9 - NPDES\Subtask 1 - SWPPP Update and NOI\Dwg\2020\FIGURE B1- FACILITY 2020.dwg Plotted: July 5, 2023



NOTE: TOPOGRAPHY SHOWN IS FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY DATED DECEMBER 29, 2022, PREPARED BY APEX COMPANIES, LLC.

**LEGEND**

- EXISTING PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- DRAINAGE AREA DIFFERENTIATED BY COLOR
- STORMWATER FLOW ARROW
- OUTFLOW/ SAMPLE POINT FLOW ARROW
- LANDFILL PHASE BOUNDARY
- VEGETATIVE SWALE
- NOT ASSOCIATED WITH LANDFILL



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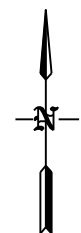
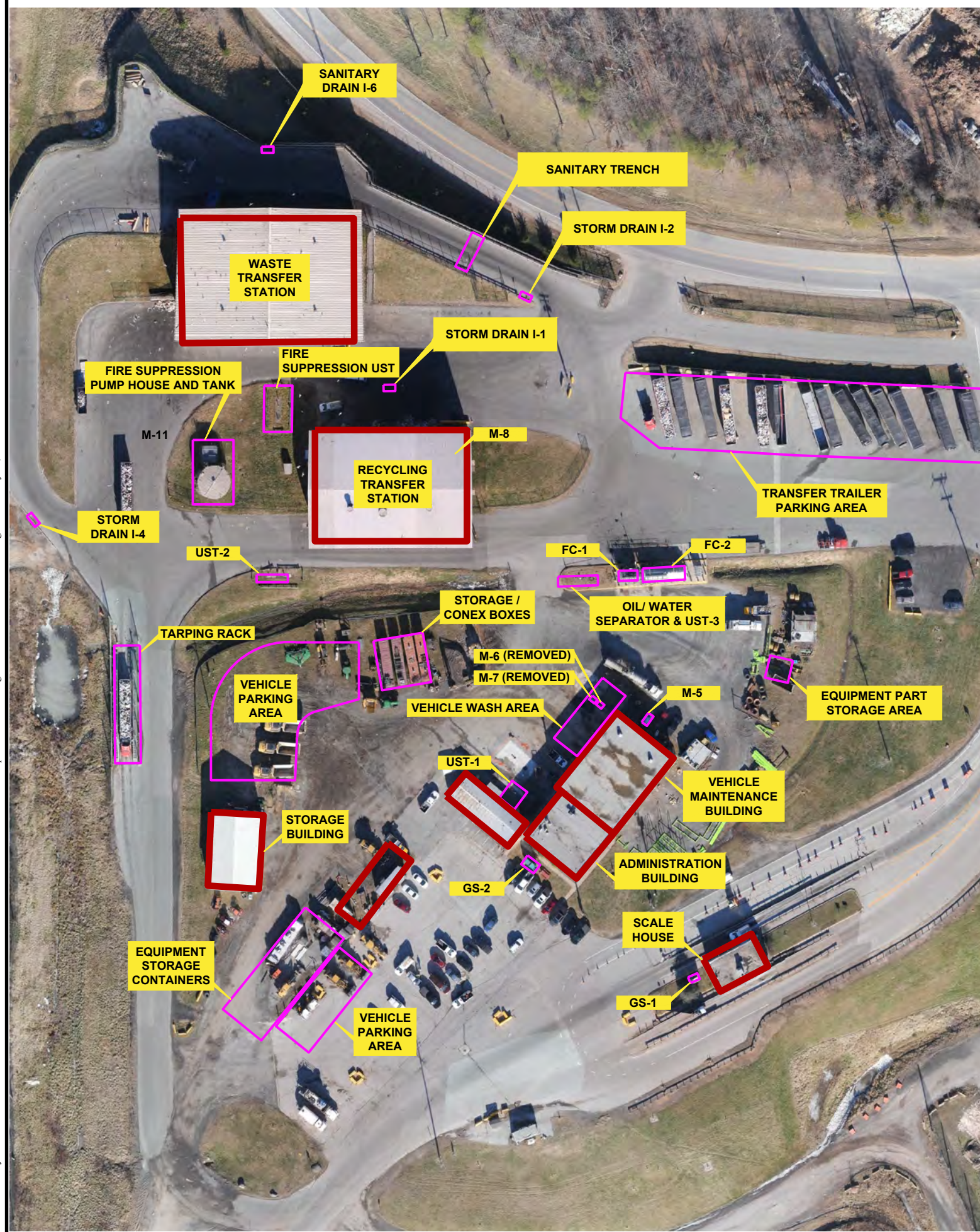


ESL SWPPP MAP BASED ON FLYOVER DATE 12/29/2022  
 SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL & COUNTERMEASURE PLAN  
 EASTERN SANITARY LANDFILL

July 2023	Figure
1" = 500'	<b>B-1</b>
M13141-9.3	



P:\Baltimore County Solid Waste\M13141 On Call Solid Waste Services\Task 9 - NPDES\Subtask 1 - SWPPP Update and NOI\Drawings\2023\FIGURE B2 SWPPP.dwg Plotted: July 18, 2023



Above & Under - Ground Storage Tanks					
ID	Contents	Size (Gal)	Shell Wall Type	Exterior Containment/ Diversion Type	Outfall
FIRE SUPPRESSION UST	Water	10,000	N/A	N/A	1
UST-1	Waste oil/ heat oil	4,000	Double	N/A	1
UST-2	Wash water from TS	10,000	Double	N/A	1
UST-3	Separated oil	2,000	Double	N/A	1
M-5	Waste oil	800	Single	Not applicable / Portable	1
M-8	Diesel fuel	100	Single	Under roof	Wastewater system
M-11	Diesel fuel	119	Double	None	1
FC-1	Gasoline	5,000	Double	None	1
FC-2	Diesel	12,000	Double	None	1
GS-1	Diesel for generators	138	Double	None	1
GS-2	Diesel for generators	308	Double	None	1
T-1	Diesel Fuel	1,500	Single Walled	Lined Landfill	Leachate Collection System
T-2	Diesel Fuel	2,000	Single Walled	Lined Landfill	Leachate Collection System
M-1, M-2, M-3, M-4	Motor Oil	3x300 1x400	N/A	Under roof	1

**LEGEND**

- BUILDING BOUNDARY
- DENOTED AREA

**SURVEY NOTES:**

1. TOPOGRAPHY SHOWN IS FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY DATED DECEMBER 29, 2022, PREPARED BY APEX COMPANIES, LLC. SUBSURFACE AND UTILITIES UPDATED PER BALTIMORE COUNTY FIELD SURVEY OF VARIOUS SITE IMPROVEMENT FEATURES AND HISTORICAL MODIFICATIONS.

**NOTES:**

1. M-1, M-2, M-3 AND M-4 ARE NOT SHOWN ON THIS SHEET AS THEY ARE LOCATED INSIDE THE VEHICLE MAINTENANCE BUILDING.
2. T-1 & T-2 ARE NOT SHOWN AS THEY ARE PORTABLE TANKS LOCATED ON THE LANDFILL WORKING FACE.



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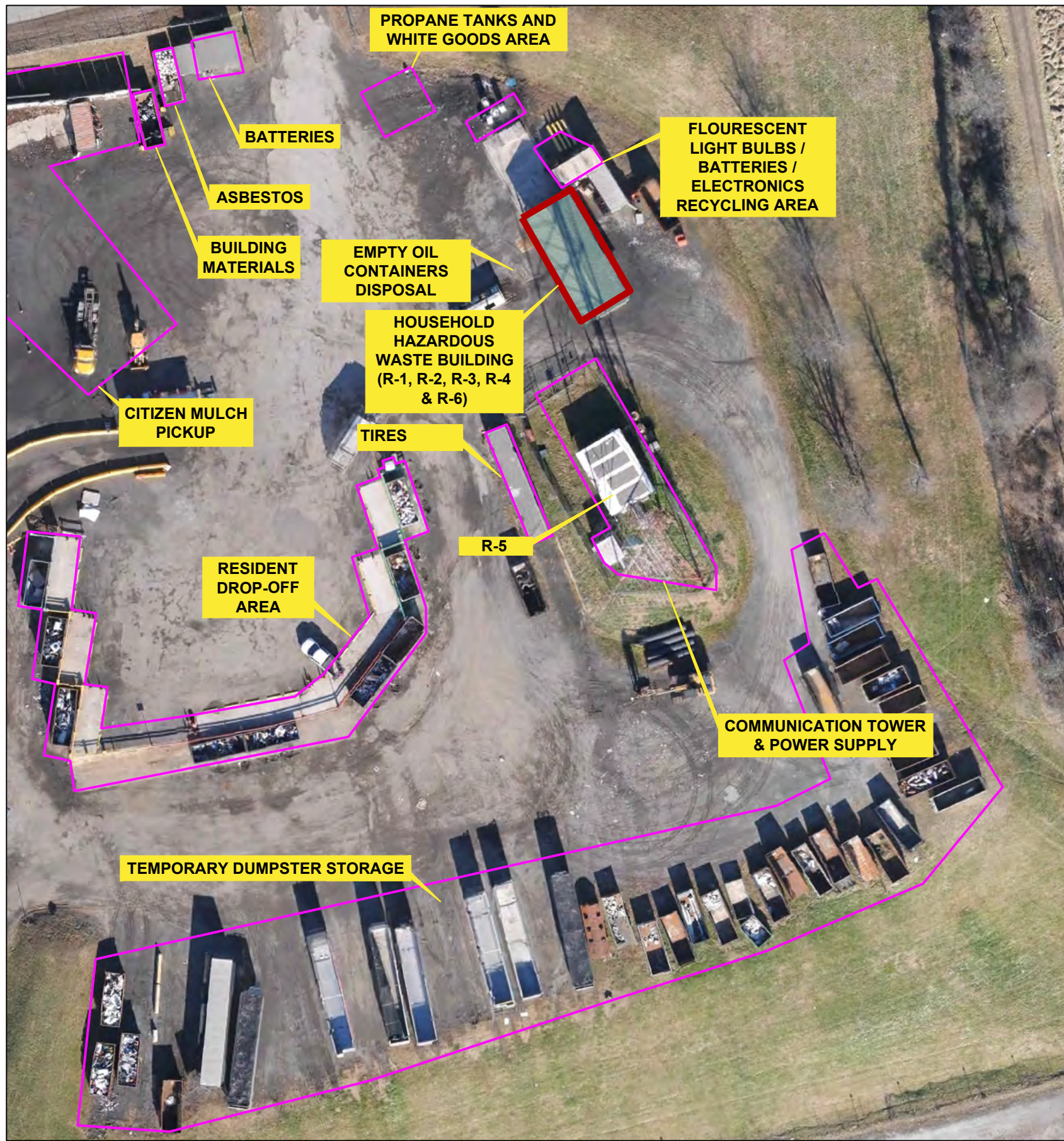


ESL SWPPP -  
ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING MAP  
EASTERN SANITARY LANDFILL

July 2023  
1" = 100'  
M13141-9.1  
Figure  
**B-2**



\\armgroup.lcl\workdata\Projects\Baltimore County Solid Waste Services\Task 9 - NPDES\Subtask 1 - SWPPP Update and NOI\Dwg\2020\FIGURE B3 SWPPP.dwg Plotted: June 29, 2023



Above & Under - Ground Storage Tanks					
ID	Contents	Size (Gal)	Shell Wall Type	Containment/ Diversion Type	Outfall
R-1	Waste gasoline	480	Double	Secondary/ concrete wall	5
R-2	Waste oil	480	Double	Covered	5
R-3	Waste oil	480	Double	Covered	5
R-4	Waste oil	480	Double	Covered	5
R-5	Diesel fuel	275	Single	Secondary/ concrete curb	5
R-6	Waste anti-freeze	480	Double	Secondary/Concrete Wall	5

**SURVEY NOTES:**

1. TOPOGRAPHY SHOWN IS FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY DATED DECEMBER 29, 2022, PREPARED BY APEX COMPANIES, LLC. SUBSURFACE AND UTILITIES UPDATED PER BALTIMORE COUNTY FIELD SURVEY OF VARIOUS SITE IMPROVEMENT FEATURES AND HISTORICAL MODIFICATIONS.

**LEGEND**

- BUILDING BOUNDARY
- DENOTED AREA



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ESL SWPPP -  
RESIDENT DROP OFF CENTER MAP  
EASTERN SANITARY LANDFILL

July 2023  
1" = 50'  
M13141-9.3

Figure  
**B-3**



P:\Baltimore County Solid Waste\M13141 On Call Solid Waste Services\Task 9 - NPDES Subtask 1 - SWPPP Update and NOI\Drawings\2020\FIGURE B4 SWPPP.dwg Plotted: July 17, 2023



Above & Under - Ground Storage Tanks					
ID	Contents	Size (Gal)	Shell Wall Type	Containment/ Diversion Type	Outfall
GS-3	Diesel Fuel	400	Double	None	1
UST-4	Leachate	20,000	N/A	N/A	1

**Note:**

1. These tanks are not sheltered and exposed to direct rainfall. They sit on a concrete pad area that has a perimeter collection trough to capture small spills.
2. UST-4 is not in use and serves only in case of emergency.

**LEGEND**

- BUILDING BOUNDARY
- DENOTED AREA

**SURVEY NOTES:**

1. TOPOGRAPHY SHOWN IS FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY DATED DECEMBER 29, 2022, PREPARED BY APEX COMPANIES, LLC. SUBSURFACE AND UTILITIES UPDATED PER BALTIMORE COUNTY FIELD SURVEY OF VARIOUS SITE IMPROVEMENT FEATURES AND HISTORICAL MODIFICATIONS.



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LANDFILL GAS MANAGEMENT PLANT  
SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL  
& COUNTERMEASURE PLAN  
EASTERN SANITARY LANDFILL

July 2023  
1" = 50'  
M13141-9.3

Figure  
**B-4**



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**APPENDIX C**

**NPDES Permit 20-SW**

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**GENERAL PERMIT FOR DISCHARGES FROM  
STORMWATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES**

**DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. 20-SW NPDES PERMIT NO. MDR0000**

**Effective Date: February 1, 2023 Expiration Date: January 31, 2028**

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  - Appendix G – Reporting and Verification Requirements for Trading
-

You are only permitted to discharge under this permit after notifying and getting approval from the Department.

---

## **PART I. APPLICABILITY**

By this permit the Maryland Department of the Environment (the Department) authorizes the discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity to waters of this state. This authorization is only for operators located in the state of Maryland, who have submitted a notice of intent (NOI) and received written approval from the Department to discharge in accordance with the eligibility requirements and other conditions in this permit and consistent with your NOI, as on file with the Department. This authorization is pursuant to the provisions of Title 9 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, and the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 U.S.C. §1251 *et seq.* and implementing regulations 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, 124, and 125. “You” and “Your” are used in this permit to refer to the permittee or the permit applicant, as the context indicates, and that party’s facility or responsibilities.

### **A. Geographic Coverage**

This permit applies to facilities operating within the state of Maryland and discharging to waters of this state.

### **B. Facilities Covered**

To be eligible to apply for authorization to discharge under this permit you must either (1) have been authorized to discharge under previous permit 12-SW or (2) have a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity, as defined in Appendix E, from a primary industrial activity included in Appendix A or (3) be notified by the Department that you are eligible for coverage under Sector AD: Non-Classified Facilities, as defined in Appendix A.

### **C. Limitations on Coverage**

The following stormwater discharges are not eligible for coverage under this permit. Additional limitations on coverage for each sector covered under this permit are listed in Appendix D. You must determine which sector(s) listed in Appendix A apply to your industrial activities to determine which additional limitations from Appendix D apply.

1. Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity, as defined in Appendix E and 40 CFR 122.26(b)(15);
  2. Stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (see Part I.G.2);
  3. Stormwater discharges that are mixed with non-stormwater, other than those non-stormwater discharges listed in Part I.E.3;
  4. Stormwater discharges for which a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit has been terminated (other than at your request) or denied, or those for which the Department requires an individual permit to address stormwater discharges or an alternative general permit (Part I.G.2.b);
  5. New dischargers discharging to water quality “impaired waters,” as defined in Appendix E, are not eligible for coverage under this permit unless you:
    - a. prevent all exposure to stormwater of the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired, and retain documentation of procedures taken to prevent exposure onsite with your SWPPP; or
    - b. document that the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired is not present at your site, and retain documentation of this finding with your SWPPP; or
    - c. in advance of submitting your NOI, provide to the Department data to support a showing that the discharge is not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, and retain such data onsite with your SWPPP. To do
-

Provides discharge authorization only upon Maryland Department of the Environment notification of registration.

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this, you must provide data and other technical information to the Department sufficient to demonstrate:

- i.) For discharges to impaired waters without an EPA approved or established TMDL, that the discharge of the pollutant for which the water is impaired will meet in-stream water quality criteria at the point of discharge to the waterbody; or
- ii.) For discharges to impaired waters with an EPA approved or established TMDL, that there are sufficient remaining wasteload allocations in an EPA approved or established TMDL to allow your discharge and that existing dischargers to the waterbody are subject to compliance schedules designed to bring the waterbody into attainment with water quality standards.

You are eligible to discharge to impaired waters if you receive an affirmative determination from the Department that your discharge will not contribute to the existing impairment, in which case you must maintain such determination onsite with your SWPPP.

#### D. Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

If you are covered (i.e., authorized to discharge) under this permit, a stormwater discharge to waters of this state that causes or contributes to a violation of a water quality standard is a permit violation and subject to corrective actions (see Part IV).

#### E. Eligible Discharges

Unless otherwise ineligible under Part I.C, and subject to the eligibility requirements and limitations described throughout this permit, the following discharges may be covered under this permit:

1. Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity for any primary industrial activities and co-located industrial activities if that activity is listed in Appendix A, or discharges previously covered under permit 12-SW;
  2. Industrial stormwater discharges per the Department's discretion under Sector AD in Appendix A, which includes established Sector AD.a, Sector AD.b, Sector AD.d or Sector AD.e, or on a site specific basis as determined by the Department;
  3. Non-stormwater discharges from:
    - a. water used to fight active fires (*not from fire system cleaning or testing*),
    - b. pavement wash waters, provided that detergents or hazardous cleaning products are not used (e.g., bleach, hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, nonylphenols), and the wash waters do not come into contact with oil and grease deposits, sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities (see Part III.C.5), or any other toxic or hazardous materials, unless residues are first cleaned up using dry clean-up methods (e.g., applying absorbent materials and sweeping, using hydrophobic mops/rags) and you have implemented appropriate control measures to minimize discharges of mobilized solids and other pollutants (e.g., filtration, detention, settlement);
    - c. landscape watering, only if all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
    - d. routine external building wash down that does not use detergents or hazardous cleaning products and any dislodged paint chips are filtered;
    - e. uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
    - f. irrigation drainage;
    - g. uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
-

Provides discharge authorization only upon Maryland Department of the Environment notification of registration.

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- h. foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials; and
  - i. incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of your facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., “piped” cooling tower blowdown or drains).
4. [RESERVED].
5. Use of Chemical Additives for Sediment Control: Use of any chemical additives (defined in Appendix E) for sediment control requires prior notice, indicating your intent to use them on your NOI and listing the additives and any pertinent associated documentation in your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). In addition, the use of Cationic Chemical Additives (defined in Appendix E) for sediment control is subject to the Department’s approval policy as outlined in Appendix D Sector L (Part L.5.4) of this permit. Any substances not approved by the Department are prohibited.

#### F. No Exposure Certification

If you are eligible for authorization to discharge pursuant to this permit and meet the requirements for a no exposure exclusion from permitting under 40 CFR 122.26(g), you may file a No Exposure Certification. Upon written notice from the Department that you have met the requirements, you are no longer required to comply with the terms and conditions of this permit.

- To qualify for this certification, you must first verify that there is no potential for the stormwater discharged from your facility to waters of this state to be exposed to pollutants in accordance with the criteria established by the Department on form MDE/WMA/PER.067 (found on MDE’s website at <http://www.mde.state.md.us/> or at the link <https://mdewwp.page.link/NEForm>).
- If your facility is 5 acres or greater in size, your operations are within the Base Flood Elevation (BFE), or your operations are within a census tract with an EJScore  $\geq 0.76$ , you shall also obtain written certification by either a Professional Engineer, a Certified Professional in Storm Water Quality (CPSWQ), a Registered Architect, a Landscape Architect or other professional as approved by the Department, that you meet the requirements of no exposure. EJScore and Base Flood Elevation (BFE) are defined in Appendix E.
- If your facility is not required to obtain written certification as in the previous condition (based on size, BFE or EJScore), you are required to provide photographic evidence to support your claim to include: satellite image of your property, your dumpsters, outside storage areas, loading docks, material handling areas, and parking areas.
- If you qualify, you will submit the completed and appropriately signed form to the Department, along with the required written certification according to the deadlines of this permit (Part II.B).
- The exemption is non-transferable and you must submit a No Exposure Certification to the Department at least once every five years.
- If your facility discharges to a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), you must notify the MS4 permittee/authority that your facility is exempted from obtaining an NPDES permit for stormwater associated with industrial activity. This exemption does not preclude the MS4 authority from imposing requirements for restoration of impervious surfaces at the facility.

#### G. Alternative Permit Coverage

The Department may require you to obtain, or you may also request, an individual permit or coverage under another general permit as described below, even though you may be eligible for coverage under this permit. If the Department requires you to apply for and obtain an alternative permit and you do not apply as required, the Department will terminate your coverage under this permit; however, The Department may grant additional time to

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submit the application or NOI if you request it. Any resulting termination is effective at the end of the day that the Department specified for the application or Notice of Intent (NOI) to be submitted, after which you must cease discharges that were covered by this permit. The Department may take appropriate enforcement action for any unpermitted discharge.

1. You must meet applicable water quality standards. You are ineligible for coverage under this permit if the Department determines prior to your authorization to discharge that your discharges will not meet an applicable water quality standard. In such case, the Department may notify you that an individual permit application is necessary, or, alternatively, the Department may authorize your coverage under this permit after you implement additional control measures so that your discharges will meet water quality standards.
2. The following situations require that you apply for an individual or general permit based on your activity.
  - a. You are ineligible for coverage under this permit for any stormwater discharges at your facility that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines (ELG) which provided in the following table or any new source performance standards under 40 CFR Subchapter N:

40 CFR Section	ELG Regulated Discharge
40 CFR 411, Subpart C – Cement Manufacturing	Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities
40 CFR 418, Subpart A – Fertilizer Manufacturing	Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)
40 CFR 419 – Petroleum Refining	
40 CFR 423 – Steam Electric Power Generating	Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities
40 CFR 429, Subpart I – Timber Products Processing	Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas
40 CFR 443, Subpart A – Paving and Roofing Material (tars & asphalt)	Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities
40 CFR 445, Subparts A and B – Landfills	Runoff from hazardous waste and nonhazardous waste landfills
40 CFR 449 - Airfields	Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures

For a complete list of current effluent guidelines by industry, see the indicated 40 CFR part on the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) website for Industrial Regulations (<http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/guide/industry.html>). If your industry is included in this list then you should review the applicable 40 CFR part to determine if you are subject to effluent limitation guidelines for stormwater. This permit may cover parts of your facilities not covered by effluent limitation guidelines or new source performance standards.

- b. If you are eligible for coverage under an industry-specific general permit for the stormwater discharges, you must apply for coverage under that permit for the stormwater and process water related discharges. Currently, those specific permits are:

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- i.)* General Discharge Permit For Discharges from Mineral Quarries, Borrow Pits, and Concrete and Asphalt Plants: (General Permit No. 15-MM or replacement),
- ii.)* General Permit for Discharges from Surface Coal Mines and Related Facilities: (General Discharge Permit No. 06-CM or replacement),
- iii.)* General Permit for Discharges from Marinas including Boat Yards and Yacht Basins (Maryland General Permit No. 16-MA or replacement), and
- iv.)* General Discharge Permit for Animal Feeding Operations (General Permit No. 09-AF/MDG01 or replacement).

3. You may request to be excluded from coverage under this permit by applying for an individual state or NPDES discharge permit or submitting an NOI for coverage under another general permit. The Department may grant your request if the Department determines your reasons are adequate. If you are issued an individual NPDES permit or apply for coverage under an industry-specific general permit, the Department may terminate your coverage under this permit.

#### **H. Continuation of an Expired General Permit and Permit Coverage**

Upon the expiration of the 20-SW, the Department may administratively extend the 20-SW. To maintain 20-SW Coverage, You must submit a Continuation of Registration statement at least 60 days before the expiration of the 20-SW. Late Continuation of Registration statements will not be accepted.

#### **I. Duty to Reapply**

If you wish to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, you must apply for and obtain authorization as required by the new permit once the Department issues it.

## **PART II. AUTHORIZATION UNDER THIS PERMIT**

### **A. How to Obtain Authorization**

If you are eligible for coverage under this permit, per PART I, to obtain authorization you must

- Select, design, install, and implement control measures in accordance with Part III.A and Part III.B to meet numeric and non-numeric effluent limits;
- Submit a complete and accurate Notice of Intent (NOI) or Permit Transfer Request with Permit Fee as indicated below; and
- Develop and submit to the Department, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) according to the requirements in Part III.C and, where applicable, Part III.A.2 of this permit.

Based on a review of your NOI or Transfer Request, the Department may delay your authorization for further review, notify you that additional effluent limitations are necessary, or deny coverage under this permit and require submission of an application for an individual NPDES permit. In these instances, the Department will notify you in writing of the delay, of the need for additional effluent limits, or of the request for submission of an individual NPDES permit application.

#### **1. Notice of Intent (NOI) and Transfer Requests**

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

You must complete all information required on this permit's corresponding NOI form (MDE-WMA-PER004), or an equivalent electronic form provided by the Department. Detailed instructions are included on the NOI form. If you operate multiple facilities,

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you must submit an NOI for each noncontiguous site.

You are required to provide the following information on the appropriate NOI form.

- Facility Operator Information including your name, mailing address, email address, telephone number, IRS Employer Identification Number (EIN) and Worker's Comp Insurance company and policy.
- Facility Information including the facility location, including physical address and coordinates in degrees decimal; the primary and any subsequent co-located Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes relevant to this permit, verification if this is a new discharger or if there is any preexisting NPDES permit number for stormwater coverage, the total acres of property at that address and whether the facility is presently inactive and unstaffed.
- Outfall coordinates in degrees decimal, for each outfall discharging stormwater associated with Industrial Activity.
- Information on the receiving waters of the industrial stormwater. Identify the receiving water body(s) and 8 digit identifier for your discharges, including whether they qualify as high quality Tier II, and identification of any impairments. Specify the MS4 jurisdiction you operate in.
- Identify who has prepared the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), including email and phone number, along with how you have provided the SWPPP to the Department.
- Identify if your facility is subject to the Chesapeake Bay Restoration requirements, quantifying the total impervious surface area (square feet), the untreated impervious surface area (in square feet) and the impervious surface area subject to 20% restoration requirement (in acres).
- Identify which industry sector benchmarks apply to the operation, for each applicable outfall.
- Selection of either annual payments, or an upfront payment for 5 years and annual payments thereafter, or if you are exempt.
- Identify if your operation is within a census tract with an EJScore  $\geq 0.76$ . EJScore is defined in Appendix E.
- Identify if your operation is within the Base Flood Elevation (BFE). Base Flood Elevation is defined in Appendix E.
- If you intend to use cationic chemical additives, include the approved product you intend to use.
- Provide the signatory name, title and contact information and space for the actual signature. Provide the NOI preparer information, including phone number and email address.

**b. Transfer of Authorization.**

For transfer of ownership, you can complete the Permit Transfer Request Form for General NPDES Permits referred to as MDE/WMA/PER.079 found on the Department's website or at <https://mdewwp.page.link/GPXferForm>[about:blank](#). Detailed instructions are included with the form. If you operate multiple facilities, you must submit a Transfer Request for each noncontiguous site. The authorization under this permit is not transferable to any person except in accordance with this section. Authorization to discharge under this permit may be transferred to another person if:

- The current permittee notifies the Department in writing of the proposed transfer.
  - A written agreement, indicating the specific date of the proposed transfer of permit coverage and acknowledging the responsibilities of the current and new permittee for compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit, is submitted to the Department.
  - The new permittee either confirms in writing that the type of discharge, number
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of outfalls, and other information given on the original NOI remain correct or updates this information.

- The new permittee confirms in writing that either they will follow the existing SWPPP or that they have developed a new SWPPP.
- Neither the current permittee nor the new permittee receives notification from the Department, within 30 days of receipt of items above, of intent to terminate coverage under this permit.

## 2. Permit Fee

- a. You must submit the initial permit fee to the Department with the NOI form for the fee in effect at the time that the payment is due as specified in COMAR 26.08.04.09-1(C)(1)(a).
- b. Make the initial fee payable to the Maryland Department of the Environment and send it together with the completed NOI to:  
Maryland Department of the Environment  
P.O. Box 2057  
Baltimore, MD 21203-2057
- c. If you pay the NOI fee by a check that does not clear for any reason, you will have 30 calendar days from the date the payment fails to make proper payment, including any interest and other charges. If payment is not received by the 31<sup>st</sup> calendar day following the failed payment, your coverage under this permit must be considered void from the outset. When payment is made successfully and authorization issued, you should save the cancelled check or other proof of payment, a copy of the completed NOI, and the letter confirming your authorization from the Department. These documents must be provided to the Department upon request.
- d. A new owner of a facility as a result of a transfer of ownership is responsible for any fees unpaid by the former owner.

## 3. SWPPP

Proper formats for submitting your SWPPP are provided below.

- a. You should not include any confidential information in your submitted SWPPP, which will be a public document available for review by the public.
- b. You must submit an electronic copy of the SWPPP to the Department and have a hard copy available onsite. Your electronic copy (PDF, JPEG or Word) of the SWPPP must be provided to the Department by one of these methods.
  - i.) Including a file on electronic media (CD, DVD, USB drive, or other approved media) along with your mailed copy of the NOI.
  - ii.) Emailing the file to [swppp.permit@maryland.gov](mailto:swppp.permit@maryland.gov) when you send your NOI to the Department. The email cannot exceed 25 MB and so you may need to use more than one email to deliver the entire file. The email subject line should include "20SW", your previous registration number (if you did have previous coverage under 12SW) and your facility name.
  - iii.) Posting a copy of the SWPPP using your NetDMR account when you send your NOI to the Department.
  - iv.) Including a link (URL) to your SWPPP on your NOI, which provides access to your SWPPP on a publicly available company website.
  - v.) Other electronic means that you make accessible to the Department such as a link to DropBox, Google Drive, SkyDrive, etc.

## B. Deadlines for Coverage

You will be in violation of state and federal requirements to obtain a permit and subject to enforcement action by the Department if you fail to submit a i) No Exposure Certification, or ii) an NOI, SWPPP and fee payment or iii) transfer request in a timely manner as provided in

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the following table. Late NOIs will be accepted, but authorization to discharge will not be retroactive.

Category	NOI Submittal Deadline
Existing Dischargers – in operation as of Effective Date of this permit and previously authorized for coverage under 12-SW, that are not subject to Chesapeake Bay Restoration Requirements (Part III.A).	Within 6 months after the effective date of this permit. Authorization to discharge under 12-SW continues in the interim.
Existing Dischargers – in operation as of Effective Date of this permit and previously authorized for coverage under 12-SW that are subject to Chesapeake Bay Restoration Requirements (Part III.A).	Within 6 months after the effective date of this permit. Authorization to discharge under 12-SW continues in the interim.
New Dischargers or New Sources	A minimum of 60 days prior to commencing discharge.
New Owner/Operator of Existing Discharger - transfer of ownership and/or operation of a facility whose discharge is authorized under this permit	A minimum of 30 days prior to date that the transfer will take place to the new owner/operator.
Other Eligible Dischargers – in operation prior to permit effective date, but not covered under the 12-SW or another NPDES permit.	Immediately, to minimize the time discharges from the facility will continue to be unauthorized.

**C. Required Signatures**

**1. Certification**

Any person signing documents in accordance with part II.C.2 and II.C.3 above must include 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."*

**2. All applications, including NOIs, transfer requests, and No Exposure Certifications must be signed by a Signatory 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 properties belonging to the owner, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility 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

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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 Federal 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 (e.g., Regional Administrators of the EPA).
3. Your SWPPP, including changes to your SWPPP to document any corrective actions taken as required by Part IV, the Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation, and all reports submitted to the Department, must be signed by a person described in Part II.C.2 above 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 Signatory;
  - 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, or a 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 signed and dated written authorization is included in the SWPPP and made available to the Department upon request.
4. If an authorization for a representative 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.C.3 must be submitted to the Department prior to submitting or with any reports, information or applications that must be signed by a duly authorized representative.

#### **D. Failure to Notify**

If you (1) engage in an activity covered under this permit, (2) fail to notify the Department of your intent (Part II.A) to be covered under this permit within the deadlines established in this permit (Part II.B), and (3) discharge to waters of this state without an NPDES discharge permit, then you are in violation of the Federal Clean Water Act and of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, and may be subject to penalties.

#### **E. Additional Notification**

If stormwater from your facility discharges into a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) you must notify the MS4 owner/operator that you are authorized to discharge under this permit. If the MS4 owner/operator notifies you of additional requirements that you must meet to discharge into that system then you must comply with those requirements to remain authorized to discharge under this permit.

#### **F. Changes in Permit Coverage**

Certain planned changes in stormwater discharge or termination of permit coverage, both described below in this section, require notification to the Department's Water Permits

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Program at this address:

Maryland Department of the Environment  
Wastewater Permits Program  
1800 Washington Blvd, Ste 455  
Baltimore, MD 21230

## 1. Planned Changes

When possible, consider the contours/elevations at a particular site and aim to site new structures on the higher elevations at a site and put parking or other structures that can be flooded at the lower elevations, in anticipation of climate change effects. You must give written notice to Department's Water Permits Program as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

- a. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or
- 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 in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR 122.42(a)(1); 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; or
- d. Anticipated Noncompliance Notification - You shall give advance notice to the Department of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

## 2. Termination of Permit Coverage

### a. Submitting a Notice of Termination

To terminate permit coverage, you must submit a complete and accurate Notice of Termination (NOT) <https://mdewwp.page.link/GPNOT> to the Wastewater Permits Program, or an equivalent electronic form provided by the Department. Your authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at midnight of the day that a complete Notice of Termination is processed and acknowledged by the Department. If you submit a Notice of Termination without meeting one or more of the conditions identified in Part II.F.2.b, then your Notice of Termination is not valid. You are responsible for meeting the terms of this permit until your authorization is terminated.

### b. When to Submit a Notice of Termination

You must submit a Notice of Termination within 30 days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:

- i.)* All operations at your facility have permanently ceased and there will be no further exposure of stormwater to any industrial activity, process, material or transport at the facility, and you have already implemented necessary sediment and erosion controls as required by Part III.B.1.b.v; or
  - ii.)* You move your operation to a new location (After submitting an NOT you must then apply for coverage at the new location per Part II.); or
  - iii.)* A new owner or operator has taken over responsibility for the facility; or
  - iv.)* You have obtained coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered by an NPDES permit, unless the Department has required that you obtain such coverage under Part I.E.4, in
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which case coverage under this permit will terminate automatically.

- c. The Department may terminate your coverage under this general permit if the Department finds good cause to do so.

#### **G. Requirement to Post a Sign of your Permit Coverage.**

You must post a sign or other notice of your permit coverage at a safe, publicly accessible location in close proximity to your facility and at potentially impacted public access areas. You must use a font large enough to be readily viewed from a public right-of-way and conduct periodic maintenance of the sign to ensure that it is legible, viable, and factually correct. At minimum, the sign must include:

1. The State and NPDES permit number (i.e., permit tracking number assigned to your NOI);
2. The Department's wastewater permits portal URL (<https://mdewwp.page.link/WWPPortal>); and
3. A contact name and phone number for obtaining additional facility information.

### **PART III. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS**

#### **A. Chesapeake Bay Restoration Requirements**

You must comply with the requirements in this section if you meet ALL of these criteria:

- your facility is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed;
- your facility is 5 acres or greater in size;
- any portion of your facility is located within a Phase I or Phase II municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) jurisdiction<sup>1</sup>; and
- your facility is not owned by or leased from an entity that is permitted as an MS4.

All facilities not owned by or leased from an entity that is permitted as an MS4, including those (Refer to Appendix G).

##### **1. Control Measures for Nutrient Reduction**

- a. You must select, design, install and implement restoration of 20% of the untreated impervious surface area at your facility or equivalent control measures for the reduction of nutrients.
  - i.) Restoration of impervious surfaces and allowed equivalent control measures are defined in paragraph "c" below.
  - ii.) "Untreated" means not meeting the definition of treatment in Appendix E, "Treatment of Impervious Surfaces." The amount of required restoration is determined from the impervious areas within your permitted industrial area as defined in paragraph "b" below. However the control measures may be implemented outside this industrial area, including but not limited to restoration of parking lots within your entire facility, or projects offsite in coordination with your local stormwater authority as described in paragraphs "c" or "d" below.
  - iii.) The control measures must be fully implemented within the time frame described in paragraph "e" below and must be consistent with other MDE policies as described in paragraphs "f" and "g" below.
- b. The total area of untreated impervious surfaces that existed at your facility on January 1, 2006, as determined to the best of your ability, shall be your baseline for determining the applicable amount of control measures. For the purposes of this

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<sup>1</sup> Including operators in the 13-IM-5500 (MDR055500) Phase 2 jurisdictions.

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permit requirement, impervious surfaces are those surfaces that do not allow stormwater to infiltrate into the ground and may include any driveway, road or parking lot that is paved (concrete, asphalt) or used for vehicular storage or traffic, any building or storage facility rooftop, any water resistant material covers, any sidewalks/paths, any decks, any paved storage areas, any tanks or containment structures or any surfaces that are paved or covered for other reasons. These impervious surfaces also must collect or convey stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity (as defined in Appendix E "Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity"), for your primary industrial or co-located industrial activities at your facility.

- c. Control measures must be designed and implemented using any combination of the following three methods. Any treatment of impervious surfaces added since January 1, 2006 may be counted towards meeting the 20% requirement (including restoration completed under the previous permit 12SW).
- i.) Practices found in the Design Manual (as defined in Appendix E, "Design Manual"), or other Proprietary Practices (as defined in Appendix E, "Proprietary Practices") approved by the Department. Restoration of impervious surfaces is defined as the treatment of untreated impervious surfaces with structural or non-structural stormwater management practices using structural best management practices (BMPs) found in the Design Manual, or through other Proprietary Practices approved by the Department, based upon designs that treat the volume from one inch of rainfall. Successful implementation of these structural BMPs in the industrial environment also requires some flexibility to accommodate site specific conditions. Restoration opportunities should be pursued where they make sense and where engineering adjustments allow for the successful functioning of any BMP used. The sources of pollutants that may impede the practices may require specific consideration such as pretreatment.
  - ii.) Practices found in the Accounting Guidance (as defined in Appendix E, "Accounting Guidance"). This nutrient accounting guidance provides several approved equivalent controls used by municipalities ranging from street sweeping to septic system upgrades, which can be considered by industrial facilities. In addition, this guidance addresses situations where site constraints prevent the capture of the full one inch or Water Quality Volume (WQv) treatment, and in these situations the impervious area considered as treated shall be pro-rated based on the total volume treated. The total impervious surface area draining to a BMP may be considered treated when the full WQv is provided for one inch of rainfall; otherwise, proportional treatment will be granted based on the percentage of the WQv captured. For example, if only a half inch of rainfall is treated, then only one half of the impervious surface area in the drainage area shall be considered treated.
  - iii.) Other equivalent control measures. Measures that achieve reduction of 5.4 lbs total nitrogen (TN) per year shall be considered equivalent to restoration of one acre of impervious surface area. The equivalent measures may include any of these options.
    - New controls required by this permit for erosion and sediment control, or for reduced use of fertilizer. Refer to EPA Chesapeake Bay Program Office Phase 5.3 Community Watershed Model, dated December 2010, for guidance on evaluating reductions (later Model performance data may also be used in this evaluation). This is referred to by document number "EPA 903S10002 - CBP/TRS-303-10" and can be found at the website "<http://ches.communitymodeling.org/models/CBPhase5/documentation.php>".
    - New erosion and sediment control reduction efficiencies are found in this document under "6.7.3 Erosion and Sediment Control" and reduced use of
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fertilizer load reductions are found under "6.7.10 Urban Nutrient Management".

- New controls to achieve the benchmarks for nitrogen required by this permit, if benchmarks are applicable for your facility. The control design and resulting TN reductions must be fully documented and approved by the Department.
  - Reducing an existing TN load allocation under an individual NPDES permit, issued to the permittee.
- d. You must implement these control measures (Part III.A.1.c) at your facility(s) unless infeasible (as defined in Appendix E, "Infeasible"). If it is infeasible to implement any or all of these practices at your facility(s), you may satisfy the restoration requirement by working through your local jurisdiction to implement project(s) offsite or through trading to acquire credits, but only as authorized under, and in accordance with the Maryland Water Quality Trading Program regulations (COMAR 26.08.11). If you intend to trade to meet these requirements, you must
- i.) notify the Department and address all applicable regulatory requirements, including all reporting and notification requirements under Appendix G of this permit;
  - ii.) translate the restoration requirements from impervious acres to Total Nitrogen (TN), Total Phosphorus (TP) and Sediment (TSS), using the calculation method prescribed by COMAR 26.08.11; and
  - iii.) complete the acquisition of verified credits no later than 3 months (end of March) following the end of the calendar year in which the credits are applicable.
- e. Existing facilities with prior coverage under the 12-SW subject to the Chesapeake Bay restoration requirements were required to implement control measures to meet the 20% restoration within the five (5) year term of the previous permit, beginning with the effective date of that permit or up to four (4) years from the date that the facility filed the NOI. This permit does not relieve such facilities from meeting those prior permit terms. Facilities with prior coverage under the 12-SW that were not previously subject to the Chesapeake Bay restoration requirements or facilities that are newly covered under 20-SW for the first time which are now subject to the Chesapeake Bay restoration requirements, must implement control measures within four (4) years from the date an NOI is filed.
- f. The reduction of nutrients associated with compliance with the 20% restoration requirement shall not generate any marketable credits. Reductions beyond the requirements in this permit may be eligible as marketable credits in accordance with Maryland Water Quality Trading Program regulations (COMAR 26.08.11).
- g. This requirement must be implemented in a manner that is consistent with any other permits, schedules or requirements by the Department for the control or mitigation of pollutants at the site.

## 2. Nutrient Control Measure Planning and SWPPP Documentation

For those facilities that were entirely developed or entirely redeveloped after 2002, such that all impervious surfaces have been treated with stormwater BMPs in the Design Manual, you must complete only step "a" and step "b" below and document the results in your SWPPP. For all other facilities, you must develop a plan by completing all the following steps and document in your SWPPP (required in Part III.C.4 of this permit) the results of each step.

- a. Identify all impervious surfaces that are subject to this permit, as defined in Part III.A.1.a, and calculate the total impervious surface area for your facility.
  - b. Identify the impervious surface area treated with existing stormwater best management practices (BMPs) that provide the full one inch or WQv treatment (as defined in Appendix E, "Treatment of Impervious Surfaces").
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- c. Identify the impervious surface area partially treated by existing stormwater best management practices (BMPs) that don't provide the full one inch or WQv treatment. Convert the partially treated area total to its equivalent fully treated area total by applying a proportional factor based on the percentage of the WQv captured. This result is the "adjusted partially treated area." For example, if only a half inch of rainfall is treated, then only one half of the impervious surface area in the drainage area shall be considered treated.
- d. Subtract the treated area result in "b" above and the adjusted partially treated area result in "c" above from the total impervious surface area result in "a" above. The resulting value represents the untreated impervious surface area.
- e. Multiply the untreated impervious surface area (result in "d" above) by 20% to calculate the impervious surface area subject to the 20% control measure requirement. Convert this area to acres by dividing your square feet of impervious area by 43,560.
- f. Determine all of your available options as follows:
  - i.) restoration control measures using the Design Manual and/or Proprietary Practices as referenced in Part III.A.1.c.i;
  - ii.) control measure alternatives through the Accounting Guidance as referenced in Part III.A.1.c.ii; and
  - iii.) equivalent control measures as referenced in Part III.A.1.c.iii.
- g. Evaluate and then select practices from the options (identified in "f" above) that you will implement to comply with the control measure requirement of this permit (result in "e" above).
- h. If after evaluating your potential options for nutrient reductions, you determine it is infeasible to meet the nutrient reduction requirements at your facility, provide your rationale and describe your alternate plan and schedule consistent with Part III.A.1.d for coordinating with the local jurisdiction to implement equivalent off-site projects.
- i. Document your selection of BMPs and equivalent measures, including calculations that show your approach will achieve the nutrient reduction requirement.
- j. Provide a schedule and basis for all options you selected that cannot be implemented within 30 days of registration under this permit.
- k. Specify appropriate routine maintenance schedules for all new and existing BMPs. Include in your plan a procedure for inspection and documentation of those inspections for all structural, nonstructural and other equivalent control measures.
- l. Modify the resulting plan as needed to keep implementation on pace to meet the permit deadline in Part III.A.1.e.

### 3. Nutrient Control Measure Verification

- a. When the required selection of BMPs and equivalent measures have been implemented, you shall obtain written certification by either a Professional Engineer (PE), a Certified Professional in Storm Water Quality (CPSWQ), a Registered Architect, or a Landscape Architect. The certification shall be kept with your SWPPP. This certification is to provide verification that:
    - the type and capacity of the control(s) specified in the SWPPP meet the current design standards specified in the Design Manual, approved Proprietary Practices specification or Accounting Guidance satisfying the permit restoration requirements;
    - all equivalent measures specified in the SWPPP have been implemented to achieve the planned nutrient reduction levels;
    - all structural BMPs in the SWPPP are properly maintained in accordance with approved design plans;
    - all BMPs are supported by procedures in the SWPPP for required inspections and testing;
    - all BMPs are fully implemented; and
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- the professional signing the verification has visited and examined the facility.
  - b. You must provide an updated SWPPP and complete the Nutrient Reduction Progress Report Form, provided in Appendix F, and send both documents to the Department within four (4) years from the date you file an NOI.
4. Ongoing Requirements:
- a. For those facilities that have certified their implementation of the Chesapeake Bay Restoration requirements of this permit (see Part III.A.3), and for those facilities who have reached their required deadline for certification, you must continue to maintain structural practices, and/or continue to perform any non-structural requirements (such as street sweeping or trading), yearly as required by this permit, as long as this permit remains effective (or administratively extended). You must document these continued maintenance, ongoing non-structural practices or trading requirements in your SWPPP (Part III.C.5.v).
  - b. Operators seeking to achieve nutrient reduction via trading must continue to provide additional information verification of compliance annually. (Refer to Appendix G).

## **B. Control Measures and Effluent Limits**

In the technology-based limits included in Part III.B.1 and in Appendix D, the term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.

### **1. Control Measures**

Considering the control measure selection and design considerations, you must select, design, install, and implement control measures (including best management practices) to meet the non-numeric effluent limits, as described below. The selection, design, installation, and implementation of these control measures must be in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturer’s specifications. Note that you may deviate from such manufacturer’s specifications where you provide justification for such deviation and include documentation of your rationale in the part of your SWPPP that describes your control measures. If you find that your control measures are not achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges, you must modify these control measures as expeditiously as practicable. Regulated stormwater discharges from your facility include stormwater run-on that commingles with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at your facility.

#### **a. *Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations***

You must consider the following when selecting and designing control measures:

- i.)* preventing stormwater from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective, and less costly, than trying to remove pollutants from stormwater;
  - ii.)* using control measures in combination is more effective than using control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in your stormwater discharge;
  - iii.)* assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to designing effective control measures that will achieve the limits in this permit;
  - iv.)* minimizing impervious areas at your facility and infiltrating runoff onsite (including bioretention cells, green roofs, pervious pavement, or improving soils on-site by adding organic matter, among other approaches) can reduce runoff and improve groundwater recharge and stream base flows in local streams, although care must be taken to avoid ground water contamination;
  - v.)* attenuating flow using open vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows;
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- vi.)** conserving and/or restoring riparian buffers will help protect streams from stormwater runoff and improve water quality;
  - vii.)** using treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants; and
  - viii.)** adapting operations to address climate change impacts by implementing structural improvements, enhanced pollution prevention measures, and other mitigation measures, to minimize impacts from stormwater discharges from major storm events that cause extreme flooding conditions, such as the following:
    - Reinforce materials storage structures to withstand flooding and additional exertion of force;
    - Prevent floating of semi-stationary structures by elevating to the Base Flood Elevation (BFE)<sup>2</sup> level or securing with non-corrosive device;
    - When a delivery of materials is expected, and a storm is anticipated within 48 hours, delay delivery until after the storm or store materials as appropriate (refer to emergency procedures);
    - Temporarily store materials and waste above the BFE level;
    - Temporarily reduce or eliminate outdoor storage;
    - Temporarily relocate any mobile vehicles and equipment to upland areas;
    - Develop scenario-based emergency procedures for major storms that are complementary to regular stormwater pollution prevention planning and identify emergency contacts for staff and contractors; and
    - Conduct staff training for implementing your emergency procedures at regular intervals.
- b. Non-Numeric Technology-Based Effluent Limits (BPT/BAT/BCT)**
- i.) Minimize Exposure.** You must minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings (although significant enlargement of impervious surface area is not recommended). You must store solid chemical products, chemical solutions, paints, oils, solvents, acids, caustic solutions and waste materials under cover on an impervious surface. In minimizing exposure, you should pay particular attention to the following:
    - use grading, berming, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas;
    - locate materials, equipment, and activities so that leaks are contained in existing containment and diversion systems (confine the storage of leaky or leak-prone vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance to protected areas);
    - clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants;
    - use drip pans and absorbents under or around leaky vehicles and equipment or store indoors where feasible;
    - use spill/overflow protection equipment;
    - drain fluids from equipment and vehicles prior to onsite storage or disposal;
    - perform all cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray; and
    - ensure that all washwater drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system).

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<sup>2</sup> Base Flood Elevation (BFE) is the computed elevation to which floodwater is anticipated to rise during the base flood. BFEs are shown on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Flood Maps and on the flood profiles, which can be access through <https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search>. Refer also to Appendix E.

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The discharge of vehicle and equipment washwater, including tank cleaning operations, is not authorized by this permit. These wastewaters must be covered under the vehicle washing general permit (<https://mdewwp.page.link/VWGP>), a separate NPDES permit, discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or disposed of otherwise in accordance with applicable law.

Note: Industrial materials do not need to be enclosed or covered if stormwater runoff from affected areas will not be discharged to receiving waters or if discharges are authorized under another NPDES permit.

- ii.) Good Housekeeping.* You must keep clean all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants, using such measures as sweeping at regular intervals, keeping materials orderly and labeled, and storing materials in appropriate containers. A good practice for ensuring housekeeping activities are performed at regular intervals would be keeping a schedule for routine grounds maintenance and cleanup. Keep all dumpster lids closed when not in use. For dumpsters and roll off boxes that do not have lids and could leak, ensure that discharges have a control (e.g., secondary containment, treatment). Consistent with Part I.E.3 above, this permit does not authorize dry weather discharges from dumpsters or roll off boxes;\*
- iii.) Maintenance.* You must regularly inspect, test, maintain, and repair all industrial equipment and systems to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases of pollutants in stormwater discharged to receiving waters. You must maintain all stormwater control measures used to restore impervious surfaces. You must also maintain all control measures that are used to achieve the effluent limits required by this permit in effective operating condition. This includes cleaning catch basins when the depth of debris reaches two-thirds (2/3) of the sump depth and keeping the debris surface at least six inches below the lowest outlet pipe. Particular care should be taken to inspect compaction dumpsters to prevent debris around or under the dumpster as well as prevent hydraulic fluid leakage. Nonstructural control measures must also be diligently maintained (e.g., spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained). *Maintenance Deadlines.* If you find that your control measures need to be replaced or repaired, you must conduct the necessary maintenance immediately in order to minimize pollutant discharges. If you find that your control measures need to be repaired or replaced, you must immediately take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize the discharge of pollutants until the final repair or replacement is implemented, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not be discharged during subsequent storm events. Final repairs/replacement of stormwater controls should be completed as soon as feasible but must be no later than the timeframe established in Part IV.A.2 for corrective actions, i.e., within 14 days or, if that is infeasible, within 45 days. If the completion of stormwater control repairs/replacement will exceed the 45 day timeframe, you may take the minimum additional time necessary to complete the maintenance, provided that you notify the Department Compliance Program of your intention to exceed 45 days, and document in your SWPPP your rationale for your modified maintenance timeframe. If a control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly or not being properly operated or maintained, you must conduct corrective action as specified in Part IV. Note: In this context, the term "immediately" means the day you identify that a control measure needs to be maintained, repaired, or replaced, you must take all reasonable steps to
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minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until you can implement a permanent solution. However, if you identify a problem too late in the work day to initiate action, you must perform the action the following work day morning. "All reasonable steps" means you must respond to the conditions triggering the action, such as, cleaning up any exposed materials that may be discharged in a storm event (e.g., through sweeping, vacuuming) or making arrangements (i.e., scheduling) for a new Stormwater Control Measure (SCM) to be installed.

*iv.) Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.* You must minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur. These procedures are complementary to and do not replace any requirements of RCRA (42 U.S.C. §6901), the Department's Land and Materials Administration Oil Control Program, NFPA 30 Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code or the Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan (as a requirement of 40 CFR § 112). At a minimum, you must implement:

- 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;
- Quarterly inspection procedures for containers that are susceptible to spillage or leakage (e.g., used oil) to ensure the containment structures have no leaks/cracks, and that the outlets are properly sealed. Check that plugs are properly affixed, that valves are in working condition, and that neither are leaking;
- Procedure for the discharge of any stormwater from a containment structure, requiring that a sample is taken to ensure that no visible or odorous pollutants are discharged. If a sample contains a visible sheen, floating solids or a noxious smell, then you must discharge the remaining wastewater to a sanitary sewer system or haul it to a recycler or TSDF (Treatment Storage & Disposal Facilities) or disposal facility;
- Preventative measures such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling;
- Procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. Employees who may cause, detect, or respond to a spill or leak must be trained in these procedures and have necessary spill response equipment available. If possible, one of these individuals should be a member of your stormwater pollution prevention team as described in Part III.C.1; and
- Procedures for notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies. Where a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302, occurs during a 24-hour period, you must notify the Department's Emergency Spill Response number at (866) 633-4686 and EPA's National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 or, in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, call (202) 267-2675 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, and 40 CFR Part 302 as soon as you have knowledge of the discharge. Local requirements may necessitate reporting spills or discharges to local emergency response, public health, or drinking water supply agencies. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

*v.) Erosion and Sediment Controls.* You must stabilize exposed areas and contain

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runoff using structural and/or non-structural control measures to minimize onsite erosion and sedimentation, and the resulting discharge of pollutants. Among other actions you must take to meet this limit, you must place flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations and within outfall channels where necessary to reduce erosion and/or settle out pollutants. In selecting, designing, installing, and implementing appropriate control measures, you are encouraged to consult with the Department's Soil Erosion & Sediment Control Handbook, EPA's internet-based resources relating to BMPs for erosion and sedimentation, including the sector-specific Industrial Stormwater Fact Sheet Series, (<https://mdewwp.page.link/ISWGuidance>), and National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas (<https://mdewwp.page.link/NPSFS>).

- vi.) *Management of Runoff.*** You must divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce stormwater runoff, to minimize pollutants in your discharges. In selecting, designing, installing, and implementing appropriate control measures, you are encouraged to consult with the Department's Design Manual, EPA's internet-based resources relating to runoff management, including the sector-specific Industrial Stormwater Fact Sheet Series, (<https://mdewwp.page.link/ISWGuidance>), and National Menu of Stormwater BMPs (<https://mdewwp.page.link/SWBMPs>).
- vii.) *Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt.*** You must enclose or cover storage piles of salt, or piles containing salt, used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes, including maintenance of paved surfaces. Refer to Sector Specific requirements for Sector AD.d for additional requirements for Salt Terminals. You must implement appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered if stormwater runoff from the piles is not discharged or if discharges from the piles are authorized under another NPDES or State discharge permit.
- viii.) *Sector Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits.*** Appendix A of this permit identifies your specific Industry Sector. You must achieve any additional non-numeric limits stipulated in the relevant sector-specific section(s) of Appendix D: Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity.
- ix.) *Employee Training.*** You must train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of your stormwater pollution prevention team described in Part III.C.1, below. Training must cover the specific control measures used to achieve the effluent limits in this part, and monitoring, inspection, planning, reporting, and documentation requirements in other parts of this permit. As part of the employee training program you must address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): an overview of what is in the SWPPP; used oil management, spent solvent and paint management, disposal of spent abrasives (e.g., blasting materials, etc.), spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, general good housekeeping practices (e.g., dumpster/debris removal), used battery management, waste recycling (e.g., metals, plastics), used container controls (e.g., re-banding barrels, plugging drums), the location of all the controls required by this permit, and how they are to be maintained, etc. The Department recommends training be conducted at least annually (or more often if employee turnover is high).
- x.) *Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** You must eliminate non-stormwater discharges not authorized by a NPDES or State discharge permit. See Part I.E.3 for a list of non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit.
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- xi.) Waste, Garbage and Floatable Debris.* You must ensure that waste, garbage, and floatable debris are not discharged to receiving waters by keeping exposed areas free of such materials or by intercepting them before they are discharged. The Department recommends practices including placing garbage or recycling containers at traffic areas, and identifying a schedule for personnel to walk site for trash and litter daily/weekly/monthly, etc.
- xii.) Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials.* You must minimize generation of dust and offsite tracking of raw, final, or waste materials.

## 2. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations

### a. *Water Quality Standards*

Your discharge must be controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The Department expects that compliance with the other conditions in this permit will control discharges as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. There shall be no discharge that causes visible oil sheen, and no discharge of floating solids or persistent foam in other than trace amounts. Persistent foam is foam that does not dissipate within one half-hour of point of discharge. If at any time you become aware, or the Department determines, that your discharge causes or contributes to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards, then you must (1) take corrective action, (2) document the corrective actions, and (3) report the corrective actions to the Department's Water and Science Administration Compliance Program as required by Part IV. Additionally, if information in your NOI or required reports or if information from other sources indicates that your discharge is not controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards, the Department may impose additional control measures (to meet narrative water quality-based effluent limit above in Part III.B) on a site-specific basis or require you to obtain coverage under an individual permit. You must implement all measures necessary to be consistent with an available wasteload allocation in an EPA established or approved TMDL, including the restoration requirements (Part III.A).

### b. *Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters*

You are considered to discharge to an impaired water if the first Waters of This State to which you discharge is identified by the State, or EPA as not meeting an applicable water quality standard, and:

- Requires development of a TMDL (pursuant to section 303(d) of the CWA);
- Is addressed by an EPA-approved or established TMDL; or
- Is not in either of the above categories but the waterbody is covered by a pollution control program that meets the requirements of 40 CFR130.7(b)(1).

Note: For discharges that enter a separate storm sewer system prior to discharge, the first Waters of This State to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the water from the storm sewer system.

- i.) Existing Discharge to an Impaired Water with an EPA-Approved or Established TMDL.* If you discharge to an impaired water with an EPA-approved or established TMDL, the Department will inform you if any additional monitoring, limits or controls are necessary for your discharge to be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of any available wasteload allocation in an EPA approved or established TMDL, or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary in accordance with Part I.G.
- ii.) Existing Discharge to an Impaired Water without an EPA-Approved or Established TMDL.* If you discharge to an impaired water without an EPA-approved or established TMDL, the Department will inform you as to what actions are required to comply with Part III.B.2.a, and the monitoring requirements of Part V.B.3. Note that the impaired waters monitoring requirements of Part V.B.3 also apply where the Department determines that
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your discharge is not controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards in an impaired downstream water segment, even if your discharge is to a receiving water that is not identified as impaired according to Part III.B.2.b.

*iii.) New Discharger or New Source to an Impaired Water.* If your authorization to discharge under this permit relied on Part I.C.5 for a new discharger or a new source to an impaired water, you must implement and maintain any measures that enabled you to become eligible under Part I.C.5, as determined by the Department and modify such measures as necessary pursuant to any corrective actions. The Department will also inform you as to what actions are required to comply with Part III.B.2.a and the monitoring requirements of Parts V.B.3.

**c. Tier II Antidegradation Requirements for New or Increased Dischargers**

If you are a new discharger or are required to notify the Department of a modified discharge (Part II.F.1), and you discharge directly to waters designated by the State as Tier II for antidegradation purposes under 40 CFR 131.12(a), you must perform an antidegradation review (COMAR 26.08.02.04-1), including the social and economic justification (SEJ) and alternatives analysis provisions, and establish stormwater controls to protect the water resource. The Department may notify you that additional analyses, control measures, or other permit conditions are necessary to comply with the applicable antidegradation requirements, or notify you that an individual permit application is necessary in accordance with Part I.G.

**d. Criteria Selection**

Any additional numerical water quality-based limits for any specific discharger under Part III.B.2 of the permit shall be based solely on Maryland's Numeric Water Criteria for Designated Uses in COMAR 26.08.02.03-3 and Maryland's Criteria for Toxic Substances in Surface Waters in COMAR 26.08.02.03-2, applied at end of pipe, or the applicable wasteload allocation in a final approved TMDL. For any additional control requested by the Department you must include a plan to implement BMPs to address the pollutant of concern in your SWPPP.

## **C. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements**

The SWPPP is intended to document the selection, design, and installation of control measures. The SWPPP does not contain effluent limitations; the limitations are contained in Part III.A, and Part III.B of the permit, and, for some Industry Sectors, Appendix D of the permit.

Upon registration under this Permit, if you are also subject to other individual NPDES permits or have coverage under an industry-specific general permit for the discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity, then the requirements of this permit supersede the SWPPP requirements of the other permit(s). All other requirements of the other permit(s) remain in full effect.

Your SWPPP must contain all of the following elements, as described below. You must also meet all of this section's additional SWPPP requirements.

- Stormwater pollution prevention team (see Part III.C.1);
  - Site description (see Part III.C.2);
  - Summary of potential pollutant sources (see Part III.C.3);
  - Description of control measures (see Part III.C.4);
  - Schedules and procedures (see Part III.C.5); and
  - Signature requirements (see Part III.C.6).
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The SWPPP is a living document. Facilities must keep their SWPPP up-to-date throughout their permit coverage, such as making revisions and improvements to their stormwater management program based on new information and experiences with major storm events. As distinct from the SWPPP, the additional documentation requirements (see Part.III.C.8) are so that you document the implementation (including inspection, maintenance, monitoring, and corrective action) of the permit requirements.

### 1. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team

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

### 2. Site Description

Your SWPPP must include the following:

- a. *Activities at the Facility.* Provide a description of the nature of the industrial activities at your facility.
- b. *General location map.* Provide a general location map (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map) with enough detail to identify the location of your facility. Ideally this map will extend one-quarter of a mile beyond the property boundaries of the facility and identify any water body where discharge is conveyed. At least one public roadway must be identified on the map.
- c. *Site map.* Provide a map showing:
  - i.) the size of the property in acres;
  - ii.) the location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces
  - iii.) the location and extent for planned restoration of impervious surfaces, or other nutrient reduction control measures;
  - iv.) directions of stormwater flow (use arrows);
  - v.) locations of all existing structural control measures or BMPs;
  - vi.) locations of all receiving waters in the immediate vicinity of your facility, indicating if any of the waters are impaired and, if so, whether the waters have TMDLs established for them;
  - vii.) locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales;
  - viii.) locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Part III.C.3;
  - ix.) locations where significant spills or leaks identified under Part III.C.3 have occurred;
  - x.) locations of all stormwater monitoring points;
  - xi.) locations of stormwater inlets and outfalls, with a unique identification code for each outfall (e.g., Outfall No. 1, No. 2, etc), indicating if you are treating one or more outfalls as substantially identical, and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each outfall;
  - xii.) municipal separate storm sewer systems, where your stormwater discharges to them;
  - xiii.) locations and descriptions of all non-stormwater discharges identified under Part I.E.3;
  - xiv.) locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation:
    - fueling stations;
    - vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
    - loading/unloading areas;

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- locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes;
  - liquid storage tanks;
  - processing and storage areas;
  - immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility;
  - transfer areas for substances in bulk; and
  - machinery;
  - manufacturing buildings and
- xv.) locations and sources of run-on to your site from adjacent property that contains significant quantities of pollutants.

**3. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources**

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

- a. *Activities in the area.* A list of the industrial activities exposed to stormwater (e.g., material storage; equipment fueling, maintenance, and cleaning; cutting steel beams).
- b. *Pollutants.* A list of the pollutant(s) or pollutant constituents (e.g., crankcase oil, zinc, sulfuric acid, and cleaning solvents) associated with each identified activity. The pollutant list must include all significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored, or disposed, and that have been exposed to stormwater in the 3 years prior to the date you prepare or amend your SWPPP. In addition to your own evaluation, the following resources or guidelines must be taken into account when determining the potential pollutants.
  - i.) The Department has included on the industrial stormwater website, the industry specific fact sheets produced by EPA, that do include potential pollutants based on your industrial activity.
  - ii.) Certain industries are potential sources of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), and should be aware of these for any required monitoring in this permit. These industries are included in Table III.C.3.b.ii below.

Table III.C.3.b.ii - Activities with higher likelihood as sources of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)

Sector or Subsector or (specific SICs)	Sector Description
(SIC 7600)	Miscellaneous Repair Service
(SIC 9700)	National Security and International Affairs
AA	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS
AB (SIC 3711-3799)	Transportation Equipment
AC (SIC 3612)	Transformers
B	PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS
C (SIC 2812-2899)	Chemicals & Allied Products
F	PRIMARY METALS
M	AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS
N1	Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except Source-Separated Recycling.
P (SIC 4212-4215, 4231)	Motor Freight Transportation
P (SIC 4011)	Railroads, Line Haul Ops

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Q	Water Transportation
R1	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards
U	Food and Kindred Products
V (SIC 2211-2299)	Textile Mill Products
X	Printing Publishing & Allied Industries
Y1	Tires and Inner Tubes, Rubber and Plastics Footwear, Gaskets, Packing and Sealing Devices, and Rubber and Plastic Hoses and Belting, Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified

- iii.)* You must identify potential sources of certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) at your operation which could be exposed to stormwater and list and address these sources in your SWPP. The PFAS compounds of interest are those addressed in EPA methods 533 and 537.1. Sources would include areas where fire retardants were discharged or stored, or where PFAS containing material used in your production process is stored or disposed of or may be accidentally spilled. For more information review <https://www.epa.gov/pfas/basic-information-pfas>. You should also be aware that the Department may require ongoing monitoring under this permit if a PFAS-related impairment is identified in your receiving stream.
- c. Spills and Leaks.* You must document where potential spills and leaks could occur that could contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, and the corresponding outfall(s) that would be affected by such spills and leaks. You must document all significant spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous pollutants that actually occurred at exposed areas, or that drained to a stormwater conveyance, in the 3 years prior to the date you prepare or amend your SWPPP. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. Discharges of precipitation from containment areas containing used oil must also be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112.  
Note: Significant spills and leaks include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under CWA Section 311 (see 40 CFR 110.6 and 40 CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 USC §9602. This permit does not relieve you of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, and 40 CFR Part 302 relating to spills or other releases of oils or hazardous substances.
- d. Non-Stormwater Discharges.* You must document that you have evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges and that all unauthorized discharges have been eliminated. Documentation of your evaluation must include:
- i.)* The date of any evaluation;
  - ii.)* A description of the evaluation criteria used;
  - iii.)* A list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation;
  - iv.)* The different types of non-stormwater discharge(s) and source locations; and
  - v.)* The action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), if any were identified. For example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to sanitary, wash water is collected and hauled away, exterior vehicle washwater is discharged to groundwater under the vehicle washing general permit, or an NPDES permit application was submitted
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for an unauthorized cooling water discharge.

- e. *Salt Storage*. You must document the location of any storage piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes.
- f. *Sampling Data History*. You must summarize what you have observed (visual monitoring) or sampled for benchmarks (DMR data) as potential problems from stormwater during the previous permit term.

#### 4. Description of Control Measures to Meet Technology- and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits

You must document the location and type of control measures you have installed and implemented at your site to achieve the non-numeric effluent limits in Part III.B.1.b and, where applicable, in Appendix D Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity, and the water quality-based effluent limits in Part III.B.2, and describe how you are addressing the control measure selection and design considerations, if applicable, in Part III.A.1.a. This documentation must describe how the control measures at your site address both the pollutant sources identified in Part III.C.3 and any stormwater run-on that commingles with any discharges covered under this permit.

#### 5. Schedules and Procedures

##### a. Pertaining to Control Measures Used to Comply with the Effluent Limits in Part III.B.

The following must be documented in your SWPPP:

- i.) *Good Housekeeping (See Part III.B.1.b.ii or Appendix D)* – A schedule for regular pickup and disposal of waste materials, along with routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers;
- ii.) *Maintenance (See Part III.B.1.b.iii or Appendix D)* – Preventative maintenance procedures, including regular inspections, testing, maintenance, and repair of all industrial equipment and systems, and control measures, to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases, and any back-up practices in place should a runoff event occur while a control measure is off-line;
- iii.) *Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (See Part III.B.1.b.iv or Appendix D)* – Procedures for preventing and responding to spills and leaks. You may reference the existence of other plans for Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) developed for the facility under Section 311 of the CWA or BMP programs otherwise required by a NPDES permit for the facility, provided that you keep a copy of that other plan onsite and make it available for review consistent with Part III.C.8; and
- iv.) *Employee Training (See Part III.B.1.b.ix or Appendix D)* – The SWPPP must identify how often training will take place. All training must be held at least once per calendar year (or more often if employee turnover is high).
- v.) *Restoration Requirements* – You must identify the ongoing maintenance of restoration practices, non-structural practices, or ongoing trading required by this permit.

##### b. Pertaining to Inspection and Monitoring

- i.) You must document in your SWPPP your procedures for performing, as appropriate, the three types of inspections specified by this permit, including:
    - Routine facility inspections (see Part V.A.1);
    - Quarterly visual assessment of stormwater discharges (see Part V.A.3); and
    - Comprehensive site inspections (see Part V.A.2).
  - ii.) For each type of inspection performed, your SWPPP must identify:
    - Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for inspection; and
    - Specific items to be covered by the inspection, including schedules for specific outfalls.
  - iii.) If benchmark monitoring is required for your industry or industries, per Appendix D your SWPPP must document:
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- Locations where samples are collected, including any determination that two or more outfalls are substantially identical;
  - Parameters for sampling and the frequency of sampling for each parameter;
  - Schedules for monitoring at your facility;
  - Any numeric control values (benchmarks, TMDL-related requirements, or other requirements) applicable to discharges from each outfall; and
  - Procedures (e.g., responsible staff, logistics, laboratory to be used, etc.) for gathering storm event data, as specified in Part V.C.
- iv.)* You must document the following in your SWPPP if you plan to use the substantially identical outfall exception for your quarterly visual assessment requirements in Part V.A.3 or your benchmark monitoring requirements in Part V.B:
- Location of each of the substantially identical outfalls;
  - Description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each outfall;
  - Description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each outfall;
  - Description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each outfall that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to stormwater discharges;
  - An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low = under 40%; medium = 40 to 65%; high = above 65%); and
  - Why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents.
- v.)* If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites relating to routine facility inspections and quarterly visual assessments, you must include in your SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by Parts V.A.4. If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites for benchmark monitoring, you must include in your SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by Part V.B.5.

## 6. Signature Requirements

You must sign and date your SWPPP in accordance with Part II.C, including the date of signature.

## 7. Required SWPPP Modifications

You must modify your SWPPP whenever necessary to address any of the triggering conditions for corrective action in Part IV and to ensure that they do not reoccur, or to reflect changes implemented when a review following the triggering conditions in Part IV.B indicates that changes to your control measures are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit. Changes to your SWPPP document must be made in accordance with the corrective action deadlines in Parts IV.A and IV.B, and must be signed and dated in accordance with Part II.C.

## 8. Documentation Requirements

You must retain a copy of the current SWPPP required by this permit at your facility. This SWPPP may be paper or stored as an electronic file accessible by the site, however it must be immediately available to employees at the facility and to the Department. The Department encourages you to post your SWPPP online and provide the website address on your NOI. You are required to keep the following inspection, monitoring, and certification records with your SWPPP that together keep your records complete and up-to-date, and demonstrate your full compliance with the conditions of this permit:

- a. A copy of the NOI submitted to the Department along with any correspondence exchanged between you and the Department specific to coverage under this permit;
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- b. A copy of this permit (an electronic copy easily available to SWPPP personnel is also acceptable);
- c. A copy of the relevant portion of any other facility document referred to in your SWPPP, such as a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan;
- d. Descriptions and dates of any incidences of significant spills, leaks, or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to Waters of This State, through stormwater or otherwise; the circumstances leading to the release and actions taken in response to the release; and measures taken to prevent the recurrence of such releases (see Part III.B.1.b.iv);
- e. Records of employee training, including date training received (see Part III.B.1.b.ix);
- f. Documentation of maintenance and repairs of control measures, including the date(s) of regular maintenance, date(s) of discovery of areas in need of repair/replacement, and for repairs, date(s) that the control measure(s) returned to full function, and the justification for any extended maintenance/repair schedules (see Part III.B.1.b.iii);
- g. All inspection reports, including the Routine Facility Inspection documentation (see Part V.A.1), the Quarterly Visual Monitoring Form in Appendix B, and the Comprehensive Site Inspection reports (see Part V.A.2);
- h. Description of any deviations from the schedule for visual assessments and/or monitoring, and the reason for the deviations (e.g., adverse weather or it was impracticable to collect samples within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event) (see Parts V.C.5);
- i. Description of any corrective action (Part IV.A and Part IV.B) taken at your site, including triggering event and dates when problems were discovered, and modifications occurred as required under Part IV.C;
- j. Documentation of any benchmark exceedances and how they were responded to, including either (1) corrective action taken, (2) a finding that the exceedance was due to natural background pollutant levels, or (3) a finding that no further pollutant reductions were technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice consistent with Part IV ;
- k. Documentation to support any determination that pollutants of concern are not expected to be present above natural background levels if you discharge directly to impaired waters, and that such pollutants were not detected in your discharge or were solely attributable to natural background sources.
- l. Schedule of compliance for nutrient control measure planning per Part III.A.2.

If during the term of this permit, your site becomes inactive, you must contact the Department immediately and provide, in writing, the date of inactivity, the facility contact phone number and the location of the SWPPP and additional documentation. These must be made available during normal working hours. Note inactivity does not refer to seasonal closures.

#### **D. Additional Requirements for Facilities Subject To SARA Title III, Section 313 Requirements**

If you are subject to SARA Title III, Section 313 (42 U.S.C.11023) reporting requirements, in your SWPPP you must, in addition to the requirements of this Part, provide additional narrative on the preventive measures used to eliminate the exposure of these chemicals to stormwater run-on or run-off. To identify if your facility is subject to this requirement, visit the Maryland Department of the Environment's Community Right-to-Know website (<http://www.mde.state.md.us>). A list of the Section 313 chemicals can be found at the EPA's LIST OF LISTS Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act

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(<http://www.epa.gov/>). Additionally, SARA Title III, Section 313 water priority chemicals are often identified on Material Data Safety Sheets (MSDS).

## **PART IV. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS AND ADDITIONAL IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES (AIM)**

### **A. Corrective Action**

#### **1. Conditions Requiring SWPPP Review and Revision to Ensure Effluent Limits are Met**

When any of the following conditions occur, or are detected during an inspection, monitoring or other means, or the Department or the operator of the MS4 through which you discharge informs you that any of the following conditions have occurred, you must review and revise, as appropriate, your SWPPP (e.g., sources of pollution; spill and leak procedures; non-stormwater discharges; the selection, design, installation, and implementation of your control measures) so that this permit's effluent limits are met and pollutant discharges are minimized:

- a. an unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this or another NPDES permit) occurs at your facility;
- b. a discharge violates a numeric effluent limit;
- c. your control measures are not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards or the non-numeric effluent limits in this permit;
- d. a required control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or not in accordance with Parts III.A, III. B and/or in Appendix D, or is not being properly operated and maintained; or
- e. whenever a visual assessment (Part V.A.3) shows evidence of stormwater pollution (e.g., color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam).

#### **2. Corrective Action Deadlines**

- a. **Immediate Actions.** You must immediately take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until you can implement a permanent solution, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events. In Part IV, the term "immediately" means that the day you find a condition requiring corrective action, you must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until you can implement a permanent solution. However, if you identify a problem too late in the work day to initiate corrective action, you must perform the corrective action the following work day morning. The term "all reasonable steps" means you must respond to the conditions triggering the corrective action, such as cleaning up any exposed materials that may be discharged in a storm event (e.g., through sweeping, vacuuming) or making arrangements (i.e., scheduling) for a new Stormwater Control to be installed.
  - b. **Subsequent Actions.** If additional actions are necessary beyond those implemented pursuant to Part IV.A.2.a, you must complete the corrective actions (e.g., install a new or modified control and make it operational, complete the repair) before the next storm event if possible or within no more than 14 calendar days from the time of discovery that the condition in IV.A.1 is not met. If it is infeasible to complete the
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corrective action within 14 calendar days, you must document why it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within the 14-day timeframe. You must also identify your schedule for initiating the work and complete the corrective action identified as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe but no longer than 45 days after discovery. If the completion of corrective action will exceed the 45-day timeframe, you may take the minimum additional time necessary to complete the corrective action, provided that you notify the Department Compliance program of your intention to exceed 45 days, your rationale for an extension, and a completion date, which you must also include in your corrective action documentation (see Part IV.C). Where your corrective actions result in changes to any of the controls or procedures documented in your SWPPP, you must modify your SWPPP accordingly within 14 calendar days of completing corrective action work. These time intervals are not grace periods, but are schedules considered reasonable for documenting your findings and for making repairs and improvements. They are included in this permit to ensure that the conditions prompting the need for these repairs and improvements are not allowed to persist indefinitely.

**3. Effect of Corrective Action**

If the event triggering the review is a permit violation (e.g., non-compliance with an effluent limit), correcting it does not remove the original violation. Additionally, failing to take corrective action in accordance with this section is an additional permit violation. The Department may consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

**4. Substantially Identical Outfalls**

If the event triggering corrective action is linked to an outfall that represents other substantially identical outfalls, your review must assess the need for corrective action for each outfall represented by the outfall that triggered the review. Any necessary changes to control measures that affect these other outfalls must also be made before the next storm event if possible, or as soon as practicable following that storm event. Any corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes set forth in Part IV.A.2.

**B. Additional Implementation Measures (AIM)**

If any of the following events in Parts IV.B.1, IV.B.2, or IV.B.3 occur, you must follow the response procedures described in those parts, called “additional implementation measures” or “AIM.” There are multiple AIM levels: AIM Benchmark Action Level 1 through Benchmark Action Level 3. You are required to respond to different AIM levels which prescribe increasingly robust responses depending on the nature, duration, and magnitude of the benchmark exceedance. In the context of the following parts “year you are subject to benchmarks” means 4 quarters of monitoring. See Part IV.B.4 for AIM exceptions.

**1. Benchmark Action Level 1 (AIM Level 1):**

**a. AIM Level 1 Triggering Events.** If, during the first year you are subject to benchmarks (Year 1), any of the following events occur, you are in AIM Level 1. You must follow the AIM Level 1 responses (Part IV.B.1.b) and deadlines (Part IV.B.1.c).

**i.) One Annual Average Over the Benchmark Threshold.** If one annual average for a parameter is over the benchmark threshold during Year 1, you are in AIM Level 1. An annual average exceedance can occur from the average of four quarterly samples for a parameter, or from less than four samples with results such that an exceedance is mathematically certain (i.e., if the sum of quarterly

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sample results to date is already more than 4 times the benchmark threshold).

- ii.)* One Single Sampling Event Over 4 Times the Benchmark Threshold. If one single sampling event during Year 1 for a parameter is over 4 times the benchmark threshold, you are in AIM Level 1.

**b. AIM Level 1 Responses.** Except as provided in Part IV.B.4 (AIM Exceptions) if any of the triggering events in Part IV.B.1.a occur, you must:

- i.)* Review Stormwater Control Measures. Immediately review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of your control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the benchmark threshold for the applicable parameter (Examples include: review sources of pollution, spill and leak procedures, and/or non-stormwater discharges; conducting a single comprehensive clean-up, making a change in subcontractor, implementing a new control measure, and/or increasing inspections.) and
- ii.)* Implement Additional Measures. After reviewing your control measures, you must implement additional implementation measures to ensure the effectiveness of your control measures to bring your exceedances below the parameter's benchmark threshold; or if you determine nothing further needs to be done with your control measures, you must document per Part III.C and include in your annual report why you expect your existing control measures to bring your exceedances below the parameter's benchmark threshold; and
- iii.)* Continue Quarterly Benchmark Monitoring. After compliance with (i) and (ii) in this Part, you must continue quarterly benchmark monitoring into the next year. You must also attach your updated Comprehensive Annual Report to your next DMR.

**c. AIM Level 1 Deadlines:** If any modifications related to control measures are necessary, you must implement those actions or modifications within 14 days of the occurrence of the triggering event under Part IV.B.1.a, unless doing so within 14 days is infeasible. If doing so within 14 days is infeasible, you must document per Part IV.C why it is infeasible and implement such modifications within 45 days.  
**Exception:** You do not have to implement any modifications if, with the Department agreement, you determine and document in your SWPPP that the exceedance is solely attributable to natural background sources or run-on sources, consistent with Part IV.B.5 (AIM Exceptions).

## 2. Benchmark Action Level 2: (AIM Level 2)

**a. AIM Level 2 Triggering Events.** If, during the second year you are subject to benchmarks (Year 2), any of the following events occur, you are in AIM Level 2. You must follow the AIM Level 2 responses (Part IV.B.2.b) and deadlines (Part IV.B.2.c).

- i.)* The second Annual Average Over the Benchmark Threshold. If your second annual average for a parameter is over the benchmark threshold during Year 2, you are in AIM Level 2. An annual average exceedance can occur from the average of four quarterly samples for a parameter, or from less than four samples with results such that an exceedance is mathematically certain (i.e., the sum of quarterly sample results to date is already more than four times the benchmark threshold).
  - ii.)* One Single Sampling Event Over 4 Times the Benchmark Threshold. If one single sampling event during your second year of coverage for a parameter is over 4 times the benchmark threshold, you are in AIM Level 2.
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- b. AIM Level 2 Responses.** Except as provided in Part IV.B.4 (AIM Exceptions), if any of the triggering events in IV.B.2.a occur, you must:
- i.)** Install Permanent Controls. Install structural source controls (e.g. permanent controls such as permanent cover, berms, and secondary containment), and/or treatment controls (e.g., sand filters, hydrodynamic separators, oil-water separators, retention ponds, the use of Chemical Additives (Part I.E.5), and infiltration structures), except as provided in Part IV.B.5 (AIM Exceptions). The treatment technologies or treatment train you install must be appropriate for the pollutants that triggered AIM Tier 2 and must be more rigorous than the pollution prevention-type measures employed under AIM Level 1 in Part IV.B.1. You must select controls with pollutant removal efficiencies that are sufficient to bring your exceedances below the benchmark threshold. You must have a professional engineer, stormwater professional or geologist assist with the installation of such controls for the discharge point in question and for substantially similar discharge points, unless you individually monitor those substantially similar discharge points and demonstrate that AIM Level 2 requirements are not triggered at those discharge points; and/or
  - ii.)** Alternative Option: As an alternative or adjunct to structural source controls and/or treatment controls, you may increase impervious surface restoration for your industrial stormwater about the baseline required by this permit, if such an approach is appropriate and feasible for your site-specific conditions. If this approach is feasible, the execution must be compliant with regulations for ground water protection and underground injection control (UIC). The analysis that shows infiltration/retention is appropriate for your site-specific conditions must be provided to the Department BEFORE you can choose this option and the Department must concur with your conclusions. Successful compliance with the provisions in this part may allow the Department to waive benchmark monitoring requirements (if this removes an outfall) and may generate marketable credits (refer to Part III.A); and
  - iii.)** Continue Quarterly Benchmark Monitoring. After compliance with (i) and/or (ii) (if the Department approves) in this Part, you must continue quarterly benchmark monitoring into the next year. You must also attach your updated Comprehensive Annual Report to your next DMR.
- c. AIM Level 2 Deadlines.** You must install the appropriate structural source and/or treatment control measures within 30 days of the occurrence of the triggering event under Part IV.B.2.a. If it is not feasible within 30 days, you may take up to 90 days to install such measures, documenting in your SWPPP why it is infeasible to install the measure within 30 days. The Department may also grant you an extension beyond 90 days, based on an appropriate demonstration by you, the operator. Exception: You do not have to install structural source controls or treatment controls if, with the Department agreement, you determine and document in your SWPPP that the exceedance is solely attributable to natural background sources or run-on sources, consistent with Part IV.B.4 (AIM Exceptions).
- 3. Benchmark Action Level 3+: (AIM Level 3)**
- a. AIM Level 3 Triggering Events.** If during the third or subsequent year you are subject to benchmarks (Year 3+) any of the following events occur, you are in AIM Level 3. You must follow the AIM Level 3 responses (Part IV.B.3.b) and deadlines (Part IV.B.3.c).
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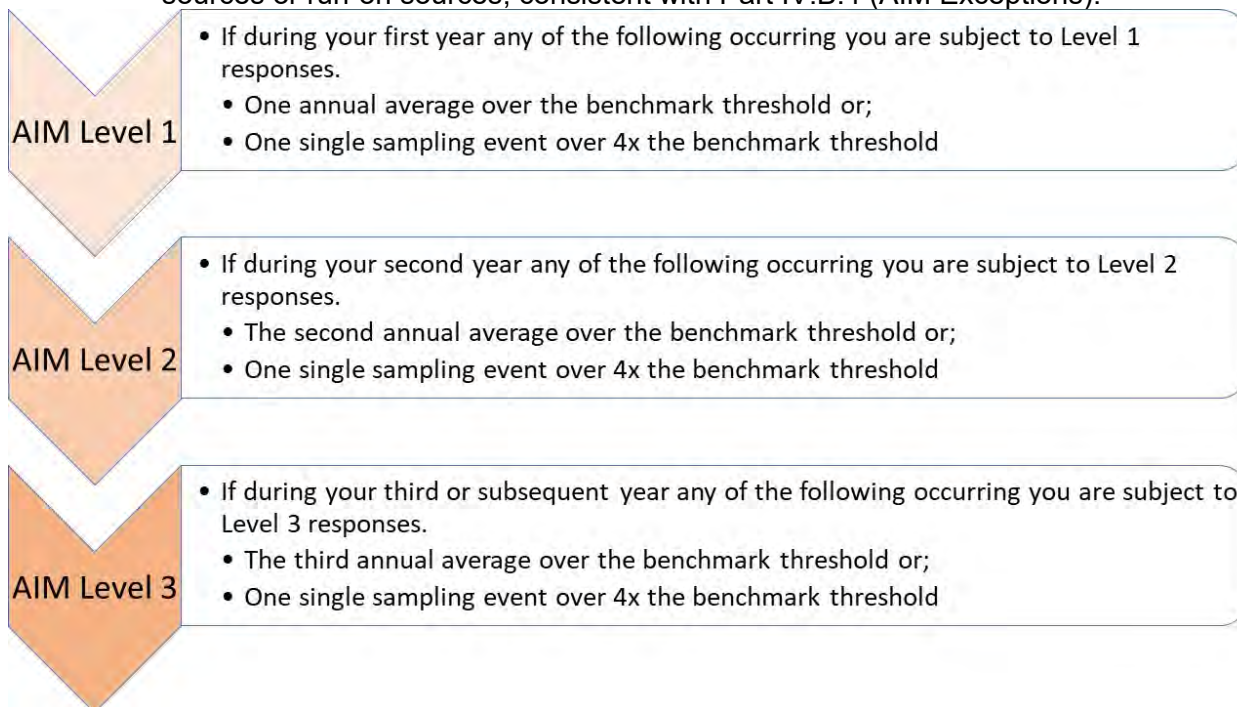




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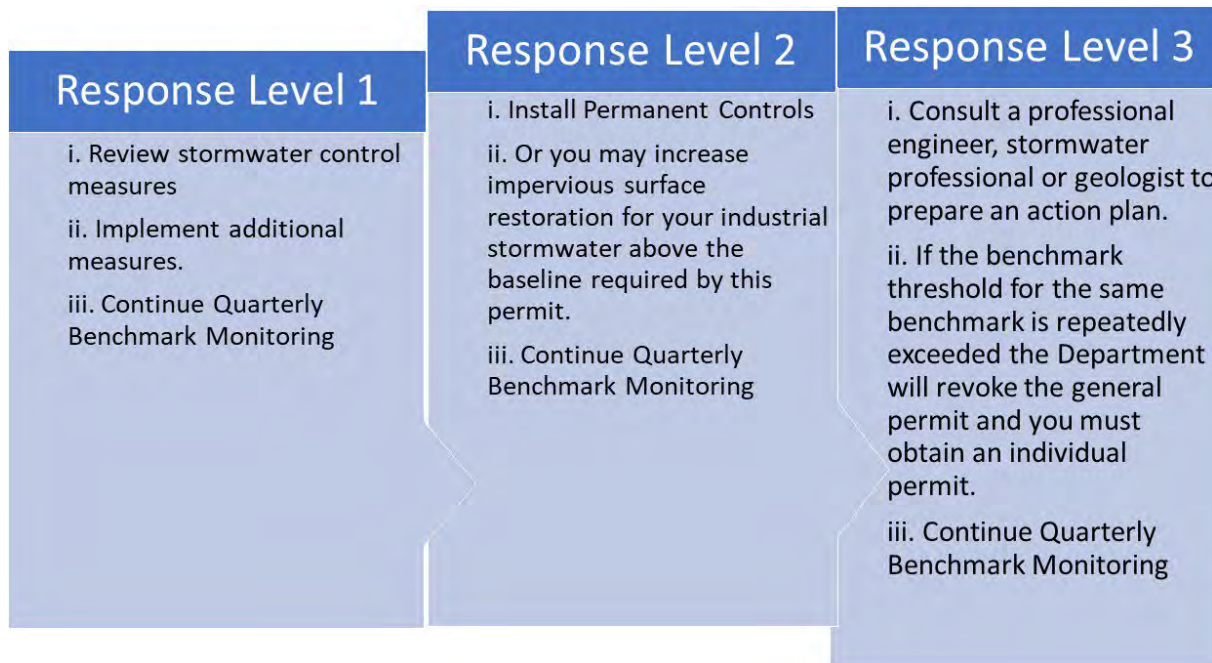
- ii.) If you continue to exceed the quarterly benchmark threshold for the same parameter and cannot demonstrate at least a 20% reduction from the previous year performance, even after installation of structural source controls or treatment controls as required in Part IV.B.3.b.i, the Department will revoke coverage under this permit through the development of an individual permit to address site specific water quality limits, or a final determination to deny permit coverage, unless you are under a consent order.
- iii.) Continue Quarterly Benchmark Monitoring. After compliance with (i), or (ii), in this Part, you must continue quarterly benchmark monitoring into the next year. You must also attach your updated Comprehensive Annual Report to your next DMR.

c. **AIM Level 3 Deadlines.** You must install the appropriate structural source and/or treatment control measures within 90 days of the occurrence of the triggering event under Part IV.B.3.a. If it is not feasible within 90 days, you may take up to an additional 30 days to install such measures, documenting in your SWPPP why it is infeasible to install the measure within 90 days. The Department may also grant you an extension beyond 120 days, based on an appropriate demonstration by you, the operator. Exception: You do not have to install structural source controls or treatment controls if, with the Department agreement, you determine and document in your SWPPP that the exceedance is solely attributable to natural background sources or run-on sources, consistent with Part IV.B.4 (AIM Exceptions).



The above image shows a simplified view of how a site would progress through the AIM levels.

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The above image shows the actions a site is required to take as they progress through the aim levels. Refer to IV.B for the detailed requirements.

**4. AIM Exceptions.**

At any point or Benchmark Action Level of AIM, the below exceptions from AIM requirements and additional benchmark monitoring below may apply. You must still review your stormwater control measures, SWPPP, and other on-site activities to determine if actions or modifications are necessary or appropriate.

- a. Natural Background Pollutant Levels:** You are not required to perform AIM or additional benchmark monitoring for any parameters for which you can demonstrate with Department agreement that the benchmark exceedance is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in the natural background (i.e. you would not have exceeded the benchmark if it were not for the contribution of that natural background pollutant). You are not required to perform corrective action or additional benchmark monitoring provided that all the following conditions are met, and you submit your analysis and documentation to the Department’s Permitting Program:
  - i.)** The four-quarter average concentration of your benchmark monitoring results (or fewer than four-quarters of data that trigger an exceedance) is less than or equal to the concentration of that pollutant in the natural background; and
  - ii.)** You document and maintain with the SWPPP as required in Part III.C, your supporting rationale for concluding that benchmark exceedances are in fact attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels. You must include in your supporting rationale any data previously collected by you or others (including literature studies) that describe the levels of natural background pollutants in your stormwater discharge; and
  - iii.)** You notify the Departments Permitting Program and get concurrence, and include the concurrence on your final quarterly benchmark monitoring report that the benchmark exceedances are attributable due to natural background pollutant levels. The Department will take into consideration any impairments for that pollutant, potential impacts to receiving waters, in addition to the methodologies and information provided (refer to Part III.B.2).

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Natural background pollutants are those substances that are naturally occurring in soils or groundwater. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on your site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources which are not naturally occurring, such as other industrial facilities or roadways.

- b. Run-On:** You are not required to perform AIM or additional benchmark monitoring for any parameters for which you can demonstrate and obtain the Department's agreement that run-on from a neighboring source (e.g., a source external to your facility) is the cause of the exceedance, provided that all the following conditions are met and you submit your analysis and documentation to the Department for concurrence:
- i.)* After reviewing and revising your SWPPP, as appropriate, you should notify the other facility or entity contributing run-on to your discharges and request that they abate their pollutant contribution.
  - ii.)* If the other facility or entity fails to take action to address their discharges or sources of pollutants, you should contact the Department's Compliance Program.
- c. Due to an abnormal event:** You must immediately document per Part IV.C that the AIM triggering event was abnormal, a description explaining what caused the abnormal event, and how any measures taken within 14 days of such event will prevent a reoccurrence of the exceedance. You must also collect a sample during the next measurable storm event to demonstrate that the result is less than the benchmark threshold, in which case you do not trigger any AIM requirements based on the abnormal event. You must report the result of this sample in NetDMR in lieu of the result from the sample that caused the AIM triggering event. You may avail yourself of the "abnormal" demonstration opportunity at any AIM Level, one time per parameter, and one time per discharge point, which shall include substantially identical discharge points (SIDP), provided you qualify for the exception.
- d. For Aluminum and Copper benchmark parameters only: Demonstrated to not result in an exceedance of your facility-specific value using the national recommended water quality criteria in-lieu of the applicable benchmark threshold:** To be eligible for the exception, you must demonstrate to the Department that your stormwater discharge(s) that exceeded the applicable benchmark threshold would not result in an exceedance of a derived facility-specific value. The demonstration to the Department, which will be made publicly available, must meet the minimum elements below in order to be considered for and approved by the Department. If you exceed the benchmark threshold for aluminum or copper, you must still comply with any applicable AIM requirements and additional benchmark monitoring until the demonstration is made to and approved by the Department. In this case, the Department suggests that samples collected for any continued benchmark monitoring also be analyzed for the required input parameters for each model for efficiency. If you are an existing operator and you anticipate an exceedance of the benchmark(s) based on previous monitoring data and expect to utilize this exception(s), the Department recommends you begin the required data collection in your first year of permit coverage.
- i.) Aluminum (only for discharges to freshwater):*  
Conditions for this exception are:
- Use of EPA's 2018 National Recommended Aluminum Aquatic Life Criteria: <https://www.epa.gov/wqc/aquatic-life-criteria-aluminum>;
  - In-stream waterbody sampling for the three water quality input parameters for the recommended criteria model: pH, total hardness, and dissolved organic carbon (DOC); and
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- Completion of sampling events sufficient to capture spatial and temporal variability. Sampling events must adequately represent each applicable season at the facility's location, which would likely be over the course of at least one year. An equal number of ambient waterbody samples must be collected at a single upstream and downstream location from the operator's discharge point(s) to the receiving Waters of this State. Where there exists no ambient source water upstream of the operator's discharge point(s) to the receiving waters of this State, samples of the ambient downstream waterbody conditions are sufficient.

The demonstration provided for aluminum to the Department must include, at minimum:

- A description of the sampling, analysis, and quality assurance procedures that were followed for data collection, following the guidance in Section 3 of EPA's Industrial Stormwater Monitoring and Sampling Guide. [https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Permits/WaterManagementPermits/Documents/GDP%20Stormwater/EPA%20Industrial%20Stormwater%20Guidance/EPA\\_Monitoring\\_Guide.pdf](https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Permits/WaterManagementPermits/Documents/GDP%20Stormwater/EPA%20Industrial%20Stormwater%20Guidance/EPA_Monitoring_Guide.pdf) ;
- The input parameters and export of results from the Aluminum Criteria Calculator, available at: <https://mdewwp.page.link/ISWGuidance>; and,
- A narrative summary of results.

**ii.) Copper (only for discharges to freshwater):**

Conditions for this exception are:

- Use of EPA's 2007 National Recommended Freshwater Copper Aquatic Life Criteria: <https://www.epa.gov/wqc/aquatic-life-criteria-copper>;
- In-stream waterbody sampling for the 10 water quality input parameters to the BLM for copper: pH; dissolved organic carbon (DOC); alkalinity; temperature; major cations (calcium, magnesium, sodium, and potassium); and major anions (sulfate, chloride);
- The water quality input parameters, with the exception of temperature, must fall within the range of conditions recommended for use in the Biotic Ligand Model (BLM), found in Table 1-1 of the Data Requirements document: <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-11/documents/copperdata-requirements-training.pdf>; and
- Completion of sampling events sufficient to capture spatial and temporal variability. Because some of the BLM input parameters are known to vary seasonally, the Department suggests a possible starting point of at least one sampling event per season. Sampling events must adequately represent each applicable season at the facility's location, which would likely be over the course of at least one year. An equal number of ambient waterbody samples must be collected at a single upstream and downstream location from the operator's discharge point(s) to the receiving Waters of this State. Where there exists no ambient source water upstream of the operator's discharge point(s) to the receiving Waters of this State, samples of the ambient downstream waterbody conditions are sufficient.

The demonstration provided for copper to the Department must include, at minimum:

- A description of the sampling, analysis, and quality assurance procedures that were followed for data collection, following the guidance in Section 3 of EPA's Industrial Stormwater Monitoring and Sampling Guide. <https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Permits/WaterManagementPermits/Documents/GDP%20Stormwater/EPA%20Industrial%20Stormwater%20Guidance>
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ce/EPA\_Monitoring\_Guide.pdf;

- A discussion of how the data collected reflects the site-specific characteristics and how the operator considered special circumstances that may affect copper toxicity throughout the expected range of receiving water conditions;
- The input file and export of the results from the BLM software, which can be requested at: <https://www.epa.gov/wqs-tech/copper-biotic-ligandmodel>; and
- A narrative summary of results.

### C. Corrective Action and AIM Documentation

#### 1. Documentation within 24 Hours.

You must document the existence of any of the conditions listed in Parts IV.A.1, IV.B.1.a, IV.B.2.a, and/or IV.B.3.a within 24 hours of becoming aware of such condition. You are not required to submit this documentation to the Department, unless specifically required or requested to do so. However, you must summarize your findings in the annual report per Part V.A.2. Include the following information in your documentation:

- Description of the condition or event triggering the need for corrective action review and/or AIM response. For any spills or leaks, include the following information: a description of the incident including material, date/time, amount, location, and reason for spill, and any leaks, spills or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to Waters of this state, through stormwater or otherwise;
- Date the condition/triggering event was identified;
- Description of immediate actions taken pursuant to Part IV.A.2.a to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants. For any spills or leaks, include response actions, the date/time clean-up completed, notifications made, and staff involved. Also include any measures taken to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases (see Part III.B.1.b.iv); and
- A statement, signed and certified in accordance with Part II.C.1.

#### 2. Documentation within 14 Days.

You must also document the corrective actions and/or AIM responses you took or will take as a result of the conditions listed in IV.A.1, IV.B.1.a, IV.B.2.a, and/or IV.B.3.a within 14 days from the time of discovery of any of those conditions/triggering events. Provide the dates when you initiated and completed (or expect to complete) each corrective action and/or AIM response. If infeasible to complete the necessary corrective actions and/or AIM responses within the specified timeframe, per Parts IV.A.2, IV.B.1.c, IV.B.2.c, and/or IV.B.3.c, you must document your rationale and schedule for installing the controls and making them operational as soon as practicable after the specified timeframe. If you notified the Department regarding an allowed extension of the specified timeframe, you must document your rationale for an extension, and attach your documented rationale to your next discharge monitoring report through NetDMR. Include any additional information and/or rationale that is required and/or applicable to the specified corrective action and/or AIM response in Part IV. You are not required to otherwise submit this documentation to the Department, unless specifically required or requested to do so. In addition, you must summarize your corrective actions and/or AIM responses in the annual report required in Part V.A.2.

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## **PART V. INSPECTIONS, MONITORING, AND REPORTING**

### **A. Site Inspections and Evaluations**

You must conduct the following inspections or evaluations at your facility in accordance with the monitoring procedures outlined in Part V.C. You must keep a copy of the documentation from all inspections and evaluations onsite with your SWPPP per Part III.C.8.g.

#### **1. Routine Facility Inspection**

At least once per quarter, you must conduct a site assessment that will review the effectiveness of the SWPPP. At least once each calendar year, the routine facility inspection must be conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is happening. The facility inspections must be documented with a checklist (refer to Part V.A.2.a.i - Part V.A.2.a.viii for a minimum list of what to include) or other summary signed in accordance with Part II.C.1 of this permit, by qualified personnel, with at least one member of your stormwater pollution prevention team participating. The checklist must include a certification that the site is in compliance with the SWPPP and this permit, or a record of the deficiencies and necessary follow up actions. Refer to Part IV.C Corrective Action and AIM Documentation and Part IV.A.2 Corrective Action Deadlines for appropriate time frames.

#### **2. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation**

You must conduct a comprehensive site compliance evaluation once a year. The evaluation must be performed by qualified personnel who possess the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities that could impact stormwater quality at the facility and who can evaluate the effectiveness of all existing BMPs. The personnel conducting the evaluation may be either facility employees (such as pollution prevention team members) or contractors you hire. If a scheduled compliance evaluation overlaps with a routine facility inspection, the annual compliance evaluation may be used as one of the four routine facility inspections. The Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation must be documented and signed in accordance with Part II.C.1 of this permit.

- a.** Evaluations must include all areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, at a minimum:
    - i.)** Industrial materials, residue or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater;
    - ii.)** Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, barrels, tanks or other containers that have occurred within the past three years;
    - iii.)** Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;
    - iv.)** Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas;
    - v.)** Evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system;
    - vi.)** Evidence of pollutants discharging to surface waters at all facility outfalls;
    - vii.)** The condition of and around any outfall, including flow dissipation measures to prevent scouring;
    - viii.)** Inspection of BMPs/control measures;
    - ix.)** Training performed, inspections completed, maintenance performed, quarterly visual examinations, and effective operation of BMPs (including those required for Chesapeake Bay Restoration); and
    - x.)** Visual and analytical monitoring results from the past year.
  - b.** A report must be written summarizing the scope of the evaluation, name(s) of personnel performing the evaluation, the date of the evaluation, and all observations relating to the implementation of the SWPPP. Based on the results of the evaluation, the SWPPP must be modified as necessary. Include a summary of any incomplete
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actions remaining related to Corrective Actions triggered under Part IV, and include the AIM Documentation as required under Part IV.C. If your EJScore is  $\geq 0.76$ , and you are required to report Benchmarks, then you must submit your annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation using NetDMR. EJScore is defined in Appendix E and identified on your NOI, and will be indicated on your authorization letter.

### 3. Quarterly Visual Sampling/Inspections

You are required to begin visual inspections in the first full quarter after you have been notified that you are covered by this permit. For example, if you obtain permit coverage in June, then your first monitoring quarter is July 1 - September 30 of that year. Once each quarter, you must collect a stormwater sample from each outfall (except in adverse weather conditions, substantially identical outfalls, or inactive and unstaffed sites as noted below) and assess the sample visually. Samples may be taken during any precipitation event (except as noted in Areas Subject to Snow below) where there is a measurable discharge and must be sampled within the first 30 minutes of the storm event. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge from your site. These samples are not required to be collected consistent with 40 CFR 136 procedures but must be collected in such a manner that the samples are representative of the stormwater discharge.

- a. The Quarterly Visual Monitoring Form found in Appendix B of this permit must be completed for each sample, evaluated during the comprehensive site evaluation, and be kept with the SWPPP so as to be available to an inspector as necessary.
- b. Adverse Weather Conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, or electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical, such as drought or extended frozen conditions. When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples during the quarter, a substitute sample must be taken during the next qualifying storm event. Documentation of the rationale for no visual assessment for the quarter must be included in SWPPP records.
- c. *Areas Subject to Snow*: In areas subject to snow, at least one quarterly visual assessment must capture snowmelt discharge. The assessment should identify the date when the sample was taken.
- d. *Substantially identical outfalls*: If your facility has two or more outfalls that you believe discharge substantially identical effluents, as documented in Part III.C.5.b, you may conduct quarterly visual assessments of the discharge at just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that you perform visual assessments on a rotating basis of each substantially identical outfall throughout the period of your coverage under this permit. If stormwater contamination is identified through visual assessment performed at a substantially identical outfall, you must assess and modify your control measures as appropriate for each outfall represented by the monitored outfall.

### 4. Inactive and Unstaffed Sites Exceptions to Routine Facility Inspections.

The requirement to conduct routine facility inspections and visual monitoring on a quarterly basis does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. Such a facility is only required to conduct an annual comprehensive site inspection in accordance with the requirements of Part V.A.2. To invoke this exception, you must maintain a statement in your SWPPP pursuant to Part III.C.5.b.v indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to precipitation, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Part II.C.2. If circumstances change and

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industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately resume quarterly facility inspections. Consistent with Part V.B.3.b.ii, you must indicate in a "Change NOI" form that the facility has materials or activities exposed to stormwater or has become active and/or staffed. If you are not qualified for this exception at the time you are authorized under this permit, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then you must include the same signed and certified statement as above and retain it with your records pursuant to Part III.C.5.b.v.

## **B. Industry Specific Benchmarks and Impaired Waters Monitoring Requirements**

This permit stipulates pollutant benchmark concentrations that may be applicable to your discharge (Part V.B.1). Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored activity. Impaired water monitoring requirements below (Part V.B.3) are based on the impairment status of the receiving waters (refer to Part III.B.3.b). Benchmark or impaired water monitoring, if required, must be conducted according to the monitoring below (Part V.C) or as specified for the impaired water by the Department (Part V.B.3).

### **1. Applicability of Benchmark Monitoring**

You must monitor for any benchmark parameters specified for the industrial sector(s), both primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, applicable to your discharge. Your industry-specific benchmark concentrations are listed in the sector-specific sections of Appendix D. The benchmark concentrations are not effluent limitations; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. Benchmark monitoring data are primarily for your use to determine the overall effectiveness of your control measures and to assist you in knowing when Additional Implementation Measures (AIM) may be necessary to comply with the effluent limitations in Part III.B. Failure to conduct any required measures would be a permit violation.

If your facility is in one of the industrial sectors subject to benchmark concentrations that are hardness-dependent, you are required to submit to the Department with your first benchmark discharge monitoring report (Part V.B.4) a hardness value, established consistent with the procedures in Appendix C, which is representative of your receiving water, if you plan to modify your benchmark based on receiving water hardness.

At your discretion, you may take more than four samples during separate discharge events to determine the average benchmark parameter value for facility discharges.

### **2. Benchmark Monitoring Schedule**

You must conduct benchmark monitoring quarterly for four (4) full quarters, starting the first full monitoring period (found in Part V.C.7) that occurs, after registering under this permit. For example, if you obtain permit coverage in June, then your first monitoring period is July 1 – September 30. If the annual average for any parameter does not exceed the benchmark threshold, you have fulfilled your benchmark monitoring requirements for that parameter for the permit term and you can request to discontinue benchmark monitoring for that parameter by 1) entering all data for the parameters in NetDMR, 2) requesting the Department's Permit Program to verify your calculation and 3) receiving confirmation from the Department. For averaging purposes, use a value of zero for any individual sample parameter, analyzed using procedures consistent with Part V.C, which is determined to be less than the method detection limit. For sample values that fall between the method detection level and the quantitation limit (i.e., a confirmed detection but below the level that can be reliably quantified), use a value

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halfway between zero and the quantitation limit. You must comply with Part IV (Additional Implementation Measures) and continue quarterly benchmark monitoring for any parameter with data exceeding the benchmark threshold as specified in Part IV.

**3. Impaired Waters Monitoring.**

For the purposes of this permit, your facility is considered to discharge to an impaired water if the first Waters of This State to which you discharge is identified by the State or EPA pursuant to section 303(d) of the CWA as not meeting an applicable water quality standard (i.e., without an EPA-approved or - established TMDL, see Part V.B.3.a below), or has been removed from the 303(d) list either because the impairments are addressed by an EPA-approved or established TMDL or is covered by pollution control requirements that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 130.7(b)(1) (see Part V.B.3.b below). For discharges that enter a separate storm sewer system prior to discharge, the first Waters of this State to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the stormwater discharge from the separate storm sewer system.

**a. Facilities Required to Monitor Discharges to Impaired Waters without an EPA-approved or established TMDL:**

Beginning in the first full quarter following your date of discharge authorization, you must monitor for pollutants of concern once per year at each discharge point (except substantially identical discharge points) discharging stormwater to impaired waters without an EPA-approved or established TMDL, as follows:

- i.)* Determine which pollutant of concern to monitor for:
    - Review the potential pollutants you have listed in your SWPPP (Part III.C.3) and any sector specific benchmark monitoring pollutants, and compare these to the list of pollutants for which the waterbody is impaired and for which a standard analytical method exists (see 40 CFR Part 136). The pollutant of concern will be where there is an overlap.
    - Except where otherwise directed by the Department, if the pollutant of concern for the impaired waterbody is suspended solids, turbidity, or sediment/sedimentation, you must monitor for Total Suspended Solids (TSS).
    - If a pollutant of concern is expressed in the form of an indicator or surrogate pollutant, you must monitor for that indicator or surrogate pollutant.
    - No monitoring is required when a waterbody's biological communities are impaired but no pollutant, including indicator or surrogate pollutants, is specified as causing the impairment, or when a waterbody's impairment is related to hydrologic modifications, impaired hydrology, or other non-pollutant.
    - Operators should consult the Department for any available guidance regarding required monitoring parameters under this part.
  - ii.)* If the monitored pollutant is not detected in your discharge, or is within the acceptable range for a given parameter for the waterbody to meet its designated use (e.g., pH or temperature), for three consecutive years, or it is detected but you have determined that its presence is caused solely by natural background sources (see iv below), you may discontinue monitoring for that pollutant.
  - iii.)* If the monitored pollutant is detected in your discharge, or is outside the acceptable range for a given parameter for the waterbody to meet its designated use (e.g., pH or temperature), for three consecutive years, or it is
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detected but you have determined that its presence is caused solely by natural background sources (see iv below), you must continue to monitor for the pollutant(s) annually until no longer detected, after which you may discontinue monitoring for that pollutant.

**iv.) Natural Background Condition:** To support a determination that the pollutant's presence is caused solely by natural background sources, you must document:

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

You must submit this determination to the Department's Permitting Program and receive verification that the request was granted, and maintain request and verification with your SWPPP, as required by Part III.C.8.

Natural background pollutants include those that occur naturally as a result of native soils, and vegetation, wildlife, or ground water. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on your site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources that are not naturally occurring. However, you may be eligible to discontinue annual monitoring for pollutants that occur solely from these sources and should consult the Department's Compliance Program for related guidance.

**b. Facilities Required to Monitor Discharges to Impaired Waters With an EPA-approved or established TMDL.**

For stormwater discharges to waters for which there is an EPA-approved or established TMDL, you are not required to monitor for the pollutant(s) for which the TMDL was written unless the Department informs you, upon examination of the applicable TMDL and its wasteload allocation, that you are subject to such a requirement consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the applicable TMDL and its wasteload allocation. The Department's notice will include specifications on monitoring parameters and frequency. If there are questions, you may consult the Department's Compliance Program for guidance regarding required monitoring under this Part.

**c. Impaired Water Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites**

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

- i.)** Maintain a statement with your SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g) and sign and certify the statement in accordance with Part II.C.
  - ii.)** If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately begin complying with the applicable impaired waters monitoring requirements under Part V.B as if you were in your first year of permit coverage. You must submit an NOI indicating this change in operations, now that your facility has materials or activities exposed to
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stormwater or has become active and/or staffed.

*iii.)* If you are not qualified for this exception at the time you are authorized under this permit, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then you must submit an NOI indicating this change in operations. You may discontinue impaired waters monitoring once you have submitted the NOI, and prepared and signed the certification statement described above concerning your facility's qualification for this special exception.

**4. Submitting Benchmark or Impaired Water Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)**

You must summarize and submit benchmark or Impaired Water monitoring information electronically using NetDMR once you are granted access to this tool, unless you demonstrate a reasonable basis that precludes the use of NetDMR. Specific requirements regarding submittal of data and reports in hard copy form and for submittal using NetDMR are described below:

- a. NetDMR is a U.S. EPA tool allowing regulated Clean Water Act permittees to submit monitoring reports electronically via a secure Internet application. You must apply for access to NetDMR at [www.epa.gov/netdmr](http://www.epa.gov/netdmr) and register for a NetDMR Webinar, unless you are able to demonstrate a reasonable basis, such as technical or administrative infeasibility, that precludes the use of NetDMR for submitting DMRs ("opt-out request"). Before you can submit official DMRs using NetDMR you must attend a training Webinar and successfully set-up and submit test monitoring results electronically. You must complete all requirements to gain access to NetDMR within six (6) months of authorization under this permit, including applying for access within one (1) month of being registered.
- b. Opt-out requests must be submitted in writing to the Department for written approval at least sixty (60) days prior to the date you would be required under this permit to begin using NetDMR. This demonstration shall be valid for twelve (12) months from the date of the Department approval and shall thereupon expire. At such time, DMRs and reports shall be submitted electronically to the Department unless the permittee submits a renewed opt-out request and such request is approved by the Department. All opt-out requests and subsequent hardcopy DMRs should be sent to the following addresses with "Attn: DMRs":

Maryland Department of the Environment  
WMA – Compliance Program  
1800 Washington Blvd., Suite 425  
Baltimore, MD 21230

- c. If you are required to perform monitoring and report for specific pollutants you must report the quarterly measurements no later than 28 days following the Monitoring Period (Part V. C.7), and according to the other Monitoring Procedures (Part V.C). Failure to sample and report is considered a permit violation.

**1. Benchmark Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites**

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

- Maintain a statement onsite with your SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g) and sign and certify the statement in accordance with Part II.C; and
  - If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no
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longer applies and you must immediately begin complying with the applicable benchmark monitoring requirements under Part V.B as if you were in your first year of permit coverage. You must indicate in your first benchmark monitoring report that your facility has materials or activities exposed to stormwater or has become active and/or staffed.

- If you are not qualified for this exception at the time you are authorized under this permit, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then you must provide written notification to the Department's Compliance Program of this change in your next benchmark monitoring report. You may discontinue benchmark monitoring once you have notified the Department, and prepared and signed the certification statement described above concerning your facility's qualification for this special exception.

2. Substantially identical outfalls

If your facility has two or more outfalls that you believe discharge substantially identical effluents, as documented in Part III.C.5.b, you may perform benchmark or impaired water monitoring of the discharge at just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that you perform benchmark or impaired water monitoring on a rotating basis of each substantially identical outfall throughout the period you are required to under this permit. If stormwater contamination is identified through benchmark monitoring performed at a substantially identical outfall, you must assess and modify your control measures as appropriate for each outfall represented by the monitored outfall.

3. Additional Monitoring Required by the Department.

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

**C. Monitoring Procedures**

You must collect and analyze stormwater samples and document monitoring activities for visual and benchmark monitoring consistently with the procedures described in this section and the industry specific benchmark monitoring requirements.

1. Monitored Outfalls

You must conduct monitoring as required by this permit at each outfall authorized by this permit, except when an outfall is exempt from monitoring as a substantially identical outfall. If your facility has two or more outfalls that you believe discharge substantially identical effluents, based on the similarities of the general industrial activities and control measures, exposed materials that may significantly contribute pollutants to stormwater, and runoff coefficients of their drainage areas, you may monitor the effluent of just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s). As required in Part III.C.5, your SWPPP must identify each outfall authorized by this permit and describe the rationale for any substantially identical outfall determinations.

2. Commingled Discharges

If discharges authorized by this permit commingle with discharges not authorized under this permit, any required sampling of the authorized discharges must be performed at a point before they mix with other waste streams, to the extent practicable. The following are some examples of mixed water source situations that should not be sampled.

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- a. A common ditch that carries stormwater from properties upstream. In this case, the stormwater from the permitted facility is mixed with other water. You should find a location or locations where your facility's stormwater alone can be sampled.
- b. A partially submerged storm sewer pipe where it discharges into the receiving water body. In this case, this final discharge point should not be used as a sampling point because the stormwater flow is mixed with the receiving water.
- c. A manhole that carries stormwater not only from the permitted facility but from other stormwater sources as well. If taking a grab sample from a manhole, you should make sure that the flow in that pipe is entirely from your facility.

### 3. Measurable Storm Events

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

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

### 4. Sample Type

You must take a minimum of one grab sample from a discharge resulting from a measurable storm event as described above. Samples must be collected within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event. However, the Department does not advocate impractical or potentially unsafe sampling methods during periods of adverse weather conditions. Therefore, if it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and documentation must be kept with the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge.

For benchmark monitoring, you may use a composite sampling method instead of taking grab samples as described above. This composite method may be either flow-weighted or time weighted. Flow-Weighted composite sample means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of aliquots collected at a constant time interval, where the volume of each aliquot is proportional to the flow rate of the discharge. Composite samples must be initiated during the first 30 minutes of the same storm event. If it is not possible to initiate composite sampling within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event, you must initiate composite sampling as soon as possible after the first 30 minutes and keep documentation with the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to initiate composite sampling within the first 30 minutes. Composite sampling may not be used to measure parameters that have a short holding time for processing or that degrade or transform quickly such as pH, temperature, and oil and grease (O&G).

If you monitor any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR subchapters N or O, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR. Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Department.

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**5. Adverse Weather Conditions**

When adverse weather conditions, as described in Part V.A.3.b, prevent the collection of samples according to the relevant monitoring schedule, you must take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event. Adverse weather does not exempt you from having to file a benchmark monitoring report in accordance with your sampling schedule. You must keep a record with your SWPPP of any failure to monitor as specified, indicating the basis for not sampling during the usual reporting period.

**6. Representative Sampling**

You must take all required samples and measurements at times to be representative of the quantity and quality of the discharges during the specified monitoring periods. At a minimum, samples must be taken once every quarter unless otherwise specified.

The sampling and analytical methods used must conform to procedures for the analysis of pollutants as identified in [40 CFR 136](#) - "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants" except for visual monitoring which is not subject to 40 CFR 136, or unless otherwise specified. You must select test procedures with quantitation limits at or below benchmark values for all benchmark parameters for which you are required to sample and for impaired waters based on guidance from the Department.

**7. Monitoring Periods**

Visual (Part V.A.3) and benchmark (Part V.B.2) monitoring are required on a quarterly basis, following these 3-month intervals:

- a. January 1 – March 31;
- b. April 1 – June 30;
- c. July 1 – September 30; and
- d. October 1 – December 31.

**8. Data Recording Requirements**

If you are required to perform monitoring, you must record the following information for each sample:

- a. The exact place, date, and time of sampling or measurement;
- b. The person(s) who performed the sampling or measurement;
- c. The dates and times the analyses were performed;
- d. The person(s) who performed the analyses;
- e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- f. The results of all required analyses.

**D. Additional Reporting Requirements**

In addition to the reporting requirements stipulated in Part IV, you must submit the following reports to the Department. If you discharge through an MS4, you must also submit these reports to the MS4 operator.

**1. Noncompliance which may Endanger Health or the Environment**

You must report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment to WSA Compliance within 24 hours. The following shall be included as information which must be reported under this paragraph.

- Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
  - Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
  - Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants.
- a. 24-hour reporting – Any information must be provided orally within 24 hours from the time you become aware of the circumstances; and
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- b. 5-day follow-up reporting to the 24 hour reporting – A written submission must also be provided within five days of the time you become aware of the circumstances.

2. Hazardous Substances or Oil in Stormwater Discharge(s) Reporting

- a. This permit does not authorize the discharge of hazardous substances or oil resulting from an onsite spill.
- b. You must prevent the discharge of hazardous substances or oil in the stormwater discharge(s) from your facility in accordance with your SWPPP. This permit does not relieve you of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR part 117 and 40 CFR part 302. If a spill or discharge of hazardous substances or oil occurs you must do the following:
  - i.) Notify the Department by calling its Emergency Response Division at (866) 633-4686 and notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 or, in the Washington, DC metropolitan area, at (202) 426-2675 in accordance with the requirements of COMAR 26.10.01.03, 40 CFR 117 and 40 CFR 302 respectively as soon as he or she has knowledge of the discharge;
  - ii.) Submit to the Department a written description within 10 working days of knowledge of the incident including: the type and estimate of the amount of material released, the date it occurred, the circumstances leading to it, and steps to be taken in accordance with Part V.C.1.c, below, and any other information as required by COMAR 26.10.01.03; and
  - iii.) Modify the SWPPP within 14 calendar days of knowledge of the incident to (1) provide a description of the release, the circumstances leading to it, and the date it occurred and (2) identify measures to prevent the reoccurrence of respond to such releases and modify the plan where appropriate.

**E. Records Retention**

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 (or longer as required by 40 CFR part 503), you 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 may be extended by request of the Department at any time.

**PART VI. STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS**

**A. Duty to Comply**

You must comply at all times with the terms and conditions of this permit, the provisions of the Environment Article, Title 7, Subtitle 2 and Title 9, Subtitles 2 and 3 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, and the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq. Any noncompliance with any of the requirements of this permit constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act, and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit coverage. As detailed in Part IV (Corrective Actions) of this permit, failure to take any required corrective actions constitute an independent, additional violation of this permit and the Clean Water Act. As such, any actions and time periods specified for remedying noncompliance do not absolve parties of the initial underlying noncompliance. However, where corrective action is triggered by an event that does not itself constitute permit noncompliance, there is no permit violation provided you take the required corrective action within the relevant deadlines established in Part IV.

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**B. Property Rights.**

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, nor any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property nor any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

**C. Water Construction and Obstruction**

This permit does not authorize you to construct or place physical structures, facilities, or debris or undertake related activities in any Waters of this State. Operations within the floodplain may require additional permit coverage and may justify flood insurance in those flood prone areas, especially due to climate change effects on increased frequency of flooding.

**D. Right of Entry**

You must permit the Secretary of the Department, the Regional Administrator for the EPA, or their authorized representatives, upon the presentation of credentials, to:

1. enter upon your premises where a discharges' source is located or where any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;
2. access and copy, at reasonable times, any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;
3. inspect, at reasonable times, any monitoring equipment or monitoring method required in this permit;
4. inspect, at reasonable times, any collection, treatment, pollution management, or discharge facilities required under this permit;
5. sample, at reasonable times, any discharge of pollutants; and
6. take photographs (which may require direction for reasons of national security).

**E. Duty to Provide Information.**

You must provide within a reasonable time, any information which the Department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit to the Department. You must also provide copies of records required to be kept by this permit to the Department, upon request.

**F. Availability of Reports**

Except for data determined to be confidential under the Maryland Public Information Act and/or Section 308 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1318, all submitted data, plans or reports prepared pursuant to this permit, including self-inspection information, must be available for public inspection at the offices of the Department and the Regional Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

**G. Submitting Additional or Corrected Information**

When you become aware that you failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in the NOI or in any other approved plans or report to the Department, you must submit the facts or information to the Department within 30 days.

**H. Removed Substances**

Wastes such as solids, sludges, or other pollutants removed from or resulting from treatment or control of wastewaters or facility operations, must be disposed of in a manner to prevent any wastes or runoff from wastes from contacting Waters of this State. You must comply with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal.

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**I. Toxic Pollutants**

You must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions for toxic pollutants established under section 307(a) of the Federal Clean Water Act, or under Section 9-314 and Sections 9-322 to 9-328 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland. You must be in compliance within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

**J. Oil and Hazardous Substances Prohibited**

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve you from any responsibility, liability, or penalties to which the permittee may be subject under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1321), or under the Annotated Code of Maryland. Permittees may be subject to additional requirements and regulations dictated by the Department's Oil Control Program and Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) (40 CFR 116). Any requirements listed in this permit which control grease, oil or fuel are to address potential pollutants not governed directly by Oil Pollution Prevention (40 CFR 112), as the handling and storage of fuel and other petroleum products has a potential to cause negative impacts to waters of this state.

**K. Proper Operation and Maintenance.**

You shall at all times properly operate and maintain all 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 adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance requires the installation and operation of backup, auxiliary, or similar systems or controls, by a permittee when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

**L. Bypass**

Any bypass of treatment facilities necessary to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit is prohibited unless:

1. the bypass is unavoidable to prevent a loss of life, personal injury or substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources;
2. there are no feasible alternatives;
3. notification is received by the Department within 24 hours (if orally notified, then followed by a written submission within five calendar days of the permittee's becoming aware of the bypass). Where the need for a bypass is known (or should have been known) in advance, this notification shall be submitted to the Department for approval at least ten calendar days before the date of bypass or at the earliest possible date if the period of advance knowledge is less than ten calendar days; and
4. the bypass is allowed under conditions determined by the Department to be necessary to minimize adverse effects.

**M. Upset**

Conditions Necessary for Demonstration of an Upset. An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology-based effluent limitations only if the permittee demonstrates, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence, that:

1. an upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset;
  2. the permitted facility was at the time being operated in a prudent and workman-like manner and in compliance with proper operation and maintenance procedures;
  3. the permittee submitted a 24-hour notification of upset in accordance with the reporting requirements of Corrective Actions above;
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4. the permittee submitted, within five (5) calendar days of becoming aware of the upset, documentation to support and justify the upset; and
5. the permittee complied with any remedial measures required to minimize adverse impact.

**N. 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 general permit.

**O. Duty to Mitigate**

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any adverse impact to Waters of this State or to human health resulting from noncompliance with any effluent limitations specified in this permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

**P. Permit Actions.**

Authorization under this permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. At any time at the discretion of the Department or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or if there is evidence indicating that stormwater discharges authorized by this permit cause, have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard, the Department may require the owner or operator of such discharge to obtain an individual permit or alternative general permit coverage. A request by the permittee for a modification, revocation or reissuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not suspend the permittee's obligation to comply with all permit conditions.

**Q. Reopener Clause for Permits**

The Department may revoke this permit or modify this permit to include different limitations and requirements, in accordance with the procedures contained in COMAR 26.08.04.10 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 122.62, 122.63, 122.64 and 124.5, to comply with any applicable TMDL, or any effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under Sections 301, 304, and 307 of the Clean Water Act [33 USCS §§ 1311, 1314, 1317] if the effluent standard or limitation issued or approved:

1. contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in this permit; or
2. controls any pollutant not limited in this permit.

This permit, as modified or reissued under this section, must also contain any other requirements of the Act then applicable.

**R. Severability.**

The provisions of this permit are severable. If any provisions of this permit must be held invalid for any reason, the remaining provisions must remain in full force and effect. If the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstances is held invalid, its application to other circumstances must not be affected.

**S. Civil and Criminal 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 section 309 of the CWA, with Title 9 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, any applicable State or Federal law, or regulation under authority preserved by section 510 of the CWA.

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#### **T. Action on Violations**

The issuance or reissuance of this permit does not constitute a decision by the State not to proceed in an administrative, civil, or criminal action for any violations of State law or regulations occurring before the issuance or re-issuance of this permit, nor a waiver of the State's right to do so.

#### **U. Civil Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions.**

In addition to civil penalties for violations of State water pollution control laws set forth in Section 9-342 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, the Clean Water Act and EPA regulations at 40 C.F.R. Part 19 provide that any person who violates Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the Act or in a permit issued under Section 404 of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$37,500 per day for each violation. Statutory penalties of the CWA are subject to the Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment Rule (40 CFR 19.4). Nothing in this permit precludes the institution of any legal action or relieves You from any responsibilities, or penalties for which You are or may be subject to under the CWA, Title 9 Environmental Article or any applicable federal or State law.

#### **V. Criminal Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions.**

In addition to the criminal penalties for violations of State water pollution control laws set forth in Section 9-343 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, the Clean Water Act provides that:

1. Any person who negligently violates Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 311(b)(3), 318, or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the Act, or in a permit issued under Section 404 of the Act, is subject to a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both; In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation or by imprisonment of not more than two years, or both;
  2. Any person who knowingly violates Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 311(b)(3), 318, or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the Act, or in a permit issued under Section 404 of the Act, is subject to a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than three years, or both; in the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both;
  3. Any person who knowingly violates Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 311(b)(3), 318, or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the Act, or in a permit issued under Section 404 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he is placing another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, is subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment for not more than 15 years, or both; in the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both; an organization, as defined in Section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the Act, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 for a first violation and up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions;
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#### **W. Administrative Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions.**

In addition to administrative penalties for violations of State water pollution control laws set forth in Section 9-342 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, the Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to an administrative penalty, as follows:

1. Class I Penalty. Not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(A) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$16,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$37,500).
2. Class II Penalty. Not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(B) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$16,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$187,500).

#### **X. Penalties for Falsification and Tampering**

Per the Environment Article, §9-343, Annotated Code of Maryland, any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both. Per the federal Clean Water Act, any person who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the Act, or who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any records or other documents submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.

### **PART VII. AUTHORITY TO ISSUE GENERAL NPDES PERMITS**

On September 5, 1974, the Administrator of the EPA approved the proposal submitted by the State of Maryland for the operation of a permit program for discharges into navigable waters under Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. Section 1342.

On September 30, 1990, the Administrator of the EPA approved the proposal submitted by the State of Maryland for the operation of a general permit program.

Under the approvals described above, the general discharge permit is both a State of Maryland general discharge permit and a NPDES general permit.

*D. Lee Currey*  
D. Lee Currey (Nov 8, 2022 08:50 EST)

Nov 8, 2022

D. Lee Currey, Director  
Water and Science Administration

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## Appendix A: Industry Specific Sectors

These Industry Sector descriptions are categorized by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), and in a few cases by “Activity Code”. More detailed descriptions of the SIC codes can be found at Department of Labor’s - Occupation, Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) website (<https://www.osha.gov/data/sic-search>). References to “sectors” in this permit (e.g., sector-specific monitoring requirements) refer to these groupings.

SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
<b>SECTOR A: TIMBER PRODUCTS</b>	
2421	(Subsector A1) General Sawmills and Planing Mills
2491	(Subsector A2) Wood Preserving
2411	(Subsector A3) Log Storage and Handling
2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills
2429, 2499	(Subsector A4) Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified and Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
2431-2439 (except 2434, see Sector W)	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood
2441	Nailed and Lock Corner Wood Boxes and Shook
2448	Wood Pallets and Skids
2449	Wood Containers, Not Elsewhere Classified
2451, 2452	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes
2493	Reconstituted Wood Products
<b>SECTOR B: PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS</b>	
2631	Paperboard Mills
2611	Pulp Mills
2621	Paper Mills
2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes
2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes
<b>SECTOR C: CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS</b>	
2873-2879	(Subsector C1) Agricultural Chemicals (includes composting)
2812-2819	(Subsector C2) Industrial Inorganic Chemicals
2841-2844	(Subsector C3) Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations
2821-2824	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass
2833-2836	Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products; Pharmaceutical Preparations; in vitro and in vivo Diagnostic Substances; and Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances
2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products
2861-2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals
2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products
3952 (limited to list of inks and paints)	Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist’s Paints and Artist’s Watercolors
2911	Petroleum Refining
<b>SECTOR D: ASPHALT PAVING AND ROOFING MATERIALS AND LUBRICANTS</b>	
2951, 2952	(Subsector D1) Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials (except Bituminous concrete)
2992, 2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal

SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
<b>SECTOR E: GLASS, CLAY, CEMENT, CONCRETE, AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS</b>	
3251-3259, 3261-3269	(Subsector E1) Structural Clay Products and Pottery and Related Products
3271-3275	(Subsector E2) Lime & Gypsum Products
3211	Flat Glass
3221, 3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown
3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass
3241	Hydraulic Cement
3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products
3291-3299	Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Products
<b>SECTOR F: PRIMARY METALS</b>	
3312-3317	(Subsector F1) Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills
3321-3325	(Subsector F2) Iron and Steel Foundries
3351-3357	(Subsector F3) Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals
3363-3369	(Subsector F4) Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)
3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
3398, 3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products
<b>SECTOR G: METAL MINING (ORE MINING AND DRESSING)</b>	
	(Reserved)
<b>SECTOR H: COAL MINES AND COAL MINING-RELATED FACILITIES</b>	
	(Reserved)
<b>SECTOR I: OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND REFINING</b>	
1311, 1321, 1381-1389	(Subsector I1) Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas, Natural Gas Liquids, Oil and Gas Field Services
<b>SECTOR J: MINERAL MINING AND DRESSING</b>	
	(Reserved)
<b>SECTOR K: HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES</b>	
HZ	(Subsector K1) Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA
<b>SECTOR L: LANDFILLS AND LAND APPLICATION SITES</b>	
LF, 4953	(Subsector L1) All Landfills with a refuse disposal permit or Land Application Sites with a marginal land permit
	(Subsector L2) All Landfills with a refuse disposal permit or Land Application Sites with a marginal land permit, except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.60
<b>SECTOR M: AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS</b>	
5015	Automobile Salvage Yards

SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
<b>SECTOR N: SCRAP RECYCLING FACILITIES</b>	
5093	(Subsector N1) Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except Source-Separated Recycling.
	(Subsector N2) Source-separated Recycling Facility. "Source-Separated Recycling" are facilities that only receive recyclable materials separated at the source from solid waste, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources (i.e., common consumer products including paper, newspaper, glass, cardboard, plastic containers, aluminum and tin cans); including recycling facilities commonly referred to as material recovery facilities (MRF). Additional separation of the collected recyclables can occur at the facility and still considered source-separated recycling, if the stream of material was separated at the source of any trash, commonly called single stream recycling in the state.
	(Subsector N3) Non-metallic Recycling Facility. Scrap made up entirely of paper, rags, or other non-metallic materials.
<b>SECTOR O: STEAM ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES</b>	
SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities, including coal handling sites
<b>SECTOR P: LAND TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING</b>	
4011, 4013	Railroad Transportation *
4111-4173	Local and Highway Passenger Transportation *
4212-4231 (except 4221-4226)	Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing *
4311	United States Postal Service *
5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals *
	* Only those facilities which have vehicle maintenance onsite (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication) or equipment cleaning operations are included for the facilities specified above in this Sector.
4221-4226	Storage facilities must include stormwater discharges from all areas (except access roads and rail lines) where material handling, equipment, or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to stormwater. Material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate produce, finished product, by-product, or waste product. Exception: Warehouses of either preassembly parts or finished products that are not located at an industrial facility (i.e. located off-site) are not required to have coverage.
<b>SECTOR Q: WATER TRANSPORTATION</b>	
4412-4499 (except 4493)	(Subsector Q1) Water Transportation Facilities
	Only those facilities listed which have vehicle maintenance shops or equipment cleaning operations are included in this sector. The facility associated with industrial activity are those portions involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication) or equipment cleaning operations.
<b>SECTOR R: SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING AND REPAIRING YARDS</b>	
3731, 3732	(Subsector R1) Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards

SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
<b>SECTOR S: AIR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES</b>	
4512-4581	(Subsector S1) Air Transportation Facilities
	Only those facilities listed which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations are included in this sector. The facility associated with industrial activity are those portions involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations or airport deicing operations.
<b>SECTOR T: TREATMENT WORKS</b>	
TW, 4952	Treatment Works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with section 405 of the CWA .
<b>SECTOR U: FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS</b>	
2041-2048	(Subsector U1) Grain Mill Products
2074-2079	(Subsector U2) Fats and Oils Products
2011-2015	Meat Products
2021-2026	Dairy Products
2032-2038	Canned, Frozen, and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables, and Food Specialties
2051-2053	Bakery Products
2061-2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products
2082-2087	Beverages
2091-2099	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products
2111-2141	Tobacco Products
<b>SECTOR V: TEXTILE MILLS, APPAREL, AND OTHER FABRIC PRODUCT MANUFACTURING; LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS</b>	
2211-2299	Textile Mill Products
2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made from Fabrics and Similar Materials
3131-3199	Leather and Leather Products
<b>SECTOR W: FURNITURE AND FIXTURES</b>	
2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures
<b>SECTOR X: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING</b>	
2711-2796	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries
<b>SECTOR Y: RUBBER, MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>	
3011, 3021, 3052, 3053, 3061, 3069	(Subsector Y1) Tires and Inner Tubes, Rubber and Plastics Footwear, Gaskets, Packing and Sealing Devices, and Rubber and Plastic Hoses and Belting, Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
3081-3089	Miscellaneous Plastics Products
3931	Musical Instruments
3942-3949	Dolls, Toys, Games, and Sporting and Athletic Goods

SIC Code or Activity Code	Activity Represented
3951-3955 (except 3952 – see Sector C)	Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials
3961, 3965	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal
3991-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
<b>SECTOR Z: LEATHER TANNING AND FINISHING</b>	
3111	Leather Tanning and Finishing
<b>SECTOR AA: FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS</b>	
3411-3499, 3911-3915	Fabricated Metal Products, Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving, and Allied Services, Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware
<b>SECTOR AB: TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL MACHINERY</b>	
3511-3599 (except 3571-3579 see Sector AC)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery
3711-3799 (except 3731, 3732 see Sector R)	Transportation Equipment
<b>SECTOR AC: ELECTRONIC, ELECTRICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, AND OPTICAL GOODS</b>	
3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment
3812-3873	Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches, and Clocks
3612-3699	Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components
<b>SECTOR AD.a: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE FACILITIES</b>	
DPW, HM	Department of Public Works (DPW) and Highway Maintenance (HM) facilities that have operations including vehicle and equipment maintenance shops (vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations and salt storage for road deicing activities. Department of public works and highway maintenance facilities where no vehicle repair is occurring are not required to apply for coverage. NOTE: Coverage under this permit is not required for a municipally owned and operated facility unless the facility is notified by the Department that coverage is needed, or the facility was covered under the 12-SW permit.
DPW, HM	(Subsector AD.a1) Department of Public Works (DPW) and Highway Maintenance (HM) facilities <u>that store or dewater street sweeping or stormdrain inlet cleaning debris.</u> NOTE: Coverage under this permit is not required for a municipally owned and operated facility unless the facility is notified by the Department that coverage is needed, or the facility was covered under the 12-SW permit.
<b>SECTOR AD.b: SCHOOL BUS MAINTENANCE FACILITIES</b>	
82xx	School Bus Maintenance facilities that have operations including vehicle and equipment maintenance shops (vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), and equipment cleaning operations. NOTE: Coverage under this permit is not required for a municipally owned and operated facility unless the facility is notified by the Department that coverage is needed, or the facility was covered under the 12-SW permit.

<b>SECTOR AD.d: SALT TERMINALS</b>	
5169	Salt Terminal operations. NOTE: Coverage under this permit is not required for a facility unless the facility is notified by the Department that coverage is needed, or the facility was covered under the 12-SW permit.
<b>SECTOR AD.e: INACTIVE LANDFILLS</b>	
LF	All Landfills <u>without</u> a refuse disposal permit that have been notified by the Department that coverage is needed, or the facility was covered under the 12-SW permit
<b>SECTOR AD: NON-CLASSIFIED FACILITIES</b>	
AD	Other stormwater discharges to waters of the state designated by the Department as needing a permit (see 40 CFR 122.26.(a)(9)(i)(C) & (D)) or any facility discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity not described by any Sectors A-AC. NOTE: Facilities may not elect to be covered under Sector AD. Only the Department may assign a facility to Sector AD.

## Appendix B: Quarterly Visual Monitoring Form

*Fill out a separate form for each outfall sampled.*

<b>Sample Location</b>					
<b>Quarter / Year:</b>		<b>Date / Time Collected:</b>		<b>Date / Time Examined:</b>	
<b>Qualifying Storm Event?</b>	Yes	No	<b>Runoff Source:</b>	Rainfall	Snowmelt
<b>Collector's Name &amp; Title</b>					
<b>Examiner's Name &amp; Title</b>					
<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Parameter Description</b>		<b>Parameter Characteristics</b>		
<b>1. Color</b>	Does the stormwater appear to have any color? <b>Yes</b> <b>No (Clear)</b>		If Yes, describe: <i>Yellow Brown Red Gray Other:</i>		
<b>2. Clarity</b>	Is the stormwater <u>not</u> clear? <b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>		If not clear, which of the following best describes the clarity of the stormwater? <i>Suspended Solids Milky/Cloudy Opaque Other:</i>		
<b>3. Oil Sheen</b>	Can you see a rainbow effect or sheen on the water surface? <b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>		Which best describes the sheen? <i>Rainbow sheet Floating oil globules Other:</i>		
<b>4. Odor</b>	Does the sample have an odor? <b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>		If Yes, describe: <i>Chemical Musty Rotten Eggs Sewage Sour Milk Oil/Petroleum Other:</i>		
<b>5. Floating Solids</b>	Is there anything on the surface of the sample? <b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>		If Yes, describe: <i>Suds Oily Film Garbage Sewage Water Fowl Excrement Other:</i>		
<b>6. Suspended Solids</b>	Is there anything suspended in the sample? <b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>		Describe:		
<b>***Leave sample undisturbed for 30 minutes.***</b>					
<b>7. Settled Solids</b>	Is there anything settled on the bottom of the sample? <b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>		Describe: <i>(note type, size and material after sample is not disturbed for 30 minutes)</i>		
<b>8. Foam</b>	Does foam or material form on the top of the sample surface if you shake it? <b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>		Describe:		
<b>9. If there are any visible indicators of pollution identify (1) where the pollution may come from and (2) any corrective actions taken.</b>					

Stormwater Collector's Signature and Date:

Stormwater Examiner's Signature and Date:

*Note – Sample should be collected and analyzed in a colorless glass or plastic bottle.*



### **Instructions for Completing the Visual Monitoring Form**

Per PART V. INSPECTIONS, MONITORING, AND REPORTING, you must collect a stormwater sample from each outfall once each quarter for the entire permit term and conduct a visual assessment of each sample. You must follow the monitoring procedures outlined in Part V.C. These samples should be collected in such a manner that they are representative of the stormwater discharge from that outfall. Each assessment must be kept onsite with your SWPPP and available for inspection and review by the Department at anytime.

First, fill out all information on the top of the visual monitoring form. A qualifying storm event is any storm where there is a measurable discharge. Then, take a grab sample in a clear container. Evaluate the sample in a well-lit area for the following parameters:

1. **Color:** Record the best description of the sample color in the appropriate space on the form.
2. **Clarity:** This parameter refers to how cloudy the sample is. It is *usually* an indication of fewer pollutants in the water if the sample is clear or transparent. If the clarity has changed since the last sample, try to identify what might have caused this to happen.
  - **Clear** – Sample doesn't block any light; can be seen through regardless of color.
  - **Cloudy** – Sample blocks some light; objects not clear but can be identified looking through the sample.
  - **Very Cloudy** – Sample blocks most light; objects cannot be identified looking through the sample.
  - **Opaque** – Sample blocks all light; objects cannot be seen when looking through the sample.
3. **Oil Sheen:** Record whether or not an oil sheen is present. If a film of iridescent color is noted on the surface of the sample or a rainbow effect appears to be floating on the surface of the water, this usually indicates oil is present.
4. **Odor:** If sample has no odor other than natural rainwater or snowmelt, write "NO" on the visual monitoring form. Note the presence of any of the following odors if detected, such as gasoline, diesel, oil, solvents (WD-40, other petroleum products, etc.), garbage, fishy, sweet/sugary, any other unusual odors not normally present in clean runoff from the area sampled.
5. **Floating Solids:** A contaminated flow may contain solids or liquids floating on the surface. Identifying floatables can aid in finding the source of the contamination. Examples of floatables are spoiled food products, oils, plant parts, solvents, sawdust, foams and fuel. Give a general description of the type of floating solids present (wood chips, leaf debris, algae, etc) in the general comments section for each sample. Identify amount of floating solids as described below.
  - **High** – More than 20% of the surface of the sample is covered with floating solids.
  - **Moderate** – Less than 20% of the surface of the sample is covered with floating solids.
  - **Slight** – Only a few floating particles observed on the surface of the sample.
  - **None** – No floating solids present on the surface of the sample.
6. **Suspended solids:** Record whether or not suspended solids are present in the sample. Suspended solids are particles floating inside the column of water, not on top, and may contribute to changes in water color or clarity. Cracked or deteriorated concrete or peeling surface paint at an outfall usually indicates the presence of severely contaminated discharges. Contaminants causing this type of damage are usually very acidic or basic.

----- **WAIT 30 MINUTES** -----

Leave the sample undisturbed for 30 minutes to allow the water and anything in it to settle.

7. **Settled Solids:** After 30 minutes has passed, give a general description of the type of settled solids present (sand, decayed plant matter, rust particles, etc.) in the general comments section.
  8. **Foam:** After completing #7, shake the bottle gently. Record foam results on the form as they most closely match one of the descriptions listed below.
    - **None** – Most bubbles break down within ten (10) seconds of shaking; only a few large bubbles persist longer than ten (10) seconds.
    - **Moderate** – Many small bubbles are present but these bubbles persist for less than two (minutes) after shaking.
    - **High** – Many small bubbles are present and they persist longer than two (2) minutes after shaking.
  9. Detail any concerns, corrective actions taken and any other indicators of pollution present in the sample. This should include the identified source if there are visible indicators present in the sample. The person performing test must sign and date each form.
-

## Appendix C:

### Calculating for Fresh Water Benchmarks for Hardness Dependent Metals

**Overview** - For any sectors required to conduct benchmark samples for a hardness-dependent metal, per Appendix D, the following table includes 'hardness ranges' from which benchmark values are determined. To determine which hardness range to use, you must collect data on the hardness of your receiving water(s). Once the site-specific hardness data have been collected, the corresponding benchmark value for each metal is determined by comparing where the hardness data fall within 25 mg/L ranges, as shown in Table Appendix C-1. If the hardness is 100 mg/L, the metal benchmark values are still valid.

**Table Appendix C-1.** Hardness Ranges to Be Used to Determine Benchmark Values for Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Nickel, Silver, and Zinc.

All Units mg/L	Benchmark Values (mg/L, total)					
	Cadmium	Copper	Lead	Nickel	Silver	Zinc
0-25 mg/L	0.0005	0.0038	0.014	0.15	0.0007	0.04
25-50 mg/L	0.0008	0.0056	0.023	0.20	0.0007	0.05
50-75 mg/L	0.0013	0.0090	0.045	0.32	0.0017	0.08
75-100 mg/L	0.0018	0.0123	0.069	0.42	0.0030	0.11
100-125 mg/L	0.0023	0.0156	0.095	0.52	0.0046	0.13
125-150 mg/L	0.0029	0.0189	0.122	0.61	0.0065	0.16
150-175 mg/L	0.0034	0.0221	0.151	0.71	0.0087	0.18
175-200 mg/L	0.0039	0.0253	0.182	0.80	0.0112	0.20
200-225 mg/L	0.0045	0.0285	0.213	0.89	0.0138	0.23
225-250 mg/L	0.0050	0.0316	0.246	0.98	0.0168	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0053	0.0332	0.262	1.02	0.0183	0.26

#### How to Determine Hardness for Hardness-Dependent Parameters.

You may select one of three methods to determine hardness, including; individual grab sampling, grab sampling by a group of operators which discharge to the same receiving water, or using third-party data. Regardless of the method used, you are responsible for documenting the procedures used for determining hardness values. Once the hardness value is established, you are required to include this information in your first benchmark report submitted to the Department so that the Department can make appropriate comparisons between your benchmark monitoring results and the corresponding benchmark. You must retain all report and monitoring data in accordance with Part III.C.8 of the permit. The three method options for determining hardness are detailed in the following sections.

##### 1. *Permittee Samples for Receiving Stream Hardness*

This method involves collecting samples in the receiving water and submitting these to a laboratory for analysis. If you elect to sample your receiving water(s) and submit samples for analysis, hardness must be determined from the closest intermittent or perennial stream downstream of your point of discharge. The sample can be collected during either dry or wet weather. Collection of the sample during wet weather is more representative of conditions during storm water discharges; however, collection of in-stream samples during wet weather events may be impracticable or present safety issues.

Hardness must be sampled and analyzed using approved methods as described in 40 CFR Part 136 (Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants).

##### 2. *Group Monitoring for Receiving Stream Hardness*

You can be part of a group of permittees discharging to the same receiving waters and collect samples that are representative of the hardness values for all members of the group. In this scenario, hardness of the receiving water must be determined using 40 CFR Part 136 procedures and the results shared by group members. To use the same results, hardness measurements must be taken on a stream reach within a reasonable distance of the discharge points of each of the group members.

##### 3. *Collection of Third-Party Hardness Data*

You can submit receiving stream hardness data collected by a third party provided the results are collected consistent with the approved 40 CFR Part 136 methods. These data may come from a local water utility, previously conducted stream reports, TMDLs, peer reviewed literature, other government publications, or data previously collected by the permittee. Data should be less than 10 years old.

Water quality data for many of the nation's surface waters are available on-line or by contacting EPA or a state environmental agency. EPA's data system STORET, short for STOrage and RETrieval, is a repository for receiving

water quality, biological, and physical data and is used by state environmental agencies, EPA and other federal agencies, universities, private citizens, and many others. Similarly, state environmental agencies and the U.S. Geological Service (USGS) also have water quality data available that, in some instances, can be accessed online. "Legacy STORET" codes for hardness include: 259 hardness, carbonate; 260 hardness, noncarbonated; and 261 calcium + magnesium, while more recent, "Modern STORET" data codes include: 00900 hardness, 00901 carbonate hardness, and 00902 noncarbonate hardness; or the discrete measurements of calcium (00915) and magnesium (00925) can be used to calculate hardness. Hardness data historically has been reported as "carbonate," "noncarbonate," or "Ca + Mg." If these are unavailable, then individual results for calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) may be used to calculate hardness using the following equation:

$$\text{mg/L CaCO}_3 = 2.497 (\text{Ca mg/L}) + 4.118 (\text{Mg mg/L})$$

When interpreting the data for carbonate and non-carbonate hardness, note that total hardness is equivalent to the sum of carbonate and noncarbonate hardness if both forms are reported. If only carbonate hardness is reported, it is more than likely that noncarbonate hardness is absent and the total hardness is equivalent to the available carbonate hardness.

## Appendix D: Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

You must comply with Appendix D sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

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## Sector A – Timber Products.

### A.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector A apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Timber Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector A in Appendix A of the permit.

### A.2 Limitation on Coverage.

A.2.1 *Prohibition of Discharges.* (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) Not covered by this permit: stormwater discharges from areas where there may be contact with the chemical formulations sprayed to provide surface protection. These discharges must be covered by a separate NPDES/State discharge permit.

A.2.2 Intentionally Left Blank

### A.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

A.3.1 *Good Housekeeping.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.ii) In areas where storage, loading and unloading, and material handling occur, perform good housekeeping to limit the discharge of wood debris, minimize the leachate generated from decaying wood materials, and minimize the generation of dust.

### A.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

A.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: processing areas, treatment chemical storage areas, treated wood and residue storage areas, wet decking areas, dry decking areas, untreated wood and residue storage areas, and treatment equipment storage areas.

A.4.2 *Inventory of Exposed Materials.* (See also Part III.C.3) Where such information exists, if your facility has used chlorophenolic, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations for wood surface protection or preserving, document in your SWPPP the following: areas where contaminated soils, treatment equipment, and stored materials still remain and the management practices employed to minimize the contact of these materials with stormwater runoff.

A.4.3 *Description of Stormwater Management Controls.* (See also Part III.C.4) Document measures implemented to address the following activities and sources: log, lumber, and wood product storage areas; residue storage areas; loading and unloading areas; material handling areas; chemical storage areas; and equipment and vehicle maintenance, storage, and repair areas. If your facility performs wood surface protection and preservation activities, address the specific control measures, including any BMPs, for these activities.

### A.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

See also Part V.A. If your facility performs wood surface protection and preservation activities, inspect processing areas, transport areas, and treated wood storage areas monthly to assess the usefulness of practices to minimize the deposit of treatment chemicals on unprotected soils and in areas that will come in contact with stormwater discharges.

### A.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Tables A-1 through A-4 identify benchmarks that may apply to your specific subsectors of Sector A. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

**Table A-1 - Subsector A1 Benchmarks (General Sawmills and Planing Mills for SIC 2421)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
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Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	0.12	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc (saltwater) <sup>1</sup>	0.09	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup> The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, you must determine the hardness of the receiving water per Appendix C.

**Table A-2 - Subsector A2 Benchmarks (Wood Preserving for SIC 2491)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Recoverable Arsenic (freshwater)	150	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Arsenic (saltwater)	69	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Copper (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	14	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Copper (saltwater)	4.8	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup> The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, you must determine the hardness of the receiving water per Appendix C.

**Table A-3 - Subsector A3 Benchmarks (Log Storage and Handling for SIC 2411)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

**Table A-4 - Subsector A4 Benchmarks (Special Products Sawmills, not elsewhere classified and Wood Products Facilities not elsewhere classified for SIC 2426 and 2499)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

**A.7 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines.**

Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas are required to meet specific effluent limits (40 CFR Part 429, Subpart I) and are therefore not covered by this permit. You must obtain an individual discharge permit to discharge this type of effluent.

## Sector B – Paper and Allied Products.

### B.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector B apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Paper and Allied Manufacturing Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector B in Appendix A of the permit.

### B.2 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table B-1 identifies benchmarks that may apply to your specific subsectors of Sector A. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

**Table B-1 - Subsector B1 Benchmarks (Paperboard Mills for SIC Code 2631)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab



## Sector C – Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining.

### C.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector C apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector C in Appendix A of the permit.

### C.2 Limitations on Coverage.

**C.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.** (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) The following are not covered by this permit: non-stormwater discharges containing inks, paints, or substances (hazardous, nonhazardous, etc.) resulting from an onsite spill, including materials collected in drip pans; washwater from material handling and processing areas; and washwater from drum, tank, or container rinsing and cleaning.

**C.2.2 Prohibition of Contaminated Stormwater Discharges.** (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) The following are not authorized by this permit from manufacturers or formulators of Aldrin/Dieldrin, DDT, Endrin, Toxaphene, Benzidine, or Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs): All discharges from the manufacturing or incineration areas, loading and unloading areas, storage areas and other areas which are subject to direct contamination by these toxic pollutants as a result of the manufacturing process, including but not limited to: stormwater and other runoff; and water used for routine cleanup or cleanup of spills. These limitations do not apply to stormwater runoff or other discharges from areas subject to contamination solely by fallout from air emissions of these toxic pollutants; or to stormwater runoff that exceeds that from the ten-year 24-hour rainfall event. (See also effluent standards in 40 CFR Subchapter D Part 129)

### C.3 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Tables C-1 through C-4 identifies benchmarks that may apply to your specific subsectors of Sector C. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

**Table C-1 - Subsector C1 Benchmarks (Agricultural Chemicals for SIC 2873-2879)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Lead (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	0.082	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Lead (saltwater)	0.21	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc <sup>1</sup>	0.12	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc (saltwater)	0.090	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Phosphorus	2.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup> The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, you must determine the hardness of the receiving water per Appendix C.

**Table C-2 - Subsector C2 (Industrial Inorganic Chemicals for SIC 2812-2819) Benchmarks**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
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Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Aluminum	1.1	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

**Table C-3 – Subsector C3 (Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics and Perfumes for SIC 2841 – 2844) Benchmarks**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc <sup>1</sup>	0.12	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc (saltwater)	0.090	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup> The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, you must determine the hardness of the receiving water per Appendix C.

**Table C-4 – Subsector C4 (Plastics, Synthetics, and Resins for SIC 2821-2824) Benchmarks**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Zinc <sup>1</sup>	0.12	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc (saltwater)	0.090	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup> The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, you must determine the hardness of the receiving water per Appendix C.

**C.4 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (Limitation)**

Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874) required to meet specific effluent limits (40 CFR Part 418, Subpart A) and are therefore not covered by this permit. You must obtain an individual discharge permit to discharge this type of effluent.

## Sector D – Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing.

### D.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector D apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector D in Appendix A of the permit.

### D.2 Limitations on Coverage.

The following stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this permit (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage)

D.2.1 Discharges from petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products, that are subject to nationally established effluent limitation guidelines found in 40 CFR Part 419 (Petroleum Refining); or

D.2.2 Discharges from oil recycling facilities; or

D.2.3 Discharges associated with fats and oils rendering.

D.2.4 Discharges from bituminous concrete manufacturing facilities. These discharges are covered by a separate general permit, Maryland General Permit No. 15-MM or replacement.

### D.3 Sector-Specific Benchmarks and Visual Monitoring

Table D-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector D. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, which describe your site activities. Asphalt plants shutdown during winter months should note on the visual monitoring form for that quarter that no samples were taken due to the seasonal shutdown.

**Table D-1 Subsector D1 Benchmarks (Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials SIC 2951, 2952)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100.0	mg/L	1/quarter <sup>1</sup>	Grab

<sup>1</sup> For asphalt plants shutdown during the winter months, use report code “NODI-9” on your Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) to indicate that quarter discharge benchmark will not be evaluated.

### D.4 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines.

Discharges from asphalt emulsion facilities are required to meet specific effluent limits (40 CFR Part 443, Subpart A) and are therefore not covered by this permit. You must obtain an alternative general or an individual discharge permit to discharge this type of effluent.

## Sector E – Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products.

### E.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector E apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector E in Appendix A of the permit.

### E.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

**E.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures.** (See also Part III.B.1.b.ii) With good housekeeping, prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled cement, aggregate (including sand or gravel), kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust, or other significant material in stormwater from paved portions of the site that are exposed to stormwater. Consider sweeping regularly or using other equivalent measures to minimize the presence of these materials. Indicate in your SWPPP the frequency of sweeping or equivalent measures. Determine the frequency based on the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and the frequency of precipitation, but it must be performed at least once a week if cement, aggregate, kiln dust, fly ash, or settled dust are being handled or processed. You must also prevent the exposure of fine granular solids (cement, fly ash, kiln dust, etc.) to stormwater, where practicable, by storing these materials in enclosed silos, hoppers, or buildings, or under other covering.

### E.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

**E.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** (See also Part III.C.2) Document in the SWPPP the locations of the following, as applicable: bag house or other dust control device; recycle/sedimentation pond, clarifier, or other device used for the treatment of process wastewater; and the areas that drain to the treatment device.

**E.3.2 Certification.** (See also Part III.C.3.d : Non-Stormwater Discharges) For facilities producing ready-mix concrete, concrete block, brick, or similar products applying for coverage under this permit, include in the non-stormwater discharge certification a description of measures that ensure that process waste waters resulting from washing trucks, mixers, transport buckets, forms, or other equipment are discharged in accordance with NPDES/State discharge permit requirements or are recycled.

### E.4 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Tables E-1 and E-2 identify benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector E. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, which describe your site activities. You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector.

**Table E-1 Subsector E1 Benchmarks (Clay Product Manufacturers SIC 3251-3259, 3261-3269)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Recoverable Aluminum	1.1	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

**Table E-2 Subsector E2 Benchmarks (Concrete and Gypsum Product Manufacturers SIC 3271-3275)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

### E.5 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines.

Discharges from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities are required to meet specific effluent limits (40 CFR Part 411, Subpart C) and are therefore not covered by this permit. You must obtain an alternative general or an individual discharge permit to discharge this type of effluent.

## Sector F – Primary Metals.

### F.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector F apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Primary Metals facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector F in Appendix A of the permit.

### F.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

**F.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures.** (See also Part III.B.1.b.ii) As part of your good housekeeping program, include a cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate, especially areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling, and processing occur; and, where practicable, the paving of areas where vehicle traffic or material storage occur but where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practicable (institute a sweeping program in these areas too). For unstabilized areas where sweeping is not practicable, consider using stormwater management devices such as sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, or other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment.

### F.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

**F.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** (See also Part III.C.2) Identify in the SWPPP where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents and baths, sand, slag and dross; liquid storage tanks and drums; processing areas including pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses); and storage areas of raw material such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form. In addition, indicate where an accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter could occur from such sources as furnace or oven emissions, losses from coal and coke handling operations, etc., and could result in a discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

**F.3.2 Inventory of Exposed Material.** (See also Part III.C.3) Include in the inventory of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or runoff, areas where deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material-handling activities are possible

**F.4 Additional Inspection Requirements.** (See also Part V.A) As part of conducting your quarterly routine facility inspections, address all potential sources of pollutants, including (if applicable) air pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, and cyclones), for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion, or improper operation) that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions. Consider monitoring air flow at inlets and outlets (or use equivalent measures) to check for leaks (e.g., particulate deposition) or blockage in ducts. Also inspect all process and material handling equipment (e.g., conveyors, cranes, and vehicles) for leaks, drips, or the potential loss of material; and material storage areas (e.g., piles, bins, or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap, or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks and drums) for signs of material losses due to wind or stormwater runoff.

### F.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Tables F-1 through F-4 identify benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector E. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, which describe your site activities.

**Table F-1 - Subsector F1 Benchmarks (Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills for SIC 3312-3317)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Recoverable Aluminum	1.1	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

Total Zinc (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	0.12	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc (saltwater) <sup>1</sup>	0.09	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup> The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, you must determine the hardness of the receiving water per Appendix C.

**Table F-2 - Subsector F2 Benchmarks (Iron and Steel Foundries for SIC 3321-3325)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Recoverable Aluminum	1.1	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Copper (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	14	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Copper (saltwater)	4.8	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	0.12	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc (saltwater)	0.09	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup> The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, you must determine the hardness of the receiving water per Appendix C.

**Table F-3 - Subsector F3 Benchmarks (Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals for SIC 3351-3357)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Recoverable Copper (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	14	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Copper (saltwater)	4.8	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	0.12	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc (saltwater)	0.09	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup> The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, you must determine the hardness of the receiving water per Appendix C.

**Table F-4 - Subsector F4 Benchmarks (Nonferrous Foundries (SIC 3363-3369))**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Recoverable Copper (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	14	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Copper (saltwater)	4.8	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab

Total Zinc (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	0.12	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc (saltwater)	0.09	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup> The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, you must determine the hardness of the receiving water per Appendix C.



## **Sector G – Not currently covered in this permit.**

## **Sector H – Not currently covered in this permit.**

## **Sector I – Oil and Gas Extraction.**

### **I.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector I apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Oil and Gas Extraction facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector I in Appendix A of the permit.

Discharges of stormwater runoff from field activities or operations associated with oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations or transmission facilities are exempt from NPDES/ State discharge permit coverage unless, in accordance with 40 CFR 122.26(c)(1)(iii), the facility:

- Has had a discharge of stormwater resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 117.21 or 40 CFR 302.6 at anytime since November 16, 1987; or
- Has had a discharge of stormwater resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 110.6 at any time since November 16, 1987; or
- Contributes to a violation of a water quality standard.

Any stormwater discharges that require permit coverage as a result of meeting one of the conditions of 122.26(c)(1)(iii) may be covered under this permit unless otherwise required to obtain coverage under an alternative NPDES/State discharge general permit or an individual NPDES/State discharge permit as specified in Part I.C Limitations on Coverage.

### **I.2 Limitations on Coverage.**

*I.2.1 Stormwater Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitation Guidelines.* This permit does not authorize stormwater discharges from petroleum drilling operations that are subject to nationally established effluent limitation guidelines found at 40 CFR Part 435, respectively.

*I.2.2 Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part C.3.d: Non-Stormwater Discharges) Discharges of vehicle and equipment washwater, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit. Alternatively, washwater discharges must be authorized under a separate NPDES/State discharge permit, or be discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.

### **I.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.**

*I.3.1 Vegetative Controls.* Implement vegetative practices designed to preserve existing vegetation, where attainable, and revegetate open areas as soon as practicable after grade drilling. Consider the following (or equivalent measures): temporary or permanent seeding, mulching, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, and tree protection practices. Begin implementing appropriate vegetative practices on all disturbed areas within 14 days following the last activity in that area.

### **I.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

*I.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: Reportable Quantity (RQ) releases; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; processing areas and storage areas; chemical mixing areas; construction and drilling areas; all areas subject to the effluent guidelines requirements for “No Discharge” in accordance with 40 CFR 435.32; and the structural controls to achieve compliance with the “No Discharge” requirements.

**I.4.2 Potential Pollutant Sources.** (See also Part III.C.3) Also document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: chemical, cement, mud, or gel mixing activities; drilling or mining activities; and equipment cleaning and rehabilitation activities. In addition, include information about the reportable quantity (RQ) release that triggered the permit application requirements: the nature of the release (e.g., spill of oil from a drum storage area), amount of oil or hazardous substance released, amount of substance recovered, date of the release, cause of the release (e.g., poor handling techniques and lack of containment in the area), areas affected by the release (i.e., land and water), procedure to clean up release, actions or procedures implemented to prevent or improve response to a release, and remaining potential contamination of stormwater from release (taking into account human health risks, the control of drinking water intakes, and the designated uses of the receiving water).

**I.4.3 Erosion and Sedimentation Control.** (See also Part III.B.1.b.v) Unless covered by the current Construction General Permit (CGP), the additional documentation requirements for sediment and erosion controls for well drillings and sand/shale mining areas include the following:

**I.4.3.1 Site Description.** Also include a description in your SWPPP of the nature of the exploration activity, estimates of the total area of site and area disturbed due to exploration activity, an estimate of runoff coefficient of the site, a site drainage map, including approximate slopes, and the names of all receiving waters.

**I.4.3.2 Vegetative Controls.** Document vegetative practices used consistent with Part I.3.1 in the SWPPP.

**I.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.**

All erosion and sedimentation control measures must be inspected every 7 days.

**I.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.**

Table I-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector E. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, which describe your site activities.

**Table I-1 - Subsector I1 Benchmarks (Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas; Natural Gas Liquids; Oil and Gas Field Services (SIC 1311, 1321, 1381-1389))**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Ammonia	2.14	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Lead (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	0.082	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Lead (saltwater)	0.21	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Nickel (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	520	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Nickel (saltwater) <sup>1</sup>	74	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	0.12	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc (saltwater)	0.09	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup> The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, you must determine the hardness of the receiving water per Appendix C.

## **Sector J – Not currently covered in this permit.**

## **Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities.**

### **K.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector K apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal facilities (TSDFs) as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector K in Appendix A of the permit.

### **K.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector K.**

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA and disposal facilities that have been properly closed and capped, although considered inactive.

### **K.3 Limitations on Coverage.**

*Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) The following are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory-derived wastewater, and contact washwater from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility. Note: Any leachate for this sector is considered a wastewater and any stormwater discharge combined with this leachate/wastewater is not authorized under this permit.

### **K.4 Definitions.**

**K.4.1 Contaminated stormwater** - stormwater that comes into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in Part K.4.5. Some specific areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated stormwater include (but are not limited to) the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment, or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

**K.4.2 Drained free liquids** - aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfilling.

**K.4.3 Landfill** - an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, but that is not a land application or land treatment unit, surface impoundment, underground injection well, waste pile, salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground mine, or cave as these terms are defined in 40 CFR 257.2, 258.2, and 260.10.

**K.4.4 Landfill wastewater** - as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category), all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated stormwater, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated stormwater, and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

**K.4.5 Non-contaminated stormwater** - stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in Part K.4.4. Non-contaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill.

### **K.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.**

Table K-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector K. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

**Table K-1 - Subsector K1 Benchmarks (ALL - Industrial Activity Code “HZ”. Benchmarks only applicable to discharges not subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A (see below).)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Ammonia	2.14	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Arsenic (freshwater)	150	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Arsenic (saltwater)	69	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab
Recoverable Cadmium (freshwater)	1.8	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab
Recoverable Cadmium (saltwater)	33	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab
Recoverable Cyanide (freshwater)	22	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab
Recoverable Cyanide (saltwater)	1	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Lead (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	0.082	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Lead (saltwater)	0.21	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Mercury (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	1.4	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Mercury (saltwater)	1.8	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Selenium (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	3.1	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Selenium (saltwater)	290	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Silver (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	4.6	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Silver (saltwater)	1.9	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup> The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, you must determine the hardness of the receiving water per Appendix C.

**K.6 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines.**

Discharges from hazardous waste landfills that are required to meet specific effluent limits (40 CFR Part 445, Subpart A) are not covered by this permit. As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A, numeric limitations apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to the provisions of RCRA Subtitle C at 40 CFR Parts 264 (Subpart N) and 265 (Subpart N) except for any of the following facilities:

- (a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;

- (b) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes, provided that the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation or that the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;
- (c) landfills operated in conjunction with Centralized Waste Treatment (CWT) facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437, so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or
- (d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities, so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

You must obtain an individual discharge permit to discharge this type of contaminated stormwater.

## **Sector L – Landfills and Land Application Sites.**

### **L.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector L apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Landfills and Land Application Sites as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector L in Appendix A of the permit.

### **L.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector L.**

This permit may authorize stormwater discharges for Sector L facilities associated with waste disposal at landfills and land application sites that receive or have received industrial waste, including sites subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA. This permit does not cover discharges from landfills that receive only municipal wastes.

### **L.3 Limitations on Coverage.**

L.3.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory wastewater, and contact washwater from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

### **L.4 Definitions.**

L.4.1 *Contaminated stormwater* - stormwater that comes into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Some areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated stormwater include (but are not limited to) the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment, or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

L.4.2 *Drained free liquids* - aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfilling.

L.4.3 *Landfill wastewater* - as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category) all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated stormwater, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill process wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate; gas collection condensate; drained free liquids; laboratory-derived wastewater; contaminated stormwater; and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

L.4.4 *Non-contaminated stormwater* - stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Non-contaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill.

### **L.5 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.**

L.5.1 *Preventive Maintenance Program.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.iii) As part of your preventive maintenance program, maintain the following: all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems, to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater; the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary), to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion. Note: Any leachate for this sector is considered a wastewater and any stormwater discharge combined with this leachate/wastewater is not authorized under this permit.

L.5.2 *Erosion and Sedimentation Control.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.v) Provide temporary stabilization (e.g., temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of stockpiles) for the following: materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final cover; inactive areas of the landfill; landfills that have gotten final covers but where vegetation has yet to establish itself; and land application sites where waste application has been completed but final vegetation has not yet been established.

L.5.3 *Unauthorized Discharge Test Certification.* (See also Part III.C.3.d: Non-Stormwater Discharges) The discharge test and certification must also be conducted for the presence of leachate and vehicle washwater.

L.5.4 *Use of Chemical Additives.* If you are using chemical additives (defined in Appendix A) for control of sediment (such as polymers or flocculants) at your site, you must comply with the requirements identified in this section. You shall refer to the most current version of Standards for Use of Chemical Additives for Sediment Control document available on the Department's website for specific instructions on information which must be included in your SWPPP, additional requirements, and assistance in applying for additive use.

- The use of chemical additives for sediment control should only be considered in the event that water quality standards cannot be met using conventional best management practices.
- Should the use of chemical additives be necessary, you must utilize conventional best management practices for E&SCs at a location prior to and after the application of chemical additives.
- Additives may only be applied where treated stormwater is directed to a sediment control (e.g., sediment basin, perimeter control) prior to discharge. This permit intends to authorize additives used to create flocculation of suspended materials in stormwater or groundwater. It does not authorize use of additives for bank or soil stabilization.
- Chemical additives must be approved by the Department prior to use. The Department maintains a current list of pre-approved polymers/flocculants including approved application method and maximum allowable dosage concentration or application rate on its website (<https://mdewwp.page.link/MDFlocs>).
- If you wish to use a chemical additive which is not found on the approved list, you must request approval by following the Department's Procedures for Review of Chemical Additives for Sediment Control. You may not begin use of any chemical additive absent from the pre-approved list until you receive written approval from the Department.
- You are required to identify all additives you will be using in your SWPPP, and any cationic chemical additives in your Notice of Intent (pursuant to Part II.A.1 of this permit). If you wish to change to or add another preapproved chemical, you shall provide notification to the Industrial Stormwater Permits Division of the Department within 30 days of commencing the use of the new pre-approved additive.
- You must minimize exposure of stored chemicals to stormwater. Store all treatment chemicals in leakproof containers that are kept under storm-resistant cover and surrounded by secondary containment structures (e.g., spill berms, decks, spill containment pallets), or provide equivalent measures designed and maintained to minimize the potential discharge of treatment chemicals in stormwater or by any other means (e.g., storing chemicals in a covered area, having a spill kit available on site and ensuring personnel are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill).
- You must comply with relevant local requirements affecting the use of chemical additives. If requested by the E&SC plan approval authority, provide a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) with your E&SC plan.
- You must use chemical additives and chemical treatment systems in accordance with good engineering practices, and with dosing specifications and sediment removal design specifications provided by the provider/supplier of the applicable chemicals.
- You must document any departures from good engineering practices or dosing specifications and sediment removal design specifications provided by the provider/supplier of the applicable chemicals.
- Selection of additives and dosing rates should be determined based on site-specific test results. Documentation of the chemical selection process and dosing rate determination shall be included in your SWPPP. Dosing rates cannot exceed those found on the Department's list of pre-approved additives.
- Ensure that all persons who handle and use chemical additives at the site are provided with appropriate, product-specific training. At a minimum, this training must cover proper dosing requirements and safe handling practices.

- You must notify and receive written approval from the Department's Industrial Stormwater Permits Division of the Department at least 7 days prior to using cationic chemical additives (as defined in Appendix E). Use of anionic chemical additives requires notice once on the NOI to indicate additives are being used, however when changing additives for better results, only SWPPP updates are required. For anionic the notice to the Department must occur no later than a week (7 days) after you begin using a product.
- To receive authorization to use cationic chemical additives under this permit, you must identify in your SWPPP appropriate controls and implementation procedures (including where the chemical is applied, description of active treatment systems required, dosing, filtering, pH monitoring, etc.) designed to ensure that your use of cationic chemical additives will not lead to a violation of water quality standards. See the Standards for Use of Chemical Additives for Sediment Control document for additional instructions for completing your SWPPP and requesting use of cationic chemical additives.
- A copy of the SWPPP section regarding use of cationic chemical additives must be submitted along with the NOI and Request for Use of Cationic Chemical Additives form. You are required to comply with all such requirements if the Department has authorized you to use cationic chemical additives at your site.
- Depending on the additive selected for use, you may be required to sample discharges and test for residuals or other components. Any such monitoring requirement will be laid out in your authorization letter. Results of required monitoring shall be maintained with the SWPPP and made available if requested by Department personnel.
- Authorization is conditioned on your compliance with additional requirements necessary to ensure that the use of such chemicals will not cause an exceedance of water quality standards. If you use polymers and/or other chemical treatments as part of your controls, you must identify the polymers and/or chemicals used and the purpose in your SWPPP.

## **L.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

L.6.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: active and closed landfill cells or trenches, active and closed land application areas, locations where open dumping is occurring or has occurred, locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with runoff, and leachate collection and handling systems.

L.6.2 *Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part III.C.3) Document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide application; earth and soil moving; waste hauling and loading or unloading; outdoor storage of significant materials, including daily, interim, and final cover material stockpiles as well as temporary waste storage areas; exposure of active and inactive landfill and land application areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; and failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems.

## **L.7 Additional Inspection Requirements.** (See also Part V.A)

L.7.1 *Inspections of Active Sites.* Except in arid and semi-arid climates, inspect operating landfills and land application sites at least once every 7 days. Focus on areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized; active land application areas, areas used for storage of material and wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization, and structural control measures; leachate collection and treatment systems; and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site. Ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly. For stabilized sites and areas where land application has been completed, or where the climate is arid or semi-arid, conduct inspections at least once every month.



L.7.2 *Inspections of Inactive Sites.* Inspect inactive landfills and land application sites at least quarterly. Qualified personnel must inspect landfill stabilization and structural erosion control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed land application areas.

**L.8 Additional Post-Authorization Documentation Requirements.**

L.8.1 *Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting.* Keep records with your SWPPP of the types of wastes disposed of in each cell or trench of a landfill or open dump. For land application sites, track the types and quantities of wastes applied in specific areas.

**L.9 Sector-Specific Benchmarks**

Tables L-1 and L-2 identify benchmarks that may apply to your specific subsectors of Sector L. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

**Table L-1 - Subsector L1 Benchmarks - Landfills and Land Application Sites**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

**Table L-2 - Subsector L2 Benchmarks - Landfills and Land Application Sites, except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.60**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Iron	3.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

**L.10. Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines.**

Discharges from non-hazardous waste landfills are required to meet specific effluent limits (40 CFR Part 445, Subpart B) and are therefore not covered by this permit. As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B, numeric limitations apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from MSWLFs that have not been closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60, and to contaminated stormwater discharges from those landfills that are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 257 except for discharges from any of the following facilities:

- (a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;
- (b) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes, provided that the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation, or that the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;
- (c) landfills operated in conjunction with CWT facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437, so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or

(d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities, so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

You must obtain an individual discharge permit to discharge this type of effluent.

## **Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards.**

### **M.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector M apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Automobile Salvage Yards as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector M in Appendix A of this permit.

### **M.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.**

**M.2.1 *Spill and Leak Prevention Procedures.*** (See also Part III.B.1.b.iv) Drain vehicles intended to be dismantled of all fluids upon arrival at the site (or as soon thereafter as feasible), or employ some other equivalent means to prevent spills and leaks. You must establish clean-up mechanisms and procedures for all fluids (e.g. anti-freeze, used, oil, used fuel, etc.) for all locations that vehicles will be drained of fluids or any equipment receives fluids, and ensure all batteries from vehicles are protected from exposure to stormwater upon arrival at the site.

**M.2.2 *Employee Training.*** (See also Part III.B.1.b.ix) If applicable to your facility, address the following areas (at a minimum) in your employee training program: proper handling (collection, storage, clean up, and disposal) of oil, used mineral spirits, anti-freeze, mercury switches, and solvents. Also address leak detection and proper clean up procedures of all fluids.

**M.2.3 *Management of Runoff.*** (See also Part III.B.1.b.vi) Consider the following management practices: berms or drainage ditches on the property line (to help prevent run-on from neighboring properties); berms for uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks, and above-ground liquid storage; installation of detention ponds; and installation of filtering devices and oil and water separators.

### **M.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

**M.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.*** (See also Part III.C.2) Identify locations used for dismantling, storage, and maintenance of used motor vehicle parts. Also identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: dismantling areas, parts (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers) storage areas, and liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids. Note: To avoid groundwater contamination, draining must occur on impervious areas.

**M.3.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.*** (See also Part III.C.3) Assess the potential for the following to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: vehicle storage areas, dismantling areas, parts storage areas (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers), and fueling stations. Facilities that crush vehicles produce a residual fluid that contains petroleum, metal and glass fines. These byproducts will need to be identified as potential pollutants and measures shall be identified to ensure they do not commingle with stormwater. Fluids collected must be handled appropriately.

**M.4 Additional Inspection Requirements.** (See also Part V.A) Immediately (or as soon thereafter as feasible) inspect vehicles arriving at the site for leaks, and address leaks when identified. Inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, any other types of fluids, or mercury switches. Also, inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all vessels and areas where hazardous materials and general automotive fluids are stored, including, but not limited to, mercury switches, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water, and antifreeze.

### **M.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.**

Table M-1 identifies benchmarks that may apply to your specific subsectors of Sector M. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

**Table M-1 - Sector M Benchmarks (Automobile Salvage Yards)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Aluminum	1.1	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Iron	3.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Lead (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	0.082	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Lead (saltwater)	0.21	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup> The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, you must determine the hardness of the receiving water per Appendix C.

## **Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities.**

### **N.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector N apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector N in Appendix A of the permit.

### **N.2 Limitation on Coverage.**

*N.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) Non-stormwater discharges from turnings containment areas are not covered by this permit (see also Part N.3.2.3). Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate NPDES/State discharge permit.

### **N.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.**

*N.3.1 Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (Non-Source Separated, Nonliquid Recyclable Materials).* Requirements for facilities that receive, process, and do wholesale distribution of nonliquid recyclable wastes (e.g., ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard, and paper). These facilities may receive both nonrecyclable and recyclable materials.

*N.3.1.1 Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control Program.* Minimize the chance of accepting materials that could be significant sources of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound recyclables and waste materials. Following are some control measure options: (a) provide information and education to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on draining and properly disposing of residual fluids (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators and transmissions, oil filled transformers, and individual containers or drums) and removal of mercury switches from vehicles before delivery to your facility; (b) establish procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation or runoff; (c) 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 N.3.2.6); (d) provide training targeted for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials, including: education on draining and proper disposal of residual fluids (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators and transmissions, oil filled transformers, and individual containers or drums) and removal of mercury switches from vehicles when not completed by suppliers; and (e) establish procedures to ensure that liquid wastes, including used oil, are stored in materially compatible and non-leaking containers and are disposed of or recycled in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

*N.3.1.2 Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Outdoor).* Minimize contact of stormwater runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials, and nonrecyclable wastes. Following are some control measure options: (a) permanent or semi-permanent covers; (b) sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters, and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants; (c) dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts, and surface grading to divert runoff from storage areas; (d) silt fencing/biologs; and (e) oil and water separators, sumps, and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automobile engine storage areas).

*N.3.1.3 Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids (Outdoor Storage).* Minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids by: (a) storing all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover, or (b) establishing dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids. Any containment areas must be constructed of concrete, asphalt, or other equivalent types of impermeable material and include a barrier (e.g., berms, curbing, elevated pads) to prevent contact with stormwater run-on. Stormwater runoff from these areas can be discharged, provided that any runoff is first collected and treated by an oil and water separator or its equivalent. You

must regularly maintain the oil and water separator (or its equivalent) and properly dispose of or recycle collected residual fluids.

*N.3.1.4 Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Covered or Indoor Storage).* Minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover with surface runoff. Following are some control measure options: (a) good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbents or wet vacuuming to contain, dispose of, or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, or mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; (b) not allowing washwater from tipping floors or other processing areas to discharge to the storm sewer system; and (c) disconnecting or sealing off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.

*N.3.1.5 Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas.* Minimize surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. Pay attention to operations that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding) to minimize the contact of accumulated particulate matter and residual fluids with runoff (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, etc.). Following are some control measure options: (a) regularly inspect equipment for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts or equipment; (b) establish a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment; (c) use dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and dispose of or recycle spilled or leaking fluids or use mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; (d) on unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity, install protection devices such as low-level alarms or equivalent devices, or secondary containment that can hold the entire volume of the reservoir; (e) containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading to minimize contact of stormwater runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials; (f) oil and water separators or sumps; (g) permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease; (h) retention or detention ponds or basins; sediment traps, and vegetated swales or strips (for pollutant settling and filtration); (i) catch basin filters or sand filters.

*N.3.1.6 Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program.* Properly handle, store, and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries. Following are some control measure options (a) segregate scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials; (b) properly handle, store, and dispose of cracked or broken batteries; (c) collect and dispose of leaking lead-acid battery fluid; (d) minimize or eliminate (if possible) exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; and (e) provide employee training for the management of scrap batteries.

*N.3.1.7 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.iv) Install alarms and/or pump shutoff systems on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in the event of a line break. Alternatively, a secondary containment system capable of holding the entire contents of the reservoir plus room for precipitation can be used. Use a mercury spill kit for any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas.

*N.3.1.8 Supplier Notification Program.* As appropriate, notify major suppliers which scrap materials will not be accepted at the facility or will be accepted only under certain conditions.

### N.3.2 Waste Recycling Facilities (Liquid Recyclable Materials).

*N.3.2.1 Waste Material Storage (Indoor).* Minimize or eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and from surface runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. Following are some control measure options (a) procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking); (b) clean up spills and leaks with dry absorbent materials, a wet vacuum system; (c) appropriate maintained containment structures (trenching, curbing, gutters, etc.); and (d) a drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, manually operated valves), to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas, and properly maintained for continued operation. Drainage should be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility or sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly.

These discharges may require coverage under a separate NPDES/ State discharge wastewater permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.

**N.3.2.2 Waste Material Storage (Outdoor).** 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 must also be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112. Following are some control measure options (a) appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the volume of the largest tank, with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation; (b) drainage control and other diversionary structures; (c) corrosion protection and/or leak detection systems for storage tanks; and (d) dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.

**N.3.2.3 Trucks and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas.** Minimize pollutants in discharges from truck and rail car loading and unloading areas. Include measures to clean up minor spills and leaks resulting from the transfer of liquid wastes. Following are two control measure options: (a) containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or runoff, and (b) dry clean-up methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, or runoff controls.

**N.3.3 Recycling Facilities (Source-Separated Materials).** The following identifies considerations for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources.

**N.3.3.1 Inbound Recyclable Material Control.** Minimize the chance of accepting nonrecyclables (e.g., hazardous materials) that could be a significant source of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound materials. Following are some control measure options: (a) providing information and education measures to inform suppliers of recyclables about acceptable and non-acceptable materials, (b) training drivers responsible for pickup of recycled material, (c) clearly marking public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted, (d) rejecting nonrecyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source, and (e) establishing procedures for handling and disposal of nonrecyclable material.

**N.3.3.2 Outdoor Storage.** Minimize exposure of recyclables to precipitation and runoff. Use good housekeeping measures to prevent accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas. Following are some control measure options (a) provide totally enclosed drop-off containers for the public; (b) install a sump and pump with each container pit and treat or discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system; (c) provide dikes and curbs for secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable waste paper); (d) divert surface water runoff away from outside material storage areas; (e) provide covers over containment bins, dumpsters, and roll-off boxes; and (f) store the equivalent of one day's volume of recyclable material indoors.

**N.3.3.3 Indoor Storage and Material Processing.** Minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas. Following are some control measure options (a) schedule routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas, (b) prohibit tipping floor washwater from draining to the storm sewer system, and (c) provide employee training on pollution prevention practices.

**N.3.3.4 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance.** Following are some control measure options for areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance occur outdoors (a) prohibit vehicle and equipment washwater from discharging to the storm sewer system, (b) minimize or eliminate outdoor maintenance areas whenever possible, (c) establish spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas, (d) avoid topping off fuel tanks, (e) divert runoff from fueling areas, (f) store lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors, and (g) provide employee training on proper handling and storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

#### **N.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

**N.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** (See also Part III.C.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that 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.

N.4.2 *Maintenance Schedules/Procedures for Collection, Handling, and Disposal or Recycling of Residual Fluids at Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities.* If you are subject to Part N.3.1.3, your SWPPP must identify any applicable maintenance schedule and the procedures to collect, handle, and dispose of or recycle residual fluids.

**N.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.**

N.5.1 Inspections for Waste Recycling Facilities. The inspections must be performed quarterly, pursuant to Part V.A, and include, at a minimum, all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated, or disposed of and that are exposed to either precipitation or stormwater runoff.

**N.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks**

Table N-1 identifies benchmarks that may apply to your specific subsectors of Sector N1 for Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except Source-Separated Recycling. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

**Table N-1 - Subsector N1 Benchmarks (Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except Source-Separated Recycling)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Aluminum	1.1	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Iron	3.0	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Lead (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	0.082	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Lead (saltwater)	0.21	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	0.12	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc (saltwater)	0.09	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Copper (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	14	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Recoverable Copper (saltwater)	4.8	µg /L	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup> The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, you must determine the hardness of the receiving water per Appendix C.



## **Sector O – Steam Electric Generating Facilities.**

### **O.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector O apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector O in Appendix A.

### **O.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector O.**

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from the following industrial activities at Sector O facilities:

O.2.1 steam electric power generation using coal, natural gas, oil, nuclear energy, etc., to produce a steam source, excluding coal handling areas;

O.2.2 Intentionally Left Blank

O.2.3 dual fuel facilities that could employ a steam boiler.

### **O.3 Limitations on Coverage.**

O.3.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* Non-stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines are not covered by this permit.

O.3.2 *Prohibition of Stormwater Discharges.* Stormwater discharges from the following are not covered by this permit:

O.3.2.1 ancillary facilities (e.g., fleet centers and substations) that are not contiguous to a steam electric power generating facility;

O.3.2.2 gas turbine facilities (providing the facility is not a dual-fuel facility that includes a steam boiler), and combined-cycle facilities where no supplemental fuel oil is burned (and the facility is not a dual-fuel facility that includes a steam boiler); and

O.3.2.3 cogeneration (combined heat and power) facilities utilizing a gas turbine; and

O.3.2.4 coal pile runoff, including effluent limitations established by 40 CFR Part 423.

**O.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.** The following good housekeeping measures are required in addition to Part III.B.1.b.ii:

O.4.1 *Fugitive Dust Emissions.* Minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas. To minimize the tracking of coal dust offsite, consider procedures such as installing specially designed tires or washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site and controlling the wash water.

O.4.2 *Delivery Vehicles.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site. Consider procedures to inspect delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site and ensure overall integrity of the body or container and procedures to deal with leakage or spillage from vehicles or containers.

O.4.3 *Fuel Oil Unloading Areas.* Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from fuel oil unloading areas. Consider using containment curbs in unloading areas, having personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present during deliveries to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, and using spill and overflow protection devices (e.g., drip pans, drip diapers, or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors).

O.4.4 *Chemical Loading and Unloading.* Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from chemical loading and unloading areas. Consider using containment curbs at chemical loading and unloading areas to contain spills, having personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present during

deliveries to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, and loading and unloading in covered areas and storing chemicals indoors.

*O.4.5 Miscellaneous Loading and Unloading Areas.* Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from loading and unloading areas. Consider covering the loading area; grading, berming, or curbing around the loading area to divert run-on; locating the loading and unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems; or equivalent procedures.

*O.4.6 Liquid Storage Tanks.* Minimize contamination of surface runoff from above-ground liquid storage tanks. Consider protective guards around tanks, containment curbs, spill and overflow protection, dry cleanup methods, or equivalent measures.

*O.4.7 Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks.* Minimize contamination of surface runoff from large bulk fuel storage tanks. Consider containment berms (or their equivalent). You must also comply with applicable State and Federal laws, including Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan requirements.

*O.4.8 Spill Reduction Measures.* Minimize the potential for an oil or chemical spill, or reference the appropriate part of your SPCC plan. Visually inspect as part of your routine facility inspection the structural integrity of all above-ground tanks, pipelines, pumps, and related equipment that may be exposed to stormwater, and make any necessary repairs immediately.

*O.4.9 Oil-Bearing Equipment in Switchyards.* Minimize contamination of surface runoff from oil-bearing equipment in switchyard areas. Consider using level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills, or collecting runoff in perimeter ditches.

*O.4.10 Residue-Hauling Vehicles.* Inspect all residue-hauling vehicles for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing, and overall integrity of the container body. Repair vehicles as soon as identified that are without load covering or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds and prior to allowing them to transfer material.

*O.4.11 Ash Loading Areas.* Reduce or control the tracking of ash and residue from ash loading areas. Clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris, and excess water before departure of each loaded vehicle.

*O.4.12 Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills.* Minimize contamination of surface runoff from areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills. Reduce ash residue that may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue handling vehicles, and reduce ash residue on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling areas.

*O.4.13 Landfills, Scrap yards, Surface Impoundments, General Refuse Sites.* Minimize the potential for contamination of runoff from these areas.

## **O.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

*O.5.1 Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: storage tanks, scrap yards, and general refuse areas; short- and long-term storage of general materials (including but not limited to supplies, construction materials, paint equipment, oils, fuels, used and unused solvents, cleaning materials, paint, water treatment chemicals, fertilizer, and pesticides); landfills and construction sites; and stock pile areas (e.g., coal or limestone piles).

*O.5.2 Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures.* You must document in your SWPPP the good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Part O.4.

## **O.6 Additional Inspection Requirements.**

O.6.1 *Comprehensive Site Compliance Inspection.* (See also Part V.A) As part of your inspection, inspect the following areas monthly: coal handling areas, loading or unloading areas, switchyards, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, areas adjacent to disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and long term and short term material storage areas.

**O.7 Intentionally Left Blank**

**O.8 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines.**

Discharges from coal storage piles at Steam Electric Generating Facilities are required to meet specific effluent limits (40 CFR Part 423) and are therefore not covered by this permit. You must obtain an individual discharge permit to discharge this type of effluent.

## Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing.

### P.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector P apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Land Transportation and Warehousing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector P in Appendix A of the permit.

### P.2 Limitation on Coverage.

P.2.1 *Prohibited Discharges* (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) This permit does not authorize the discharge of vehicle/equipment/surface washwater, including tank cleaning operations. Such discharges must be authorized under a separate NPDES/State discharge permit, discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or recycled on-site.

### P.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

P.3.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures*. (See also Part III.B.1.b.ii) In addition to the Good Housekeeping requirements in Part III.B.1, you must do the following. Recommended control measures are discussed as indicated:

P.3.1.1 *Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas*. Minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): use of drip pans under vehicles/equipment, indoor storage of vehicles and equipment, installation of berms or dikes, use of absorbents, roofing or covering storage areas, and cleaning pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease.

P.3.1.2 *Fueling Areas*. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): Covering the fueling area; using spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment; minimizing stormwater run-on/runoff to the fueling area; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff.

P.3.1.3 *Material Storage Areas*. Maintain all material storage vessels (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) to prevent contamination of stormwater and plainly label them (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents," etc.). Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): storing the materials indoors; installing berms/dikes around the areas; minimizing runoff of stormwater to the areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff.

P.3.1.4 *Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas*. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): performing all cleaning operations indoors; covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all washwater drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system); treating and/or recycling collected washwater, or other equivalent measures.

P.3.1.5 *Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas*. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): performing maintenance activities indoors; using drip pans; keeping an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal; prohibiting wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to stormwater drainage systems; using dry cleanup methods; treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff, minimizing run on/runoff of stormwater to maintenance areas.

P.3.1.6 *Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas*. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): covering sanding areas; minimizing stormwater run on/runoff; or appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by stormwater.

P.3.2 *Employee Training.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.ix) Train personnel at least once a year and address the following activities, as applicable: used oil and spent solvent management; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting procedures; and used battery management.

**P.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

P.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.2) Identify in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: Fueling stations; vehicle/equipment maintenance or cleaning areas; storage areas for vehicle/equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks; loading/unloading areas; areas where treatment, storage or disposal of wastes occur; liquid storage tanks; processing areas; and storage areas.

P.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part III.C.3) Assess the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: Onsite waste storage or disposal; dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance; illicit plumbing connections between shop floor drains and the stormwater conveyance system(s); and fueling areas. Describe these activities in the SWPPP.

P.4.3 *Description of Good Housekeeping Measures.* You must document in your SWPPP the good housekeeping measures you implement consistent with Part P.3.

P.4.4 *Vehicle and Equipment Washwater Requirements.* (See also Part III.C.3.d: Non-Stormwater Discharges) If applicable, attach to or reference in your SWPPP, a copy of the NPDES/State discharge permit issued for vehicle/equipment washwater or, if an NPDES/ State discharge permit has not been issued, a copy of the pending application. If an industrial user permit is issued under a local pretreatment program, attach a copy to your SWPPP. In any case, implement all non-stormwater discharge permit conditions or pretreatment conditions in your SWPPP. If washwater is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite), describe the disposal method and attach all pertinent documentation/information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) in the plan.

**P.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.** (See also Part V.A) Inspect all the following areas/activities: storage areas for vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, indoor and outdoor vehicle/equipment maintenance areas, material storage areas, vehicle/equipment cleaning areas and loading/unloading areas.

## Sector Q – Water Transportation.

### Q.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector Q apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Water Transportation facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector Q in Appendix A of the permit. Note that marinas (SIC 4493) are covered by a separate general permit, Maryland General Permit No. 16-MA or replacement.

### Q.2 Limitations on Coverage.

Q.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) Not covered by this permit: bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels.

### Q.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

Q.3.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* You must implement the following good housekeeping measures in addition to the requirements of Part III.B.1.b.ii:

Q.3.1.1 *Pressure Washing Area.* If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water must be permitted by a separate NPDES/State discharge permit. Collect or contain the discharges from the pressures washing area so that they are not co-mingled with stormwater discharges authorized by this permit.

Q.3.1.2 *Blasting and Painting Area.* Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to discharge into receiving waters or the storm sewer systems. Consider containing all blasting and painting activities or use other measures to minimize the discharge of contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). When necessary, regularly clean stormwater conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

Q.3.1.3 *Material Storage Areas.* Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. Specify which materials are stored indoors, and consider containment or enclosure for those stored outdoors. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Consider implementing an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

Q.3.1.4 *Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas.* Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. Consider the following (or their equivalents): performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the maintenance area.

Q.3.1.5 *Material Handling Area.* Minimize the 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). Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimizing runoff of stormwater to material handling areas.

Q.3.1.6 *Drydock Activities.* Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize pollutants in stormwater runoff. Address the cleaning of accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, and fuel spills

occurring on the drydock. Consider the following (or their equivalents): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and making absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up or contain any spills.

**Q.3.2 Employee Training.** (See also Part III.B.1.b.ix) As part of your employee training program, 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.

**Q.3.3 Preventive Maintenance.** (See also Part III.B.1.b.iii) As part of your preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

**Q.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

**Q.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** (See also Part III.C.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance and repair; vessel maintenance and repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

**Q.4.2 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.** (See also Part III.C.3) Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting.)

**Q.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.**

(See also Part V.A) Include the following in all quarterly routine facility inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

**Q.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.**

Table Q-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector Q. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

**Table Q-1 - Subsector Q1 Benchmarks (Water Transportation Facilities SIC 4412-4499)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Recoverable Aluminum	1.1	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Lead (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	0.082	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Lead (saltwater)	0.21	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	0.12	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc (saltwater)	0.09	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup> The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, you must

determine the hardness of the receiving water per Appendix C.



## Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards.

### R.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector R apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector R in Appendix A of the permit.

### R.2 Limitations on Coverage.

R.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) Discharges containing bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels are not covered by this permit.

### R.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

R.3.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.ii)

R.3.1.1 *Pressure Washing Area.* If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharged water must be permitted as a process wastewater by a separate NPDES/State discharge permit.

R.3.1.2 *Blasting and Painting Area.* Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to discharging into the receiving water or the storm sewer systems. Consider containing all blasting and painting activities, or use other measures to prevent the discharge of the contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). When necessary, regularly clean stormwater conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

R.3.1.3 *Material Storage Areas.* Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Consider implementing an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

R.3.1.4 *Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas.* Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. Consider the following (or their equivalents): performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the maintenance area.

R.3.1.5 *Material Handling Area.* Minimize the 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). Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimizing stormwater run-on to material handling areas.

R.3.1.6 *Drydock Activities.* Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize pollutants in stormwater runoff. Clean accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring on the drydock. Consider the following (or their equivalents): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up and contain any spills.

R.3.2 *Employee Training.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.ix) As part of your employee training program, 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.

R.3.4 *Preventive Maintenance.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.iii) As part of your preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

**R.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

R.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following 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; treatment, storage, and waste disposal areas; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

R.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part III.C.3) Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (if applicable): outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting).

R.4.3 *Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures.* Document in your SWPPP any good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Part R.3.

R.4.3.1 *Blasting and Painting Areas.* Document in the SWPPP any standard operating practices relating to blasting and painting (e.g., prohibiting uncontained blasting and painting over open water or prohibiting blasting and painting during windy conditions, which can render containment ineffective).

R.4.3.2 *Storage Areas.* Specify in your SWPPP which materials are stored indoors, and consider containment or enclosure for those stored outdoors.

**R.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.**

(See also Part V.A) Include the following in all quarterly routine facility inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

**R.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.**

Table R-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector R. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

**Table R-1 - Subsector R1 Benchmarks (Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards for SIC 3731, 3732)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Recoverable Aluminum	1.1	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Lead (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	0.082	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Lead (saltwater)	0.21	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	0.12	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

Total Zinc (saltwater)	0.09	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
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<sup>1</sup> The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, you must determine the hardness of the receiving water per Appendix C.

## Sector S – Air Transportation.

### S.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector S apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Air Transportation facilities identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector S in Appendix A of the permit.

### S.2 Limitation on Coverage

#### S.2.1 *Limitations on Coverage.*

S.2.1.1 This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from only those portions of the air transportation facility that are involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations or deicing operations.

**Note:** “deicing” will generally be used to imply both deicing (removing frost, snow or ice) and anti-icing (preventing accumulation of frost, snow or ice) activities, unless specific mention is made regarding anti-icing and/or deicing activities.

S.2.1.2 Existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual jet departures (“non-propeller aircraft”) that generate wastewater associated with airfield pavement deicing using urea-containing deicers must meet a numeric effluent limits for ammonia and are therefore not covered under this general permit.

S.2.2 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage and Part S.3) This permit does not authorize the discharge of aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment washwaters; nor the dry weather discharge of deicing chemicals. Such discharges must be covered by separate NPDES/ State discharge permit(s). Note that a discharge resulting from snowmelt is not a dry weather discharge.

### S.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

#### S.3.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.ii)

S.3.1.1 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas. Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangers). Consider the following practices (or their equivalents): performing maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of material used in the maintenance areas; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; prohibiting the practice of hosing down the apron or hanger floor; using dry cleanup methods; and collecting the stormwater runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.

S.3.1.2 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas. (See also Part S.3.6) Clearly demarcate these areas on the ground using signage or other appropriate means. Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from cleaning areas.

S.3.1.3 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas. Store all aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only and minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from these storage areas. Consider the following control measures, including any BMPs (or their equivalents): storing aircraft and ground vehicles indoors; using drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks; and perimeter drains, dikes or berms surrounding the storage areas.

S.3.1.4 Material Storage Areas. Maintain the vessels of stored materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) in good condition, to prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater. Also plainly label the vessels (e.g., “used oil,” “Contaminated Jet A,” etc.). Minimize contamination of precipitation/runoff from these areas. Consider the following control measures (or their equivalents): storing materials indoors; storing waste materials in a centralized location; and installing berms/dikes around storage areas.

S.3.1.5 Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas. Minimize the discharge of fuel to the storm sewer/surface waters resulting from fuel servicing activities or other operations conducted in support of the airport fuel system. Consider the following control measures (or their equivalents): implementing spill and overflow practices (e.g., placing absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations); using only dry cleanup methods; and collecting stormwater runoff.

S.3.1.6 Source Reduction. Minimize, and where feasible eliminate, the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals, in order to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used and/or lessen the environmental impact. Chemical options to replace ethylene glycol, propylene glycol and urea include: potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; and anhydrous sodium acetate.

S.3.1.6.1 Runway Deicing Operation: Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from runways as a result of deicing operations. Evaluate whether over-application of deicing chemicals occurs by analyzing application rates, and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. Also consider these control measure options (or their equivalents): metered application of chemicals; pre-wetting dry chemical constituents prior to application; installing a runway ice detection system; implementing anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup.

S.3.1.6.2 Aircraft Deicing Operations. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from aircraft deicing operations. Determine whether excessive application of deicing chemicals occurs and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. This evaluation should 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). Consider using alternative deicing/anti-icing agents as well as containment measures for all applied chemicals. Also consider these control measure options (or their equivalents) for reducing deicing fluid use: 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. Also consider using ice-detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems.

S.3.1.7 Management of Runoff. (See also Part III.C.4) Where deicing operations occur, implement a program to control or manage contaminated runoff to minimize the amount of pollutants being discharged from the site. Consider these control measure options (or their equivalents): a dedicated deicing facility with a runoff collection/ recovery system; using vacuum/collection trucks; storing contaminated stormwater/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. Also consider recovering deicing 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 stormwater contamination. Used deicing fluid should be recycled whenever possible.

S.3.2 *Deicing Season*. You must determine the 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 monitoring must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season.

#### **S.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

An airport authority and tenants of the airport are encouraged to work in partnership in the development of a SWPPP. If an airport tenant obtains authorization under this permit and develops a SWPPP for discharges from his own areas of the airport, prior to authorization, that SWPPP must be coordinated and integrated with the SWPPP for the entire airport. Tenants of the airport facility include air 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 stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity.

**S.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map.** (See also Part III.C.2) Document in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: aircraft and runway deicing operations; fueling stations; aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance/cleaning areas; storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance.

**S.4.2 Potential Pollutant Sources.** (See also Part III.C.3) In your inventory of exposed materials, describe in your SWPPP the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; aircraft and runway deicing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing stations, runways, taxiways and ramps). If you use deicing chemicals, you must maintain a record of the types (including the Material Safety Data Sheets [MSDS]) used and the monthly quantities, either as measured or, in the absence of metering, as estimated to the best of your knowledge. This includes all deicing chemicals, not just glycols and urea (e.g., potassium acetate), because large quantities of these other chemicals can still have an adverse impact on receiving waters. Tenants or other fixed-based operations that conduct deicing operations must provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion with any comprehensive airport SWPPPs.

**S.4.3 Vehicle and Equipment Washwater Requirements.** Attach to or reference in your SWPPP, a copy of the NPDES/State discharge permit issued for vehicle/equipment washwater or, if an NPDES/State discharge permit has not been issued, a copy of the pending application. If an industrial user permit is issued under a local pretreatment program, include a copy in your SWPPP. In any case, if you are subject to another permit, describe your control measures for implementing all non-stormwater discharge permit conditions or pretreatment requirements in your SWPPP. If washwater is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite, retained onsite), describe the disposal method and attach all pertinent documentation/information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) in your SWPPP.

**S.4.4 Documentation of Control Measures Used for Management of Runoff:** Document in your SWPPP the control measures used for collecting or containing contaminated melt water from collection areas used for disposal of contaminated snow.

## **S.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.**

**S.5.1 Inspections.** (See also Part V.A) At a minimum conduct routine facility inspections at least monthly during the deicing season (e.g., October through April for most mid-latitude airports). If your facility needs to deice before or after this period, expand the monthly inspections to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used. The Director may specifically require you to increase inspection frequencies.

**S.5.2 Comprehensive Site Inspections.** (See also Part V.A) Using only qualified personnel, conduct your annual site inspection during periods of actual deicing operations, if possible. If not practicable during active deicing because of weather, conduct the inspection during the season when deicing operations occur and the materials and equipment for deicing are in place.

## **S.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.**

Table S-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to airports where a single permittee, or a combination of permitted facilities use more than 100,000 gallons of pure glycol in glycol-based deicing fluids and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis, monitor the four parameters in ONLY those outfalls that collect runoff from areas where deicing activities occur (SIC 4512-4581). These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities that are not covered under a separate individual permit for discharge containing these deicing fluids.

### **Table S-1 - Subsector S1 Benchmarks (Airports using more than 100,000 gallons of deicing glycols based fluids**

**or 100 tons of urea, on an annual basis for SIC 4512 - 4581)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5) <sup>1</sup>	30	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) <sup>1</sup>	120	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Ammonia <sup>1</sup>	2.14	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
pH <sup>1</sup>	6.0 – 9.0	s.u.	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup> These are deicing-related parameters. Collect the four benchmark samples, and any required follow-up benchmark samples, during the timeframe defined in Part V.C.7 when deicing activities are occurring..

**S.7 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards.**

Discharges from runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft are required to meet specific effluent limits (40 CFR Part 423) and are therefore not covered by this permit. You must obtain an individual discharge permit to discharge this type of effluent.

## **Sector T – Treatment Works.**

### **T.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector T apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Treatment Works as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector T in Appendix A of the permit.

### **T.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector T.**

The requirements listed under this part apply to all existing point source stormwater discharges associated with the following activities:

T.2.1 Treatment works treating domestic sewage, or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge; that are located within the confines of a facility with a design flow of 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD) or more; or are required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403.

T.2.2 The following are not required to have permit coverage: farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located within the facility, or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 of the CWA.

### **T.3 Limitations on Coverage.**

T.3.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) Sanitary and industrial wastewater and equipment and vehicle washwater are not authorized by this permit.

### **T.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.**

T.4.1 *Control Measures.* (See also Part III.C.4) In addition to the other control measures, consider the following: routing stormwater to the treatment works; or covering exposed materials (i.e., from the following areas: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station).

T.4.2 *Employee Training.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.ix) At a minimum, training must address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and controls; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; and proper procedures for using fertilizer, herbicides, and pesticides.

### **T.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

T.5.1 *Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and storage areas for process chemicals, petroleum products, solvents, fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides.

T.5.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part III.C.3) Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them, as applicable: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and access roads and rail lines.

T.5.3 *Wastewater and Washwater Requirements.* Keep a copy of all your current NPDES/ State discharge permits issued for wastewater and industrial, vehicle and equipment washwater discharges or, if an NPDES/ State discharge permit has not yet been issued, a copy of the pending application(s) with your SWPPP. If the washwater is handled in another manner, the disposal method must be described and all pertinent documentation must be retained onsite.



**T.6 Additional Inspection Requirements.**

(See also Part V.A) Include the following areas in all inspections: access roads and rail lines; grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station.

## Sector U – Food and Kindred Products.

### U.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector U apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Food and Kindred Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Appendix A of the permit.

### U.2 Limitations on Coverage.

U.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: discharges containing boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging, and vehicle washing and clean-out operations.

### U.3 Additional Technology-Based Limitations.

U.3.1 *Employee Training.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.ix) Address pest control in your employee training program.

### U.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

U.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of the following activities if they are exposed to precipitation or runoff: vents and stacks from cooking, drying, and similar operations; dry product vacuum transfer lines; animal holding pens; spoiled product; and broken product container storage areas.

U.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part III.C.3) Document in your SWPPP, in addition to food and kindred products processing-related industrial activities, application and storage of pest control chemicals (e.g., rodenticides, insecticides, fungicides) used on plant grounds.

### U.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

(See also Part V.A) Inspect on a quarterly basis, at a minimum, the following areas where the potential for exposure to stormwater exists: loading and unloading areas for all significant materials; storage areas, including associated containment areas; waste management units; vents and stacks emanating from industrial activities; spoiled product and broken product container holding areas; animal holding pens; staging areas; and air pollution control equipment.

### U.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

These tables are for two subsectors of Food and Kindred Products. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, which describe your site activities.

**Table U-1 - Subsector U1. Grain Mill Products (SIC 2041-2048)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

**Table U-2 - Subsector U2. Fats and Oils Products (SIC 2074-2079)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	30	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

## **Sector V – Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Products.**

### **V.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector V apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product manufacturing as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector V in Appendix A of the permit.

### **V.2 Limitations on Coverage.**

*V.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) The following are not authorized by this permit: discharges of wastewater (e.g., wastewater resulting from wet processing or from any processes relating to the production process), reused or recycled water, and waters used in cooling towers. If you have these types of discharges from your facility, you must cover them under a separate NPDES/State discharge permit.

*V.2.2 Prohibition of Certain Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) The following are not authorized by this permit from owner or operator who uses benzidine-based dyes in the dyeing textiles: All discharges of wastes containing benzidine from the manufacturing areas, loading and unloading areas, storage areas, and other areas subject to direct contamination by benzidine or benzidine-containing product as a result of the manufacturing process, including but not limited to: stormwater and other runoff; and water used for routine cleanup or cleanup of spills. These limitations do not apply to stormwater runoff or other discharges from areas subject to contamination solely by fallout from air emissions of benzidine; or to stormwater runoff that exceeds that from the ten-year 24-hour rainfall event. If you have these types of discharges from your facility, you must cover them under a separate NPDES/State discharge permit.

### **V.3 Additional Technology-Based Limitations.**

*V.3.1 Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.ii)

*V.3.1.1 Material Storage Areas.* Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, petroleum products, solvents, and dyes) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from such storage areas. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances. For storing empty chemical drums or containers, ensure that the drums and containers are clean (consider triple-rinsing) and that there is no contact of residuals with precipitation or runoff. Collect and dispose of washwater from these cleanings properly.

*V.3.1.2 Material Handling Areas.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from material handling operations and areas. Consider the following (or their equivalents): use of spill and overflow protection; covering fueling areas; and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of material may occur. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater.

*V.3.1.3 Fueling Areas.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas. Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing run-on of stormwater to the fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the fueling area.

*V.3.1.4 Above-Ground Storage Tank Area.* Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. Consider the following (or their equivalents): regular cleanup of these areas; including measures for tanks, piping and valves explicitly in your SPCC program; minimizing runoff of stormwater from adjacent areas; restricting access to the area; inserting filters in adjacent catch basins; providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

V.3.2 *Employee Training.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.ix) As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): use of reused and recycled waters, solvents management, proper disposal of dyes, proper disposal of petroleum products and spent lubricants, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

**V.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

V.4.1 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part III.C.3) Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: industry-specific significant materials and industrial activities (e.g., backwinding, beaming, bleaching, backing bonding, carbonizing, carding, cut and sew operations, desizing, drawing, dyeing locking, fulling, knitting, mercerizing, opening, packing, plying, scouring, slashing, spinning, synthetic-felt processing, textile waste processing, tufting, turning, weaving, web forming, winging, yarn spinning, and yarn texturing).

V.4.2 *Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas.* Document in the SWPPP your containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors in connection with Part V.3.1.1 above.

**V.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.**

(See also Part V.A) Inspect, at least monthly, the following activities and areas (at a minimum): transfer and transmission lines, spill prevention, good housekeeping practices, management of process waste products, and all structural and nonstructural management practices.

## **Sector W – Furniture and Fixtures.**

### **W.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector W apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Furniture and Fixtures facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector W in Appendix A of the permit.

### **W.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

*W.2.1 Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: material storage (including tanks or other vessels used for liquid or waste storage) areas; outdoor material processing areas; areas where wastes are treated, stored, or disposed of; access roads; and rail spurs.

## **Sector X – Printing and Publishing.**

### **X.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector X apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Printing and Publishing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector X in Appendix A of the permit.

### **X.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.**

#### **X.2.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.*** (See also Part III.B.1.b.ii)

**X.2.1.1 *Material Storage Areas.*** Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, hazardous waste, empty drums, portable and mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, and fuel oil) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from such storage areas. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances.

**X.2.1.2 *Material Handling Area.*** Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading and unloading materials). Consider the following (or their equivalents): using spill and overflow protection, covering fueling areas, and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals or wastewater.

**X.2.1.3 *Fueling Areas.*** Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas. Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing runoff of stormwater to the fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the fueling area.

**X.2.1.4 *Above Ground Storage Tank Area.*** Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. Consider the following (or their equivalents): regularly cleaning these areas, explicitly addressing tanks, piping and valves in the SPCC program, minimizing stormwater runoff from adjacent areas, restricting access to the area, inserting filters in adjacent catch basins, providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

**X.2.2 *Employee Training.*** (See also Part III.B.1.b.ix) As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): spent solvent management, spill prevention and control, used oil management, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

### **X.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

**X.3.1 *Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas.*** In connection with Part X.2.1.1, describe in the SWPPP the containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors.

## **Sector Y – Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.**

### **Y.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector Y apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector Y in Appendix A of the permit.

### **Y.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.**

*Y.2.1 Controls for Rubber Manufacturers.* (See also Part III.C.4) Minimize the discharge of zinc in your stormwater discharges. Parts Y.2.1.1 to Y.2.1.5 give possible sources of zinc to be reviewed and list some specific control measures to be considered for implementation (or their equivalents). Following are some general control measure options to consider: using chemicals purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags; storing in-use materials in sealable containers, ensuring an airspace between the container and the cover to minimize “puffing” losses when the container is opened, and using automatic dispensing and weighing equipment.

*Y.2.1.1 Zinc Bags.* Ensure proper handling and storage of zinc bags at your facility. Following are some control measure options: employee training on the handling and storage of zinc bags, indoor storage of zinc bags, cleanup of zinc spills without washing the zinc into the storm drain, and the use of 2,500-pound sacks of zinc rather than 50- to 100-pound sacks.

*Y.2.1.2 Dumpsters.* Minimize discharges of zinc from dumpsters. Following are some control measure options: covering the dumpster, moving the dumpster indoors, or providing a lining for the dumpster.

*Y.2.1.3 Dust Collectors and Baghouses.* Minimize contributions of zinc to stormwater from dust collectors and baghouses. Replace or repair, as appropriate, improperly operating dust collectors and baghouses.

*Y.2.1.4 Grinding Operations.* Minimize contamination of stormwater as a result of dust generation from rubber grinding operations. One control measure option is to install a dust collection system.

*Y.2.1.5 Zinc Stearate Coating Operations.* Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from drips and spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain. One control measure option is to use alternative compounds to zinc stearate.

*Y.2.2 Controls for Plastic Products Manufacturers.* Minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in your stormwater discharges. Control measures to be considered for implementation (or their equivalents) include minimizing spills, cleaning up of spills promptly and thoroughly, sweeping thoroughly, pellet capturing, employee education, and disposal precautions.

### **Y.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

*Y.3.1 Potential Pollutant Sources for Rubber Manufacturers.* (See also Part III.C.3) Document in your SWPPP the use of zinc at your facility and the possible pathways through which zinc may be discharged in stormwater runoff.

### **Y.4 Sector-Specific Benchmarks**

Table Y-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector Y. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

**Table Y-1 - Subsector Y1 Benchmarks (Tires and Inner Tubes, Rubber and Plastics Footwear, Gaskets, Packing and Sealing Devices, and Rubber and Plastic Hoses and Belting, Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere**



**Classified for SIC 3011, 3021, 3052, 3053, 3061, 3069)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Total Zinc (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	0.12	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc (saltwater)	0.09	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup> The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, you must determine the hardness of the receiving water per Appendix C.

## **Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing.**

### **Z.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector Z apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Leather Tanning and Finishing facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector Z in Appendix A of the permit.

### **Z.2 Limitations on Coverage.**

*Prohibition of Certain Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) The following are not authorized by this permit from owner or operator who uses benzidine-based dyes in the dyeing leather: All discharges of wastes containing benzidine from the manufacturing areas, loading and unloading areas, storage areas, and other areas subject to direct contamination by benzidine or benzidine-containing product as a result of the manufacturing process, including but not limited to: stormwater and other runoff; and water used for routine cleanup or cleanup of spills. These limitations do not apply to stormwater runoff or other discharges from areas subject to contamination solely by fallout from air emissions of benzidine; or to stormwater runoff that exceeds that from the ten-year 24-hour rainfall event. If you have these types of discharges from your facility, you must cover them under a separate NPDES/State discharge permit.

### **Z.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.**

*Z.3.3 Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.ii)

*Z.3.3.1 Storage Areas for Raw, Semiprocessed, or Finished Tannery By-products.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from pallets and bales of raw, semiprocessed, or finished tannery by-products (e.g., splits, trimmings, shavings). Consider indoor storage or protection with polyethylene wrapping, tarpaulins, roofed storage, etc. Consider placing materials on an impermeable surface and enclosing or putting berms (or equivalent measures) around the area to prevent stormwater run-on and runoff.

*Z.3.3.2 Material Storage Areas.* Label storage containers of all materials (e.g., specific chemicals, hazardous materials, spent solvents, waste materials) minimize contact of such materials with stormwater.

*Z.3.3.3 Buffing and Shaving Areas.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff with leather dust from buffing and shaving areas. Consider dust collection enclosures, preventive inspection and maintenance programs, or other appropriate preventive measures.

*Z.3.3.4 Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. If these areas are exposed, consider the following (or their equivalents): covering all hides and chemical supplies, diverting drainage to the process sewer, or grade berming or curbing the area to prevent stormwater runoff.

*Z.3.3.5 Outdoor Storage of Contaminated Equipment.* Minimize contact of stormwater with contaminated equipment. Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering equipment, diverting drainage to the process sewer, and cleaning thoroughly prior to storage.

*Z.3.3.6 Waste Management.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from waste storage areas. Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering dumpsters, moving waste management activities indoors, covering waste piles with temporary covering material such as tarpaulins or polyethylene, and minimizing stormwater runoff by enclosing the area or building berms around the area.

### **Z.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

*Z.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.2) Identify in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: processing and storage areas of the beamhouse, tanyard, and re-tan wet finishing and dry finishing operations.

*Z.4.2 Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part III.C.3) Document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (as appropriate): temporary or permanent storage of fresh and brine-cured hides; extraneous hide substances and hair; leather dust, scraps, trimmings, and shavings.

## Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products.

### AA.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector AA apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Fabricated Metal Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AA in Appendix A of the permit.

### AA.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

#### AA.2.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.ii)

AA.2.1.1 *Raw Steel Handling Storage.* Minimize the generation of and/or recover and properly manage scrap metals, fines, and iron dust. Include measures for containing materials within storage handling areas.

AA.2.1.2 *Paints and Painting Equipment.* Minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment to stormwater.

- Conduct outdoor painting over a suitable groundcover (i.e., tarp) to capture any residuals.
- Paint mixing, solvent transfer, and equipment cleanup operations must be contained, and shall not enter floor or storm drains or the environment.

AA.2.2 *Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.* (See also Part III.B.1.b.iv) Ensure that the necessary equipment to implement a cleanup is available to personnel, so that immediate clean-up is possible. The following areas should be addressed

AA.2.2.1 *Metal Fabricating Areas.* Maintain clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Consider using dry clean-up techniques.

AA.2.2.2 *Storage Areas for Raw Metal.* Keep these areas free of conditions that could cause, or impede appropriate and timely response to, spills or leakage of materials. Consider the following (or their equivalents): maintaining storage areas so that there is easy access in the event of a spill, and labeling stored materials to aid in identifying spill contents.

AA.2.2.3 *Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas.* Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from storage areas for metal working fluids.

AA.2.2.4 *Cleaners and Rinse Water.* Control and clean up spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners, control sand buildup and disbursement from sand-blasting operations, and prevent exposure of recyclable wastes. Substitute environmentally benign cleaners when possible.

AA.2.2.5 *Lubricating Oil and Hydraulic Fluid Operations.* Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from lubricating oil and hydraulic fluid operations. Consider using monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control leaks and overflows. Consider installing perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or equivalent measures.

AA.2.2.6 *Chemical Storage Areas.* Minimize stormwater contamination and accidental spillage in chemical storage areas. Include a program to inspect containers and identify proper disposal methods.

AA.2.2.7 *Blasting Operations.* Capture airborne particles by performing operations inside permanent structures or temporary protective measures such as drop cloths and shrouding secured around the activity. A suitable ground cover (i.e., tarp, rubber mat) should be placed under activity area in order to collect any debris, followed by proper disposal, to minimize potential to minimize stormwater contamination.

AA.2.3 *Spills and Leaks*. (See also Part III.C.3.c) In your spill prevention and response procedures, required by Part III.B.1.b.iv, pay attention to the following materials (at a minimum): chromium, toluene, pickle liquor, sulfuric acid, zinc and other water priority chemicals, and hazardous chemicals and wastes.

**AA.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

AA.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map*. (See also Part III.C.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: raw metal storage areas; finished metal storage areas; scrap disposal collection sites; equipment storage areas; retention and detention basins; temporary and permanent diversion dikes or berms; right-of-way or perimeter diversion devices; sediment traps and barriers; processing areas, including outside painting areas; wood preparation; recycling; and raw material storage.

AA.3.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources*. (See also Part III.C.3) Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: loading and unloading operations for paints, chemicals, and raw materials; outdoor storage activities for raw materials, paints, empty containers, corn cobs, chemicals, and scrap metals; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities such as grinding, cutting, degreasing, buffing, and brazing; onsite waste disposal practices for spent solvents, sludge, pickling baths, shavings, ingot pieces, and refuse and waste piles.

**AA.4 Additional Inspection Requirements**

AA.4.1 *Inspections*. (See also Part V.A) At a minimum, include the following areas in all inspections: raw metal storage areas, finished product storage areas, material and chemical storage areas, recycling areas, loading and unloading areas, equipment storage areas, paint areas, and vehicle fueling and maintenance areas.

AA.4.2 *Comprehensive Site Inspections*. (See also Part V.A) As part of your inspection, also inspect areas associated with the storage of raw metals, spent solvents and chemicals storage areas, outdoor paint areas, and drainage from roof. Potential pollutants include chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel, and related materials.

**AA.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.**

Table AA-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector AA. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

**Table AA-1 - Sector AA Benchmarks (Fabricated Metal Products, Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving, and Allied Services, Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc (freshwater) <sup>1</sup>	0.12	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Total Zinc (saltwater)	0.09	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup> The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, you must determine the hardness of the receiving water per Appendix C.

## **Sector AB – Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery Facilities.**

### **AB.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector AB apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AB in Appendix A of the permit.

### **AB.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

*Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part III.C.2) Identify in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations.

## **Sector AC –Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods.**

### **AC.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector AC apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that manufacture Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical goods as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Appendix A of the permit.

### **AC.2 Limitations on Coverage.**

*Prohibition of Certain Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part I.C Limitations on Coverage) The following are not authorized by this permit from manufacturers of either electrical capacitors or electrical transformers, who produce the product in which Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) or Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)-containing compounds are part of the dielectric: All discharges from the manufacturing or incineration areas, loading and unloading areas, storage areas and other areas which are subject to direct contamination by PCBs as a result of the manufacturing process, including but not limited to: stormwater and other runoff; and water used for routine cleanup or cleanup of spills. These limitations do not apply to stormwater runoff or other discharges from areas subject to contamination solely by fallout from air emissions of PCBs; or to stormwater runoff that exceeds that from the ten-year 24-hour rainfall event.

## Sector AD.a – Department of Public Works and Highway Maintenance Facilities.

### AD.a.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements are for the fleet and equipment maintenance at Public Works and Highway Maintenance Operations in Sector AD.a apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Department of Public Works and Highway Maintenance facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AD.a in Appendix A of the permit.

### AD.a.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the requirements listed for Sector P - Land Transportation and Warehousing. Any dewatering of either street sweeping or storm drain inlet cleaning debris must drain either to sanitary sewer or be collected and hauled to a treatment facility. Any storage of material must be protected from stormwater by either roof or temporary measures such as tarps.

### AD. a.3 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table AD.a.-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector AD.a, whose operations include storage of street sweeping or storm drain inlet cleaning debris left uncovered. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

**Table 1 - Subsector AD.a.1 Benchmarks required for stormwater that has come into contact with street sweeping or storm drain inlet cleaning debris**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Phosphorus	2	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
TSS	100	mg/L	1/quarter	Grab



## **Sector AD.b – School Bus Maintenance Facilities.**

### **AD.b.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector AD.b apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from School Bus Maintenance facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AD.b in Appendix A of the permit.

### **AD.b.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the requirements listed for Sector P - Land Transportation and Warehousing.

## Sector AD.d – Salt Terminals.

### AD.d.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Sector AD.d apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Salt Terminal as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AD.d in Appendix A of the permit.

### AD.d.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the requirements as they apply to your operation listed for Sector P - Land Transportation and Warehousing or for Sector Q: Water Transportation.

### AD.d.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

*Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt.*(See also Part III.B.1.b.vii) Enclose or cover storage piles of salt, or piles containing salt, used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes, including maintenance of paved surfaces. This requirement is inclusive of all staged piles containing salt, where “staged” indicates that there is no planned salt movement (either being added to, or shipped off) within the next 2 months. Implement appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile.

### AD. d.4 Sector-Specific Reporting.

Table AD.d.-1 identifies monitoring and reporting requirements that apply to Sector AD.d, when piles are not covered between April and September, and therefore exposed to stormwater. In these cases monitoring and reporting are required, using the benchmark techniques as described in Part V of the permit, including “substantially identical outfall”. The monitoring must include the parameters in the following table. However, unlike the benchmarks, this monitoring condition continues for the duration of the permit. This monitoring is in addition to the required visual monitoring of the permit. These reporting requirements apply to all outfalls associated with this activity. Since terminal outfalls are often below the surface of the water, or contain commingled stormwater flows, the samples for drainage from salt piles will be taken at the stormdrain inlet(s).

**Table AD.d-1 - Sector AD.d Reporting (Salt Terminals)**

PARAMETER	Benchmark	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	Report	GPD	2/year <sup>1</sup>	Estimate <sup>2</sup>
Chloride	Report	mg/L	2/year <sup>1</sup>	Grab
Free Amenable Cyanide	Report	mg/L	2/year <sup>1</sup>	Grab
Iron	Report	mg/L	2/year <sup>1</sup>	Grab

<sup>1</sup> When piles are not covered between April and September, and therefore exposed to stormwater, quarterly monitoring and reporting is required.

<sup>2</sup> An estimated flow in (gallons per day) will be reported based on the volume (gallons) of runoff from the first hour of rain must also be calculated and reported, based on the rain quantity x area of storage of uncovered pile(s). The volume may be estimated based on a local rain gauge on site, or a relatively local weather station. This flow may be used by the Department calculate potential loading of salt into the receiving waters.

## **Sector AD.e – Inactive Landfills.**

### **AD.e.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

The requirements in Sector AD.b apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from inactive landfills as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector AD.e in Appendix A of the permit.

### **AD.e.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the requirements listed for Sector L - Landfills and Land Application Sites.

## **Sector AD – Stormwater Discharges Designated by the Department as Requiring Permits.**

### **AD.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.**

Sector AD is used to provide permit coverage for facilities designated by the Department as needing a stormwater permit, and any discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity that do not meet the description of an industrial activity covered by Sectors A-AC.

*AD.1 Eligibility for Permit Coverage.* Because this sector is primarily intended for use by discharges designated by the Department as needing a stormwater permit (which is an atypical circumstance), and your facility may or may not normally be discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity, you must obtain the Department's written permission to use this permit prior to submitting an NOI. If you are authorized to use this permit, you will still be required to ensure that your discharges meet the basic eligibility provisions in Part I of this permit.

### **AD.2 Sector-Specific Benchmarks and Effluent Limits. (See also Part V of the permit.)**

The Department will establish any additional monitoring and reporting requirements for your facility prior to authorizing you to be covered by this permit. Additional monitoring requirements would be based on the nature of activities at your facility and your stormwater discharges.

## Appendix E: Definitions & Acronyms

The Definitions provided in this Appendix E are for reference. Where State or Federal law provides more stringent applicable definitions, the more stringent requirements prevail.

### a. Definitions

**Accounting Guidance** – The Department’s ‘Accounting for Stormwater Wasteload Allocations and Impervious Acres Treated’ dated June 2011, or its replacement, excluding section 9, entitled “Alternative BMPs for Consideration”. Available at <https://mdewwp.page.link/ChesBayGuidance>.

**Action Area** – all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities, and not merely the immediate area involved in these discharges and activities.

**Appropriate Demonstration** – for purposes of this permit, this means the submission of information sufficient to demonstrate a clear and immovable impediment to completing a required action.

**Base Flood Elevation (BFE)** - the elevation of surface water resulting from a flood that has a 1% chance of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year, also known as the “100-year flood plain”, as determined by U.S. Federal Emergency Management Administration mapping tool available at <https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search>.

**Best Management Practices (BMPs)** –activities, practices, prohibited practices, structures, vegetation, maintenance procedures, and other management practices that prevent or reduce the Discharge of Pollutants to Waters of the State. BMPs include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and other practices that control runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

**Cationic Chemical Additive** – Chemical Additives that contain an overall positive charge. Among other things, they are used to reduce turbidity in stormwater discharges by chemically bonding to the overall negative charge of suspended silts and other soil materials and causing them to bind together and settle out. Common examples of cationic treatment chemicals are chitosan and cationic PAM.

**Chemical Additive** - waste water treatment chemicals or products added to water prior to discharge, such as polymers or flocculants. Additives are added to the water so that the discharge water is in compliance with the permit limits.

**Co-located Industrial Activities** – Any industrial activities, excluding your primary industrial activity(ies), located on-site that are defined by the stormwater regulations at 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi). An activity at a facility is not considered co-located if the activity, when considered separately, does not meet the description of a category of industrial activity covered by the stormwater regulations or identified by the SIC code list in Appendix A.

**Control Measure** – refers to any BMP or other method (including narrative effluent limitations) used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to Waters of the State.

**Department** - the Maryland Department of the Environment.

**Design Manual** - the “Maryland Stormwater Design Manual, Volumes I & II (Design Manual)”, available at <https://mdewwp.page.link/MDSWDesign> or its replacement. The Design Manual contains information regarding Stormwater Management principles, methods, and practices for new development, redevelopment, retrofits and restoration including ESD.

**Discharge** - the (a) addition, introduction, leaking, spilling, or emitting of a Pollutant into the Waters of the State; or (b) placing of a Pollutant in a location where the Pollutant is likely to pollute.

**Discharge of a Pollutant** – any addition of any “pollutant” or combination of pollutants to “Waters of the State” from any “point source,” or any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the “contiguous zone” or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being

used as a means of transportation. This includes additions of pollutants into waters of this State from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works. See 40 CFR 122.2.

**Discharge-Related Activities** – activities that cause, contribute to, or result in stormwater and allowable non-stormwater point source discharges, and measures such as the siting, construction and operation of BMPs to control, reduce, or prevent pollution in the discharges.

**Discharge Monitoring Report** - the form, including any subsequent additions, revisions, or modifications for the reporting of self-monitoring results by Permittees.

**Effluent Limitation** - for the purposes of this permit, any of the Part III.A and Part III.B requirements.

**Effluent Limitations Guideline (ELG)** – defined in 40 CFR § 122.2 as a regulation published by the EPA Administrator under section 304(b) of CWA to adopt or revise effluent limitations.

**EJScore** – for purposes of this permit, the environmental justice score is obtained by using the mapping tool developed by the University of Maryland (Dr. Sacoby Wilson and Jan-Michael Archer) as an EJ screening tool (<https://p1.cgis.umd.edu/ejscreen/>). This permit memorializes the results of the tool from October 2021 with exported shapefiles of census tracts with an EJScore of  $\geq 0.76$ . Those census tracts are the communities with a 0.76 or above EJScore and represent the communities that are confronted with environmental justice concerns that are more significant than 76 percent of other census tracts in Maryland.

**EPA Approved or Established Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)** – “EPA Approved TMDLs” are those that are developed by a State and approved by EPA. “EPA Established TMDLs” are those that are developed by EPA.

**Existing Discharger** – an operator applying for coverage under this permit for discharges authorized previously under an NPDES general or individual permit.

**Feasible** – for the purposes of this permit, feasible means technologically possible and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

**Facility or Activity** – any NPDES “point source” (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the NPDES program. See 40 CFR 122.2.

**General permit** - a State discharge permit issued for a class of dischargers.

**Grab sample** - an individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.

**Groundwater** - underground water in a zone of saturation.

**Hardness Dependent** - refers to benchmark values for some metals that are determined as a function of hardness (in units of mg/L) in water. For these parameters, permittees whose discharges exceed the lowest benchmark level of the metal must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix C), to identify the benchmark value applicable to their facility.

**Hazardous Waste** – for the purposes of this permit, any liquid, solid, or contained gas that contain properties that are dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or the environment. See also 40 CFR §261.2.

**Hazardous Substance** – any substance, liquid, solid, or contained gas that

- a. is defined as a hazardous substance under § 101(14) of CERCLA,
- b. is identified as a controlled hazardous substance by the Department in COMAR, or
- c. has properties that are dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or the environment.

**Impaired Water** (or “**Water Quality Impaired Water**”) – a body of water identified by the Department or EPA pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act as not meeting applicable State water quality standards (these waters are called “water quality limited segments” under 40 CFR 30.2(j)). Impaired waters include both

waters with approved or established TMDLs, and those for which a TMDL has not yet been approved or established. Impaired waters compilations are included in Maryland's most current List of Impaired Surface Waters as Category 4a, 4b, 4c or 5 waterbodies.

**Impervious Surface** - any surface that does not allow stormwater to infiltrate into the ground, including any area that is paved or used for vehicular storage or traffic, building rooftops, sidewalks, driveways, etc. The surfaces considered impervious for nutrient reduction requirements are further specified in Part III.A of the permit.

**Industrial Activity** – the 10 categories of industrial activities included in the definition of “stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity” as defined below and in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi).

**Industrial Stormwater** – stormwater runoff from industrial activity.

**Infeasible** – there is a site-specific constraint making it not technologically possible, or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices, to achieve the required control measures on-site. The burden is on the permittee to demonstrate to the permitting authority that the requirement is infeasible.

**Leachate** – liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

**Measured flow** - any method of liquid volume measurement; the accuracy of which has been previously demonstrated in engineering practice, or for which a relationship to absolute volume has been obtained.

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

**Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)** – in Maryland we have several MS4 NPDES Permits. The following are a summary of how they are broken down by size. For a full listing and explanation, visit the Department website for “Maryland’s NPDES Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permits” or at this link <https://mdewwp.page.link/MDMS4s>.

- Phase I MS4s are for large jurisdictions, which are municipalities with populations of greater than 250,000, and medium jurisdictions, which are municipalities with populations between 100,000 and 250,000. The large Phase I MS4 jurisdictions are Anne Arundel County, Baltimore County, Baltimore City, Montgomery County, and Prince George’s County. The medium Phase I MS4 jurisdictions are Carroll County, Charles County, Frederick County, Harford County, and Howard County. One statewide MS4 under this category has been issued to the State Highway Administration.
- Phase II MS4s include smaller jurisdictions or approximately 60 cities and towns in Maryland with populations greater than 1,000 located in Census defined urbanized areas. They also include State and Federal facilities.

**NetDMR** – a national tool for regulated Clean Water Act permittees to submit discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) electronically via a secure Internet application to U.S. EPA through the Environmental Information Exchange Network. NetDMR allows participants to discontinue mailing in hard copy forms under 40 CFR 122.41 and 403.12.

**New Discharger** – a facility from which there is a discharge, that did not commence the discharge at a particular site prior to August 13, 1979, which is not a new source, and which has never received a finally effective NPDES permit for discharges at that site. See 40 CFR 122.2.

**New Source** – any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a “discharge of pollutants,” the construction of which commenced:

- after promulgation of standards of performance under section 306 of the CWA which are applicable to such source, or

- after proposal of standards of performance in accordance with section 306 of the CWA which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with section 306 within 120 days of their proposal. See 40 CFR 122.2.

**New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)** – technology-based standards for facilities that qualify as new sources under 40 CFR 122.2 and 40 CFR 122.29.

**No Exposure** – all industrial materials or activities are protected by a storm-resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff. See 40 CFR 122.26(g).

**Non-Stormwater Discharges** – discharges that do not originate from storm events. They can include, but are not limited to, discharges of process water, air conditioner condensate, noncontact cooling water, pavement wash water, external building washdown, irrigation water, or uncontaminated ground water or spring water.

**Notice of Intent (NOI)** – the form (electronic or paper) required for authorization of coverage under the 20-SW General Permit.

**Notice of Termination (NOT)** – the form (electronic or paper) required for terminating coverage under the 20-SW General Permit.

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)** - the EPA permit program that addresses water Pollution by regulating Point Sources that Discharge Pollutants to Waters of the United States.

**NPDES Permit** - means a discharge permit that authorizes a facility to Discharge a specified amount of a Pollutant into a receiving water.

**Oil** - oil of any kind and in any liquid form including: petroleum; petroleum by-products; fuel oil; sludge containing oil or oil residue; oil refuse; oil mixed with or added to or otherwise contaminating soil, waste, or any other liquid or solid media; crude oils; aviation fuel; gasoline; kerosene; light and heavy fuel oils; diesel motor fuel, including biodiesel fuel, regardless of whether the fuel is petroleum based; asphalt; ethanol; and regardless of specific gravity, every other nonedible, nonsubstituted liquid petroleum fraction unless that fraction is specifically identified as a Hazardous Substance.

**Operator** – any entity with a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity that meets either of the following two criteria:

1. The entity has operational control over industrial activities, including the ability to make modifications to those activities; or
2. The entity has day-to-day operational control of activities at a facility necessary to ensure compliance with the permit (e.g., the entity is authorized to direct workers at a facility to carry out activities required by the permit).

**Outfall** – locations where collected and concentrated stormwater flows are discharged from the facility, including pipes, ditches, swales, and other structures that transport stormwater.

**Owner** - a person who has a legal interest in the facility or in the property on which the facility is located, or the owner's agent.

**Permittee** - the person holding a permit issued by the Department, or authorized for coverage under a general permit by the Department.

**Person** – an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State or Federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof. See 40 CFR 122.2.

**Point source** – any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, large animal feeding operation, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are, or may be, discharged. See 40 CFR Part 122.2.



**Pollutant** – dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste discharged into Waters of the State.

**Pollutant of concern** – A pollutant which causes or contributes to a violation of a water quality standard, including a pollutant which is identified as causing an impairment in a state's 303(d) list.

**Pollution** – means any contamination or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties of any waters of this State, including a change in temperature, taste, color, turbidity, or odor of the waters or the discharge or deposit of any organic matter, harmful organism, or liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive, or other substance into any waters of this State that will render the waters harmful, or detrimental, to:

- (a) Public health, safety, or welfare;
- (b) Domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other legitimate beneficial uses;
- (c) Livestock, wild animals, birds; or
- (d) Fish or other aquatic life.

**Primary industrial activity** – includes any activities performed on-site which are (1) identified by the facility's primary SIC code; or (2) included in the narrative descriptions of 122.26(b)(14)(i), (iv), (v), or (vii), and (ix). [For co-located activities covered by multiple SIC codes, it is recommended that the primary industrial determination be based on the value of receipts or revenues or, if such information is not available for a particular facility, the number of employees or production rate for each process may be compared. The operation that generates the most revenue or employs the most personnel is the operation in which the facility is primarily engaged. In situations where the vast majority of on-site activity falls within one SIC code, that activity may be the primary industrial activity.] Narrative descriptions in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) identified above include: (i) activities subject to stormwater effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards; (iv) hazardous waste treatment storage, or disposal facilities including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); (v) landfills, land application sites and open dumps that receive or have received industrial wastes; (vii) steam electric power generating facilities; and (ix) sewage treatment works with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more.

**Proprietary Practices** – Stormwater controls approved through the Department's Review Process for New Technologies as described in the Department's 2005 Proprietary Stormwater Practice Guidance titled "Facts about ...Maryland's Stormwater Program & Proprietary Practices" found on the Departments website or at this link <https://mdewwp.page.link/InnovativeSWTech>.

**Qualified Personnel** – Qualified personnel are those who possess the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities that could impact stormwater quality at your facility, and who can also evaluate the effectiveness of control measures.

**Reportable Quantity Release** – a release of a hazardous substance at or above the established legal threshold that requires emergency notification. Refer to 40 CFR Parts 110, 117, and 302 for complete definitions and reportable quantities for which notification is required.

**Restoration of Impervious Surfaces** – Treatment of untreated impervious surfaces with structural or non-structural stormwater management practices based upon designs that treat the volume from one inch of rainfall. Approved practices for industrial sites are identified in Part III.A of the permit.

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

**Runoff coefficient** – the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at the conveyance as runoff. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(11).

**Run-on** - water from outside the industrial stormwater area that flows into the area. Run-on includes

stormwater from rainfall or the melting of snow or ice that falls directly on the unit, as well as the water that drains from adjoining areas.

**Section 313 water priority chemical** - a chemical or chemical categories that: 1) are listed at 40 CFR 372.65 pursuant to Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, also titled the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986; 2) are present at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to SARA Title III, Section 313 reporting requirements; and 3) that meet at least one of the following criteria: (i) are listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR 122 on either Table II (organic priority pollutants), Table III (certain metals, cyanides, and phenols) or Table V (certain toxic pollutants and hazardous substances); (ii) are listed as a hazardous substance pursuant to Section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Clean Water Act at 40 CFR 116.4; or (iii) are pollutants for which EPA has published acute or chronic water quality criteria.

**Significant materials** – includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA, commonly known as Superfund; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of Title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharges. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(12).

**Significant spills** - includes, but is not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 110.10 and 40 CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4).

**State discharge permit** - the discharge permit issued under the Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 3, Annotated Code of Maryland.

**Stormwater** – stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(13).

**Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity** – a discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff from areas where soil disturbing activities (e.g., clearing, grading, or excavating) occur, or construction materials, or equipment storage or maintenance (e.g., fill piles, borrow areas, concrete truck washout, fueling), or other industrial stormwater directly related to the construction process are located. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x) and 40 CFR 122.26(b)(15).

**Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity** – the discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program under Part 122. For the categories of industries identified in 40 CFR 122.26, the term includes, but is not limited to, stormwater discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters; sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and final products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater. For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities include storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, by-product or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with stormwater drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities include those that are federally, State, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). The term also includes those facilities designated under the provisions of 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v). See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14).

**Stormwater Management** – is, as described in the Design Manual, any

1. quantitative control, a system of vegetative and structural measures that control the increased volume and rate of surface runoff caused by man-made changes to the land; and
2. qualitative control, a system of vegetative, structural, and other measures that reduce or eliminate pollutants that might otherwise be carried by runoff.

**Stormwater Team** – the group of individuals responsible for oversight of the development and modifications of the SWPPP, and oversight of compliance with the permit requirements. The individuals on the “Stormwater Team” must be identified in the SWPPP.

**Storm Event** – a precipitation event that results in a measurable amount of precipitation.

**Surface waters** - all Waters of this State which are not groundwaters.

**Tier 2 Waters** – For antidegradation purposes, pursuant to 40 CFR 131.12(a)(2), Tier 2 waters are characterized as having water quality that exceeds the levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water.

**Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)** – A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL includes wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point source discharges; load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources and/or natural background, and must include a margin of safety (MOS) and account for seasonal variations. (See section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR 130.2 and 130.7).

**Treatment of Impervious Surfaces** - Implementing the requirements for stormwater management as prescribed in the Department's “2000 Maryland Stormwater Design Manual, Volumes I & II” or the Design Manual for impervious area. The manual spells out both design and implementation requirements using appropriately sized Best Management Practices or Environmental Site Design, based upon designs that manage on-site the water quality volume (WQv) resulting from the first one inch of rainfall from a 24-hour storm preceded by 48 hours of no measurable precipitation.

**Wastewater** - any:

1. liquid waste substance derived from industrial, commercial, municipal, residential, agricultural, recreational, or other operations or establishments; and
2. other liquid waste substance containing liquid, gaseous or solid matter and having characteristics that will pollute any waters of the State.

**Water Quality Impaired** – See ‘Impaired Water’.

**Water Quality Standards** – The water quality goals promulgated by the Department at [COMAR 26.08.02](#) Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. for a water body, or portion thereof, by designating the use or uses to be made of the water and by setting criteria necessary to protect the uses.

**Waters of the State** – includes:

1. both surface and underground waters within the boundaries of this State subject to its jurisdiction, including that part of the Atlantic Ocean within the boundaries of this State, the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, and all ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, tidal and nontidal wetlands, public ditches, tax ditches, and public drainage systems within this State, other than those designed and used to collect, convey, or dispose of sanitary sewage; and
2. the flood plain of free-flowing waters determined by the Department of Natural Resources on the basis of the 100-year flood frequency.

**“You” and “Your”** – as used in this permit are intended to refer to the permittee, the operator, or the discharger as the context indicates and that party's facility or responsibilities. The use of “you” and “your” refers to a particular facility and not to all facilities operated by a particular entity. For example, “you must submit” means the permittee must submit something for that particular facility. Likewise, “all your discharges” would refer only to discharges at that one facility.

b. Acronyms

**BAT** – Best Available Technology Economically Achievable

**BFE** – Base Flood Elevation

**BOD5** – Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day test)

**BPJ** – Best Professional Judgment

**BPT** – Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available

**CERCLA** – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

**CFR** - Code of Federal Regulations

**COD** – Chemical Oxygen Demand

**COMAR** - Code of Maryland Regulations

**CWA** – Clean Water Act (or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq)

**DMR** – Discharge Monitoring Report

**EPA** – U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

**ESD** – Environmental Site Design

**MGD** – Million Gallons per Day

**MSDS** – Material Safety Data Sheet

**MSGP** – EPA’s Multi-Sector General Permit

**NPDES** – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

**NRC** – National Response Center

**NSPS** – New Source Performance Standard

**NTU** – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

**POTW** – Publicly Owned Treatment Works

**RCRA** – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

**RQ** – Reportable Quantity

**SARA** – Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

**SIC** – Standard Industrial Classification

**SPCC** – Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures

**SWPPP** – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

**TMDL** - Total Maximum Daily Loads

**TSDf** – Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facility

**TSS** – Total Suspended Solids

**USGS** – United States Geological Survey

**WLA** – Waste Load Allocation



## **SECTION I: Owner/Operator Information**

- (A) Provide the name, address and size (in acres) of the facility covered under the registration. This should match the information submitted in the NOI or reflect any changes in property size.
- (B) Provide the registration number provided by the Department for your coverage under this permit. This number will start with 20SR, and end with 4 numbers (i.e. 20SR1234).

- (C) This part provides the baseline data for requirements related to impervious surfaces.

**Total impervious surface area** in square feet is determined in Part III.A.2.a of the permit.

**Untreated impervious surface area** in square feet is determined in Part III.A.2.d of the permit.

**Impervious surface area subject to 20% restoration requirement** in acres is determined in Part III.A.2.e of the permit.

- (D) This part provides the update on your restoration activities consistent with Part III.A.1.c or Part III.A.1.d.

- The planned completion date is based on your current best estimate of the restoration requirements of this permit. If all the work is complete, simply use the date of completion.
- The practices listed are the options provided in the permit. Simply indicate here the amount of work under each control measure you have planned or implemented.

**Restored Impervious Surfaces** are control measures in either the Design Manual or Proprietary Practices (Part III.A.1.c.i) you have selected to meet the 20% restoration requirement. This is reported in acres of impervious surface treated.

**Accounting Guidance Practices** are control measures in the Accounting Guidance (Part III.A.1.c.ii) you have selected to meet the 20% restoration requirement. This is reported in acres of impervious surface treated.

**Sediment and Erosion Control** is one of the new equivalent control measures (Part III.A.1.c.iii) you have implemented to meet the requirements of this permit, with the calculated reduction in Total Nitrogen (TN) in lbs/year.

**Reduced fertilizer** is one of the new equivalent control measures (Part III.A.1.c.iii) you have implemented to meet the requirements of this permit, with the calculated reduction in Total Nitrogen (TN) in lbs/year.

**Reduced nitrogen to achieve benchmarks** is one of the new equivalent control measures (Part III.A.1.c.iii) you have implemented to meet the requirements of this permit, with the calculated reduction in Total Nitrogen (TN) in lbs/year.

**Reallocated TN load** is one of the new equivalent control measures (Part III.A.1.c.iii) you have implemented to meet the requirements of this permit, with the calculated reduction in Total Nitrogen (TN) in lbs/year.

**Off-site work** should be acknowledged by indicating Yes if any work was performed off-site to meet the permit requirements, or indicate No if it was all performed at your site. (Part III.A.1.d)

Provide the date of the **Latest Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation** (Part V.A.2)

- Brief description section should be a high level description of tasks related to the remaining surfaces yet to be restored. Include a summary of each area on-site being treated, including the treatment strategy you will employ. Include types of BMPs implemented, and describe any equivalent measures you employed. Confirm if all work was performed at your facility or off-site.
-

- Indicate the last report date Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Report, under Part V.A.2, which includes an evaluation of your restoration BMPs and verifies your maintenance activities.

**SECTION II: Certification**

To be completed by as detailed in Part II.C of the permit. An original signature and date is required. Your contact information is essential so that if the Department has questions they can contact you.

**HOW TO SUBMIT:**

You must ensure that the form is completely filled out. Completed reports should be sent to:  
**Maryland Department of the Environment, Industrial Stormwater Permits Division, 1800 Washington Blvd, Ste 455, Baltimore, MD 21230.**

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## Appendix G: Reporting and Verification Requirements for Trading

### **Trading Must Abide by the Requirements of COMAR 26.08.11**

The following requirements support the reporting and verification portions of the regulation (COMAR 26.08.11) and must be followed for those either generating a marketable credit, or those who are trading/acquiring credits to meet the restoration requirements of this permit.

### **Additional Requirements for Facilities Generating a Marketable Credit:**

- 1) Calculation of Credits. You must use assessment tools consistent with the Chesapeake Bay Program modeling tools and accepted by the Department to calculate credits. Any assumptions or backup data used in the calculation of credits must be maintained on-site.
- 2) Procedure for Certification. Your generated credits are not valid or tradable until placed on the Registry. The registration of the credits requires completion of a Certification and Registration Form as provided by the Department, which includes documentation that the generator either owns the property or has the permission of the landowner to install, access and maintain the BMP. Credits are only available for a trade when the Certification and Registration Form is completed and the credits are placed on the Registry. As a condition for the certification, you (and the landowner if different from the permittee) must agree in writing to provide the Department, the verifier, and their agent's access to the BMP during the lifespan of the credit. You are required to provide additional notification if the BMP changes or the ownership of the property changes.
- 3) Verification and Reporting Requirements. You shall ensure that all generated credits are verified in accordance with COMAR 26.08.11, which shall be no less than every 3 years. Verification of credits generated must be performed by a State or county inspector, a professional engineer registered in Maryland, or a Department approved verifier. Each report prepared by an inspector or verifier in accordance with B(2) of the regulation (COMAR 26.08.11) shall include documentation that the BMP implemented continues to meet baseline compliance and that the credit generating BMP continues to be operated and maintained in accordance with the trading contract. If deficiencies exist and resulting corrective measures are needed, you must immediately implement them or jeopardize your trade. You may be required to perform additional inspections to ensure the BMP continues to perform as required. The specific details associated with implementing the verification requirement shall be incorporated into your SWPPP monitoring plans.
- 4) The above calculations, permittee copies of all completed forms, and any correspondence with the Department must be kept onsite at all times and be made available to an inspector upon request.
- 5) While generating credits, the permittee is required to email a scanned copy of the Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation report (Part V.A.2.b) to the Department at [swppp.permit@maryland.gov](mailto:swppp.permit@maryland.gov), by December 1 of every year that the BMP generates credit.



**Additional Requirements for Facilities Satisfying their Restoration Requirements via a Trade:**

- 1) In the event of a default in a trade contract, expiration of a credit, or suspension or revocation of a credit, the buyer using the credit remains responsible for complying with the terms and conditions of the permit. In any of these events, the permittee must update the SWPPP and inform the Department of how they intend to regain compliance with the restoration requirement of the permit.
- 2) Registration of Trades. The permittee must notify the Department about each trade they are involved in by filing a form provided by the Department within 15 days after the trade, after which time the Department will update the Registry to include the registration number. The permittee must update the SWPPP to include this registration number and explain in the SWPPP how this trade is being used to satisfy the restoration requirement in the permit.
- 3) Verification and Reporting Requirements. The permittee must include the status of any trades they have initiated to meet the permit restoration requirement in their Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation report (Part V.A.2.b). The permittee must email a scanned copy of the Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation report to the Department at [swppp.permit@maryland.gov](mailto:swppp.permit@maryland.gov), by December 1 of every year that they used credits to satisfy the restoration requirement.
- 4) Copies of the contract, the annual Department notification and any other correspondence with the Department regarding the trade must be kept onsite at all times and be made available to an inspector upon request.

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**APPENDIX D**

**Standard Forms**

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## **Routine Facility Inspection Form**

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**SPCC MONTHLY INSPECTION/SWPPP ROUTINE INSPECTION FORM B**

**SPILL RESPONSE**

<u>Item</u>	<b>Spill Response Material at Maintenance Garage</b>	<b>Acceptable?</b>		
		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	
	Spill response materials are readily accessible and stored in the location listed in Section 8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Spill response materials include the quantity of each of the following as listed in Schedule 8:			
		<b>Quantity Required</b>		
	Oil absorbent rolls	<u>2</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Oil absorbent pads	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Oil absorbent socks	<u>4</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Granular absorbent material	<u>2</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Shovel	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Broom	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Notes \_\_\_\_\_  
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 \_\_\_\_\_  
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<u>Item</u>	<b>Spill Response Material at Storage Shed (Next to Parking Lot)</b>	<b>Acceptable?</b>		
		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	
	Spill response materials are readily accessible and stored in the location listed in Section 8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Spill response materials include the quantity of each of the following as listed in Schedule 8:			
		<b>Quantity Required</b>		
	Oil absorbent rolls	<u>2</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Oil absorbent pads	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Oil absorbent socks	<u>4</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Granular absorbent material	<u>2</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Shovel	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Broom	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Notes \_\_\_\_\_  
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**SPCC MONTHLY INSPECTION/SWPPP ROUTINE INSPECTION FORM B (Continued)**

**SPILL RESPONSE**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Spill Response Material at MPX System Storage Shed</b>	<b>Acceptable?</b>	
		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
	Spill response materials are readily accessible and stored in the location listed in Section 8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Spill response materials include the quantity of each of the following as listed in Schedule 8:		
	<b>Quantity Required</b>		
	Oil absorbent rolls <span style="float: right;">2</span>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Oil absorbent pads <span style="float: right;">1</span>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Oil absorbent socks <span style="float: right;">4</span>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Granular absorbent material <span style="float: right;">2</span>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Shovel <span style="float: right;">1</span>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Broom <span style="float: right;">1</span>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Notes \_\_\_\_\_

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<b>Item</b>	<b>Spill Response Material at Fueling Center</b>	<b>Acceptable?</b>	
		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
	Spill response materials are readily accessible and stored in the location listed in Section 8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Spill response materials include the quantity of each of the following as listed in Schedule 8:		
	<b>Quantity Required</b>		
	Oil absorbent rolls <span style="float: right;">2</span>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Oil absorbent pads <span style="float: right;">1</span>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Oil absorbent socks <span style="float: right;">4</span>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	16-gal. Drum of Granular absorbent material <span style="float: right;">1</span>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Shovel <span style="float: right;">1</span>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Broom <span style="float: right;">1</span>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Notes \_\_\_\_\_

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Date of Inspection:

**SPCC MONTHLY INSPECTION/SWPPP ROUTINE INSPECTION FORM C**

**SECURITY MEASURES**

<b><u>Item</u></b>	<b>Security Measures (check all areas)</b>	<b>Acceptable?</b>	
		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
	Fencing has no breaks, gaps, or loose sections; all landfill visitors are off site before closing; gates are locked after daily operations; gates remain closed and locked when not in use.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Exterior lighting is operational and provides adequate light to observe spills in non daylight hours	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Fuel pumps have a functional locking system that prevents unauthorized access to fuel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Notes \_\_\_\_\_  
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Date of Inspection:

**SPCC MONTHLY INSPECTION/SWPPP ROUTINE INSPECTION FORM D**  
**DESCRIPTIONS AND COMMENTS**

**Oil Storage Area:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Tank:** \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Observation:</b>
<b>Cause:</b>
<b>Proposed Corrective Action:</b>
<b>Date Completed:</b> <b>Person Responsible:</b>

Inspector's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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**General Permit for Stormwater Associated with  
Construction Activity Form**

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**STANDARD INSPECTION FORM**  
**GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY**  
 [Edited from MDE version to reflect conditions at site and to shorten form]

General Information							
Project Name							
Permittee		Baltimore County Department of Public Works					
NOI #		Date of Insp.		Start Time		End Time	
Inspector's Name(s), Title(s), Agency							
Green Card Certification #							
Inspector's Contact Information (Phone and/or Address)							
Describe present phase of construction		<input type="checkbox"/> Rough Grading <input type="checkbox"/> Intermediate Grading <input type="checkbox"/> Final Grading <input type="checkbox"/> Final Stabilization <input type="checkbox"/> Clearing/Grubbing <input type="checkbox"/> Building/Construction					
Type of Inspection:		<input type="checkbox"/> Weekly routine <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-storm event <input type="checkbox"/> During storm event <input type="checkbox"/> Post-storm event <input type="checkbox"/> Due to a discharge of significant amounts of sediment					
Has there been a storm resulting in runoff since the last inspection? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No   Complete following if known:							
Storm Start Date & Time:		Storm Duration (hrs):			Approximate Precipitation Amount (in):		

Permit Coverage and Plans				
	Subject	Status	Corrective Action Needed and Notes	Date Corrected
1	Was an NOI submitted for all disturbed acres?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A		
2	Is the permittee listed above still in control of permitted activities at the site? (If no, submit a Transfer of Authorization form to MDE)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A		
3	Do the approved plans reflect current site conditions?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
4	Are the approved E&S and SWM plans maintained at the site?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
5	Have the E&SC or SWM plan approvals expired?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
6	Are all inspection reports and enforcement actions on file at the site?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
7	Are all discharges composed entirely of stormwater or as authorized by the permit?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

Discharge of Significant Amounts of Sediment		
Subject	Status	Notes
Is there evidence of the discharge of significant amounts of sediment to surface waters, or conveyance systems leading to surface waters?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<i>A discharge of significant amounts of sediment may be indicated by (but is not limited to) observations of the following. Note whether any are observed during this inspection</i>		
1   Earth slides or mud flows	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

**Discharge of Significant Amounts of Sediment (Cont'd)**

	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Notes</b>
2	Concentrated flows of stormwater such as rills, rivulets or channels that cause erosion when such flows are not filtered, settled or otherwise treated to remove sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
3	Turbid flows of stormwater that are not filtered, settled or otherwise treated to reduce turbidity	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
4	Deposits of sediment from the construction site on streets outside of the permitted construction activity	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
5	Deposits of sediment from the construction site on any adjacent property outside of the permitted construction activity	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
6	Discharges from the construction site to streams running through or along the site where visual observations show that the discharges differ from ambient conditions in terms of turbidity so as to indicate significant amounts of sediment present in them	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

**Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

	<b>BMP/activity (some recommended items to check included below)</b>	<b>Installed /Implemented?</b>	<b>Main-tenance Re-quired?</b>	<b>Corrective Action Needed and Notes (note any BMPs required by plans but not yet installed)</b>	<b>Date Correction Completed</b>
1	Temporary stabilization - within 7 or 14 days in accordance with 26.17.01.07(B)(3)(e)(iv)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
2	Permanent stabilization - within 7 or 14 days in accordance with 26.17.01.07(B)(3)(e)(iv)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
3	Stockpile protection – check for stabilization, silt fence or other controls	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
4	Are natural resource areas (e.g. streams, wetlands, mature trees, etc.) protected with barriers or similar BMPs?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
5	Silt fence - check for proper installation including toeing in, stakes and supports, gaps and tears, and sediment buildup	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

Date of Inspection \_\_\_\_\_

Best Management Practices (BMPs)					
	BMP/activity (some recommended items to check included below)	Installed /Implemented?	Main-tenance Re-quired?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes (note any BMPs required by plans but not yet installed)	Date Correction Completed
6	Check dams, dikes, and diversion ditches	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
7	Construction entrance - check for trackout, soil buildup on entrance	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
6	Sediment basins/traps - check for sediment buildup, erosion, proper outlet structures	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
7	Outfall protection - check for erosion, sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
8	Is trash/litter from work areas controlled, collected, and disposed properly?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
9	Are vehicle and equipment fueling, cleaning, and maintenance areas free of spills, leaks, or any other deleterious material?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
10	Are materials that are potential stormwater contaminants stored inside or under cover?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
11	Are non-stormwater discharges (e.g., wash water, dewatering) properly controlled?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
12	Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

Completed form to be transmitted to Keith Sutton (Bureau of Solid Waste Management at MS #1209 or faxed to 410-887-6028. Any questions, contact Keith Sutton (410-887-6036) or Ewoud Hulstein (410-887-4370).

Reviewed by BSWM: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Non-Stormwater Discharge Inspection Form**

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## Non-Stormwater Discharge Inspection Form

The Maryland Department of the Environment General Discharge Permit, 12-SW, Part III.C.3.3d requires that a Non-stormwater discharge evaluation be performed at the facility quarterly and documented. Any non-stormwater discharge observed must be eliminated.

### Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility 6259 Days Cove Road, White Marsh, MD 21162

\*Inspection shall be conducted during dry period.

Date:	
Individual(s) performing evaluation:	
Last rain event (event qualifies if the rain event resulted in discharge):	Date: Duration: Total:
List the outfall(s) that were evaluated:	<input type="checkbox"/> Outfall #1 <input type="checkbox"/> Outfall #2 <input type="checkbox"/> Outfall #3 <input type="checkbox"/> Outfall #4 <input type="checkbox"/> Outfall #5
Are there any <b>NON</b> -stormwater discharges?	<input type="checkbox"/> Outfall #1 <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> Outfall #2 <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> Outfall #3 <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> Outfall #4 <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> Outfall #5 <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
If any boxes are checked YES the following questions:	
List the non-stormwater discharge observed:	Outfall #1:
	Outfall #2:
	Outfall #3:
Identify the source of the non-stormwater observed.	Outfall #4:
	Outfall #5:
Action(s) taken to eliminate unauthorized discharges.	

**Refer to Sections 2.4 and 3.10 of the SWPPP**

Non-stormwater discharges include any discharge from the facility that is not generated by rainfall runoff (e.g., wash water from industrial processes). All storm water discharge locations are inspected for the presence of non-storm water discharges.

Allowable non-storm water discharges covered under this permit include:

- Discharges from fire-fighting activities;
- Fire hydrant flushing;
- Potable water, including water line flushing;
- Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
- Irrigation drainage;
- Landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
- 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);
- Routine external building washdown that does not use detergents;
- Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
- Discharge from the Multiphase Extrtaction treatment system;
- Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials; and
- Permitted discharge sources.

The following Non-Stormwater Discharges are not permitted:

- Leachate;
- Gas collection condensate;
- Drained free liquids (i.e., oil, fuel);
- Contaminated groundwater; and
- Contact wash water from washing truck exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

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## **Visual Monitoring Forms**

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**Baltimore County Department of Public Works  
Eastern Sanitary Landfill  
Quarterly Visual Monitoring Summary**

Outfall Location: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Date:</b>			
<b>Completed By:</b>			
<b>Last Storm Event Date:</b>	<b>Duration:</b>	<b>Total Rainfall (inches):</b>	
<b>NOTE: Samples shall be collected within 30 minutes of storm event that creates a discharge, but not sooner than 72 hours after the last storm event. Justify in comments box if samples were collected outside this this time frame.</b>			
<b>Storm Event Start Time:</b>			
<b>Sampling Perform Time:</b>			
<b>Nature of Discharge (runoff or snowmelt):</b>			

Observation Parameter			
Color			
Clarity			
Oil Sheen			
Odor			
Floating Solids			
Suspended Solids			
Settled Solids			
Foam			
Other			
Comments			

Notes:

1. Algae Present      2. Moss Present      3. Soil Sediment Present      4. Twigs, Root Matter      5. Slight Sheen Observed

## Quarterly Visual Monitoring Form

*Fill out a separate form for each outfall sampled.*

<b>Sample Location</b>					
<b>Quarter / Year:</b>		<b>Date / Time Collected:</b>		<b>Date / Time Examined:</b>	
<b>Qualifying Storm Event?</b>	Yes	No	<b>Runoff Source:</b>	Rainfall	Snowmelt
<b>Collector's Name &amp; Title</b>					
<b>Examiner's Name &amp; Title</b>					
<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Parameter Description</b>		<b>Parameter Characteristics</b>		
<b>1. Color</b>	Does the storm water appear to have any color? <b>Yes</b> <b>No (Clear)</b>		If Yes, describe: <i>Yellow Brown Red Gray Other:</i>		
<b>2. Clarity</b>	Is the storm water clear? <b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>		If not clear, which of the following best describes the clarity of the storm water? <i>Suspended Solids Milky/Cloudy Opaque Other:</i>		
<b>3. Oil Sheen</b>	Can you see a rainbow effect or sheen on the water surface? <b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>		Which best describes the sheen? <i>Rainbow sheet Floating oil globules Other:</i>		
<b>4. Odor</b>	Does the sample have an odor? <b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>		If Yes, describe: <i>Chemical Musty Rotten Eggs Sewage Sour Milk Oil/Petroleum Other:</i>		
<b>5. Floating Solids</b>	Is there anything on the surface of the sample? <b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>		If Yes, describe: <i>Suds Oily Film Garbage Sewage Water Fowl Excrement Other:</i>		
<b>6. Suspended Solids</b>	Is there anything suspended in the sample? <b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>		Describe:		
<b>***Leave sample undisturbed for 30 minutes.***</b>					
<b>7. Settled Solids</b>	Is there anything settled on the bottom of the sample? <b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>		Describe: <i>(note type, size and material after sample is not disturbed for 30 minutes)</i>		
<b>8. Foam</b>	Does foam or material form on the top of the sample surface if you shake it? <b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>		Describe:		

**9. If there are any visible indicators of pollution identify (1) where the pollution may come from and (2) any corrective actions taken.**

Stormwater Collector's Signature and Date:

Stormwater Examiner's Signature and Date:

*Note – Sample should be collected and analyzed in a colorless glass or plastic bottle.*

### Instructions for Completing the Visual Monitoring Form

Per Part V.A.3 of this permit, , you must collect a storm water sample from each outfall once each quarter for the entire permit term and conduct a visual assessment of each sample. You must follow the monitoring procedures outlined in Part V.C, including sampling at a point before the stormwater discharge mixes with other waste streams, to the extent practicable. These samples should be collected in such a manner that they are representative of the storm water discharge from that outfall. All inspections must be performed during daylight hours, and collected within 30 minutes of a storm event. Each assessment must be kept onsite with your SWPPP and available for inspection and review by the Department at anytime.

First, fill out all information on the top of the visual monitoring form. A qualifying storm event is any storm with greater than ½ inch precipitation. Then, take a grab sample in a clear container. Evaluate the sample in a well-lit area for the following parameters:

1. **Color:** Record the best description of the sample color in the appropriate space on the form.
2. **Clarity:** This parameter refers to how cloudy the sample is. It is *usually* an indication of fewer pollutants in the water if the sample is clear or transparent. If the clarity has changed since the last sample, try to identify what might have caused this to happen.
  - **Clear** – Sample doesn't block any light; can be seen through regardless of color.
  - **Cloudy** – Sample blocks some light; objects not clear but can be identified looking through the sample.
  - **Very Cloudy** – Sample blocks most light; objects cannot be identified looking through the sample.
  - **Opaque** – Sample blocks all light; objects cannot be seen when looking through the sample.
3. **Oil Sheen:** Record whether or not an oil sheen is present. If a film of iridescent color is noted on the surface of the sample or a rainbow effect appears to be floating on the surface of the water, this usually indicates oil is present.
4. **Odor:** If sample has no odor other than natural rainwater or snowmelt, write "NO" on the visual monitoring form. Note the presence of any of the following odors if detected, such as gasoline, diesel, oil, solvents (WD-40, other petroleum products, etc.), garbage, fishy, sweet/sugary, any other unusual odors not normally present in clean runoff from the area sampled.
5. **Floating Solids:** A contaminated flow may contain solids or liquids floating on the surface. Identifying floatables can aid in finding the source of the contamination. Examples of floatables are spoiled food products, oils, plant parts, solvents, sawdust, foams and fuel. Give a general description of the type of floating solids present (wood chips, leaf debris, algae, etc) in the general comments section for each sample. Identify amount of floating solids as described below.
  - **High** – More than 20% of the surface of the sample is covered with floating solids.
  - **Moderate** – Less than 20% of the surface of the sample is covered with floating solids.
  - **Slight** – Only a few floating particles observed on the surface of the sample.
  - **None** – No floating solids present on the surface of the sample.
6. **Suspended solids:** Record whether or not suspended solids are present in the sample. Suspended solids are particles floating inside the column of water, not on top, and may contribute to changes in water color or clarity. Cracked or deteriorated concrete or peeling surface paint at an outfall usually indicates the presence of severely contaminated discharges. Contaminants causing this type of damage are usually very acidic or basic.

----- **WAIT 30 MINUTES** -----

Leave the sample undisturbed for 30 minutes to allow the water and anything in it to settle.

7. **Settled Solids:** After 30 minutes has passed, give a general description of the type of settled solids present (sand, decayed plant matter, rust particles, etc.) in the general comments section.
  8. **Foam:** After completing #7, shake the bottle gently. Record foam results on the form as they most closely match one of the descriptions listed below.
    - **None** – Most bubbles break down within ten (10) seconds of shaking; only a few large bubbles persist longer than ten (10) seconds.
    - **Moderate** – Many small bubbles are present but these bubbles persist for less than two (minutes) after shaking.
    - **High** – Many small bubbles are present and they persist longer than two (2) minutes after shaking.
  9. Detail any concerns, corrective actions taken and any other indicators of pollution present in the sample. This should include the identified source if there are visible indicators present in the sample. The person performing test must sign and date each form.
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## **Employee Training Record**

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**Employee Training Record**

Date of Session: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Trainer: \_\_\_\_\_

Topic \_\_\_\_\_

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Employees attending (names, printed):

Signature:

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## **APPENDIX E**

### **Completed Standard Forms**

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**Completed Routine Facility Inspection Form**

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**Completed General Permit for Stormwater Associated  
with Construction Activity Form**

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**Completed Non-Stormwater Discharge Inspection  
Form**

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**Completed Visual Monitoring Forms**

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**Completed Corrective Action Documentation**

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**Completed Employee Training Record**

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**APPENDIX F**

**SPCC Plan**

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**Eastern Sanitary Landfill  
Solid Waste Management Facility**

**SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL  
AND  
COUNTERMEASURE PLAN  
(SPCCP)**

**Bureau of Solid Waste Management  
Department of Public Works and  
Transportation  
County Office Building  
111 W. Chesapeake Ave., Room 225  
Towson, Maryland 21204**

**March 2005  
October 2010 (Revised)  
March 2016 (Revised)  
April 2017 (Revised)  
March 2018 (Revised)  
September 2020 (Revised)  
July 2023 (Revised)  
CHANGE RECORD**

**Eastern Sanitary Landfill SWMF – Baltimore County, Maryland  
Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan**

<b>Revision Number</b>	<b>Date of Revision</b>	<b>Description of Change and Comment</b>	<b>Revision By:</b>
0	—	Initial Plan, March 2005	Baltimore County Bureau of Solid Waste Management / Earth Tech
1	10/10	Required five-year review  Update for installation of new Fuel Center/removal of former Fuel Station  Update for installation of new Multi-phase Extraction System/removal of former Diesel Fuel Recovery System	Baltimore County Bureau of Solid Waste Management / AECOM (formerly Earth Tech)
2	3/16	Required five year review	Baltimore County Bureau of Solid Waste Management / ARM Group Inc.
3	4/17	Update for addition of two new tanks	Baltimore County Bureau of Solid Waste Management
4	3/18	Update for tank relocations	Baltimore County Bureau of Solid Waste Management
5	9/20	Tanks added/removed	Baltimore County Bureau of Solid Waste Management
6	7/23	Tanks added/removed Contact list updates 20-SW compliance updates	ARM Group LLC

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan has been prepared for the Baltimore County Bureau of Solid Waste Management's Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility (ESL) in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) SPCC rules and regulations, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 112 (40 CFR 112), as amended in 2011. Baltimore County Department of Public Works, Bureau of Solid Waste Management (BSWM), in consultation with ARM Group, Inc., prepared this SPCC Plan update.

The facility information is presented below:

Name and Location of Facility: Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility  
6259 Days Cove Road  
White Marsh, MD 21162

Name and Address of Owner: Bureau of Solid Waste Management  
Department of Public Works  
Baltimore County, Maryland  
County Office Building, Room 225  
111 West Chesapeake Avenue  
Towson, Maryland 21204-4603

As a non-transportation related facility with an aggregate aboveground petroleum based product storage capacity in excess of 1,320 gallons, the Eastern Sanitary Landfill is subject to the SPCC regulations.

The purpose of the SPCC Plan is to identify processes, systems and mechanisms for preventing and mitigating the accidental release of oils into conveyance systems that may lead to navigable waters. This SPCC Plan is not required to be filed with USEPA, but a copy must be available for on-site inspection by the USEPA during normal working hours.

**2.0 40 CFR 112 SUBPART A - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL FACILITIES  
AND ALL TYPES OF OILS**

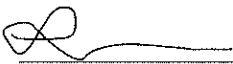
**2.1 Engineer's Certification - 40 CFR 112.3(d)**

I have reviewed the revised SPCC Plan for the Eastern Sanitary Landfill SWMF and being familiar with the SPCC provisions of 40 CFR Part 112 attest that this Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices.

This certification is based on information provided by BSWM personnel located at ESL and who are responsible for (i) the accuracy and truth of such information, and (ii) preparing and implementing this SPCC Plan in accordance with 40 CFR Part 112.

SEAL:



Signature: 

Name: Lauren Buckler  
Baltimore County Government, Deputy Director  
Department of Public Works and Transportation  
Registration No.: 34369  
State: Maryland

Date: 7/24/23

## **2.2 SPCC Plan Amendment - 40 CFR 112.5(a)**

This SPCC Plan will be amended when there is a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects the potential for a discharge as described herein. Examples of changes that may require amendment of the Plan include, but are not limited to, commissioning or decommissioning containers; replacement, reconstruction, or movement of containers; reconstruction, replacement, or installation of piping systems; construction or demolition that may alter secondary containment structures; changes of product or service; or revision of standard operation or maintenance procedures at the facility. An amendment required under the Plan will be prepared within six (6) months of the event causing the need for amendment, and implemented as soon as possible thereafter, but no later than six (6) months following the preparation of the amendment.

## **2.3 SPCC Plan Review - 40 CFR 112.5(b)**

A review and evaluation of this SPCC Plan will be conducted at least once every five (5) years. As a result of this review and evaluation, the Plan will be amended within six (6) months of the review to include more effective prevention and control technology if: (1) such technology has been field-proven at the time of the review, and (2) if such technology will significantly reduce the likelihood of a spill event from the facility. Any amendment to the SPCC Plan will be implemented as soon as possible, but no later than six (6) months following the preparation of the amendment, and certified by a Professional Engineer, when required. A copy of the Five-Year Review and Evaluation is presented below:

**Five Year Review and Evaluation**  
**Eastern Sanitary Landfill SWMF – Baltimore County, Maryland**

**Dated:**        **July 2023**

I have completed a review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan for the Eastern Sanitary Landfill, located 6259 Days Cove Road, White Marsh, MD 21162 on the above date. Based on my review and evaluation, subject to the necessary company approvals and engineering certification (if required), I:

**(circle the appropriate action)**

**(i) will amend the Plan, or**

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**(ii) will not amend the Plan**

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Signature of Reviewer:



Name: Lauren Buckler

Title: Deputy Director, DPWT

The next review date will be: July 2028 (5 years from above date)

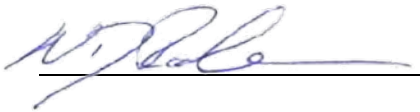
**Copies of this will be made for subsequent reviews, and all completed forms must be signed and maintained with the SPCC Plan. If the Plan is amended based on the above review and an Engineer Certification of the amendment is required, the Certification must be signed and maintained with the amended SPCC plan.**



**2.4 SPCC Plan Owner's Approval - 40 CFR 112.7**

**Owner's Approval**  
**Eastern Sanitary Landfill SWMF – Baltimore County, Maryland**

Baltimore County Department of Public Works, Bureau of Solid Waste Management is committed to prevent and properly manage discharges of petroleum based product to navigable waters and maintain industry standards for spill prevention, control, and countermeasures through regular review, updating, and implementation of this SPCC Plan for the facility. Baltimore County Department of Public Works management, with authority to commit necessary resources, approves the implementation of the SPCC Plan, as described herein.

Signature:   
Name: Nicholas Rodricks  
Title: Bureau Chief  
Date Approved: 7/24/23

## **2.5 Facility Conformance With the Requirements - 40 CFR 112.7(a)(1) and (2)**

The SPCC Plan is prepared in accordance with all applicable requirements listed in 40 CFR Part 112 and follows the sequence specified in 40 CFR 112.7.

## **2.6 Physical Layout - 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)**

- Facility Setting:** The facility address is 6259 Days Cove Road, White Marsh, Maryland 21162. The facility is located in Baltimore County. The site is generally bordered to the north by Gunpowder Falls State Park and commercial properties, to the east by Gunpowder Falls State Park, to the south by Gunpowder Falls State Park and residential properties, and to the west by U.S. Route 40 and commercial properties. The facility occupies an area of approximately 375 acres. Permanent buildings, asphalt pavement, gravelly and grassy cover essentially comprise all of the property. The facility consists of the solid waste landfill and borrow area, a heavy equipment and vehicle maintenance garage, fueling center, scalehouse, enclosed storage shed, recycling transfer station, waste transfer station, Residents' Drop-Off Center (RDOC), yard materials processing center, landfill gas collection system, gravity sewer and leachate collection pumping station and forcemain, communication tower compound, landfill gas to energy facility, a salt barn, office trailers and an administration building. The Facility Site Maps include the location of all oil storage containers and are presented in Appendix B of the facility Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).
- Facility Description:** The facility is used for recycling, yard materials processing, solid waste disposal, and solid waste transfer. There are approximately 40 employees at this facility, and additionally, a varying number of temporary laborers (usually 10). Hours of operations are 7:30 am to 3:30 pm, 6 days per week, Monday through Saturday.
- Facility Discharges:** The Administration building and maintenance shop, scalehouse, and both the Recycling Transfer Station and Waste Transfer Station all discharge sanitary sewerage and transfer station wastewater to a gravity sewer connected to an onsite pumping station and forcemain. Landfill leachate from Phases I-IV drains by gravity to the aforementioned onsite pumping station; and leachate from Phases V-XI drains by gravity to the current active Phase's sump, and then pumped via forcemain to the pumping station. All wastewater collected at the pumping station wet well is pumped via forcemain to the Baltimore County sanitary sewer system.
- Facility Drainage:** Based upon the existing grades, most stormwater runoff flows in all directions across the facility and is collected in one of three sediment

basins, an outfall level spreader and a water quality basin. Drainage areas are delineated on Figure B-1, presented in Appendix B of the SWPPP. Stormwater collected in the basins is discharged to surface water under the current NPDES General Permit for Discharges from Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities (MDE Permit 20-SW).

## **2.7 Type of Petroleum Based Product Bulk Storage and Storage Capacity- 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(i)**

Table 2.3.1 in the facility SWPPP identifies all petroleum based product bulk storage containers at the facility. In addition to this, there is a small rotating inventory of 55-gallon drums (hydraulic oil and transmission fluid) inside of a sea container adjacent to the maintenance building.

## **2.8 Discharge Prevention Measures Including Procedures for Routine Handling of Products - 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(ii)**

Baltimore County employees handle motor and lubrication oils for operations at Eastern Sanitary Landfill. The oils for routine use are stored in 16 and 55-gallon drums inside the maintenance building and maintenance storage container. Motor oil and used oil are stored in 55-gallon drums and aboveground storage tanks (ASTs). Only designated personnel handle the oils. Oils are handled as follows:

- a) Drums are stored and placed so as to allow for the visual detection of leaks.
- b) All ASTs are stored and placed in a way that leaks can be detected and collected.

For loading or unloading of the ASTs, the tank truck is parked at the shortest reasonable distance from the given tank and flexible hoses are extended to connect to the tank fill ports. Transfer hoses are used to convey the oil between the loading/unloading area and storage tanks. Special procedures (e.g., placement of barricades/markers for hose location) to minimize the possibility of hose damage and accidental spills are taken during these frequent activities. Specific discharge prevention measures at the facility are discussed in depth in subsequent sections of this SPCC Plan.

## **2.9 Discharge or Drainage Controls - 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(iii)**

The status of secondary containment for all ASTs and equipment is summarized in Appendix A of this Plan, with additional details provided in Section 3.2 of this Plan. Pursuant to 40 CFR 112.8(c), all bulk storage containers are required to have secondary containment.

## **2.10 Countermeasures for Discharge Discovery, Response, and Cleanup - 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(iv)**

In addition to the requirements pursuant to this Plan, the facility maintains an Oil Operations Permit with the State of Maryland.

Potential spill events at the facility may either be minor or major in nature. Minor incidents refer to leaks or accidental spills that can be readily addressed using on-site cleanup materials. Major

incidents refer to complete rupture of tanks or reservoirs, or any quantity of oil released that cannot be readily controlled by site personnel and equipment.

In the event that a spill occurs, the Facility Response Coordinator (FRC), identified in Section 2.12 of this Plan, will first determine if it is a major or minor spill and will take the necessary steps accordingly. If it is a major spill, the FRC or the Assistant FRC will direct properly trained, designated facility personnel to dispense spill response materials (stored on-site) to absorb the spill and he/she will contact the local cleanup contractor. In the event of a minor discharge or accidental spill, properly trained and designated facility personnel will clean the spill according to documented training procedures that are outlined in Section 3.9 of the facility SWPPP. Once cleanup procedures are complete, or at a designated earlier time, a spill report will be sent to MDE; and, depending on the nature of the spill, the FRC will determine if other entities on the Facility Contact List are to be contacted. Employee training records are maintained in Appendix E of the facility SWPPP.

Based upon the assessment of the FRC or the Assistant FRC, the facility may execute comprehensive abatement, or the assistance of outside vendor support may be enlisted, as identified in Section 2.12 of this Plan. If a spill is determined to be minor, trained field personnel will secure, isolate, and contain the spill. These efforts will prevent and minimize environmental impact. Oils released within containment areas or on the concrete pad, asphalt and building floors will be cleaned with oil absorbent materials, a vacuum, or vacuum truck. Used oil absorbent materials will be collected and stored in 55-gallon drums or equivalent containers and later emptied on-site at the landfill working face for final disposal. Recovered oils will be collected in 55-gallon drums, bulk stationary or portable tanks, or equivalent, and disposed of in accordance with standard practice of waste oil disposal at ESL. The portable containers used in cleanup activities will be reused or properly disposed. Oils released onto the ground will be absorbed in soils. In this case, cleanup activities will consist of soil removal and disposal at the landfill working face.

The Eastern Sanitary Landfill maintains an adequate supply of absorbent materials on-site to control any accidental spills from equipment or during transfer operations. In addition to spill kits, this facility has access to dirt and mulch material; when necessary, these materials are available to make instant dams to contain a larger spill. Appendix B of this Plan identifies the materials maintained at the facility for this purpose.

## **2.11 Methods of Disposal of Recovered Materials - 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(v)**

Recovered materials will be disposed on-site at the landfill working face.

**2.12 Facility Contact List - 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(vi)**

In the event of an oil spill into or upon the navigable waters of the United States, the spill will be reported immediately to the personnel and entities identified on the Facility Contact List, in accordance with this Plan. The Facility Contact List is presented below:

**Baltimore County**

**Chief, Bureau of Solid Waste Management**

Nicholas Rodricks  
(410) 887-2794 (office)

**Landfill Manager-FRC**

Jim Dawson  
(410) 887-4953 (office)  
443-506-2941 (cell)

**Heavy Equipment Supervisor**

John Robinson  
(410) 887-3547 (office)  
443-653-5253 (cell)

**Facilities Inspector – Fuel Station**

John Messler  
(410) 887-3861 (office)  
443-824-7559 (cell)

**Pollution Control Analyst**

Brooke Zibell  
(410) 887-2382 (office)  
443-862-6146 (cell)

**Cleanup Contractor**

Heritage-Crystal Clean  
(410) 638-1400

**National Response Center**

(800) 424-8802

**U.S. EPA Region 3 Emergency  
Response Center**

(215) 814-9016

**Maryland MDE Emergency**

(410) 537-3424 (during working hours)  
(866) 633-4686 (after hours)

### **2.13 Discharge Reporting - 40 CFR 112.7(a)(4)**

In the event of an oil spill into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines, or into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone, or in connection with activities under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act or the Deepwater Port Act of 1974, or that may affect natural resources belonging, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States, the spill will be reported in accordance with this Plan and the reporting requirements of the ESL Oil Operations Permit. A person reporting a spill will include the following information in his/her report:

- a) The name of the person making the report and his/her job title;
- b) The name, address and phone number of the facility;
- c) Time and date of the discharge;
- d) Type of material discharged;
- e) Estimates of the total quantity discharged;
- f) Estimates of the quantity discharged as described in 40 CFR 112.1(b);
- g) The source of the discharge;
- h) Description of all affected media;
- i) The cause of the discharge;
- j) Any damages or injuries caused by the discharge;
- k) Actions being used to stop, remove, and mitigate the effects of the discharge;
- l) Whether an evacuation is needed; and
- m) The names of individuals and/or organizations that have also been contacted.

Additionally, in accordance with 40 CFR 112.4, in the event that either of the following occurs:

1. The facility has discharged more than 1,000 gallons of oil into navigable waters in a single discharge as described in 40 CFR 112.1(b); or
2. The facility has discharged more than 42 gallons of oil in each of two discharges as described in 40 CFR 112.1(b) within any 12-month period, then the following information is to be submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region III Administrator, (1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103) within 60 days of the 1,000-gallon discharge under Item 1 above, or the second discharge under Item 2:
  - a. Name of the facility;
  - b. Name(s) of the owner or operator of the facility;
  - c. Location of the facility;
  - d. Maximum storage or handling capacity of the facility and normal daily throughput;
  - e. Descriptions of the corrective actions and/or countermeasures taken, including description of equipment repairs and/or replacements;
  - f. Description of the facility, including maps, flow diagrams, and topographical

- maps, as necessary;
- g. The cause(s) of the discharge, including a failure analysis of the system or subsystem in which the failure occurred;
  - h. Additional preventative measures taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of a recurrence; and
  - i. Any other information as the Regional Administrator may reasonably require pertinent to the Plan or spill event.

#### **2.14 Prediction of Discharge Direction, Flows and Quantity - 40 CFR 112.7(b)**

Assessment of the potential sources of oil discharges at the facility is presented in Appendix A of this Plan. The potential release volumes do not take into account the use of any containment or diversionary structures or equipment.

#### **2.15 Containment and Diversionary Structures - 40 CFR 112.7(c)(1)**

Appendix A of this Plan and tank descriptions listed in Section 3.2 of this Plan identify all facility bulk storage containers and the containment or diversionary structures necessary to prevent discharged oil from reaching the ditches or swales located within the facility. Containment must be sufficiently impermeable and large enough to contain the volume of oil plus 10% overage. A detailed list of Bulk Storage Containers is also presented in Table 2.3.1 of the facility SWPPP.

In addition to supplies of absorbent wood mulch and compost materials from site composting and natural wood waste operations, adequately stocked and strategically located spill response kits are provided at the facility to manage any spill incident in the event that active measures are necessary. The contents and locations of these materials are identified in Appendix B of this Plan. Any materials used in the cleanup effort will be replaced or made fit for reuse as soon as possible.

#### **2.16 Demonstration of Impracticability - 40 CFR 112.7(d)**

Facility management has determined that the use of containment and diversionary structures and readily available equipment to prevent discharged oil from reaching navigable waters is practical and effective at this facility.

#### **2.17 Inspections, Tests and Records - 40 CFR 112.7(e)**

- a. Weekly and/or post rain event visual inspections will be conducted as part of the facility's compliance with the State of Maryland General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (GPCA Permit), which allows for construction activity. These inspections include all areas of the facility, including areas where ASTs are located, such as the RDOC and the Fuel Center.
- b. Specific SPCCP inspections will be conducted monthly; an SPCC inspection template is presented in Appendix C of this Plan, and completed forms are filed in Appendix E of the

facility SWPPP. The checklist is to be executed and signed by the employee conducting the inspection. Qualified facility personnel will conduct visual integrity tests as part of these inspections. If it is determined that further integrity testing is necessary, then BSWM will enlist the service of certified professionals following industry standards for inspection of above ground storage tanks. For ASTs onsite, it is determined that visual inspection is sufficient and that further integrity testing is unnecessary.

- c. The inspector will record deficiencies (including minor oil leaks or seeps, corrosion or damage), and corrective action will be made to correct such deficiencies. Modifications and additions to the facility deemed necessary as a result of these inspections will be carried out as soon as practical. Changes to the applicable sections of this Plan will also be made upon completion of any facility modifications that materially affect the implementation of Plan requirements.
- d. Federal regulations require that SPCC records be maintained for a minimum of three (3) years. The following records will be maintained in the facility SWPPP:
  - 1) A list of tank locations and capacities.
  - 2) A record of all repairs to piping, containment, or the tanks.
  - 3) A record of disposal of petroleum based product from spills.
  - 4) All engineering changes made to the systems.
  - 5) Training activities and personnel involved.
  - 6) Minutes of yearly briefings.
  - 7) Record of inspections.
  - 8) Record of dike drainage (if applicable).
  - 9) If routine visual integrity testing determines that a more specific test is to be done by a qualified industry professional, then a record of all tests will be maintained, including the total volume of the vessel/tank tested, product stored, construction material, age of the equipment, the test method(s) employed, the date of the tests, the name and affiliation of the person performing the tests, a summary of the test results, any corrective action (e.g., repair or modification) made or scheduled to be performed after the tests, and the expected service life of the equipment.

## **2.18 Personnel, Training, and Spill Prevention Procedures - 40 CFR 112.7(f)(1), (2) and (3)**

- 1. The SWPPP Team (Table 1.3 in the Facility SWPPP) and the FRC are responsible for ensuring that facility personnel are trained in compliant oil operations, applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations and the contents of the facility SPCC Plan.
- 2. The Facility Response Coordinator (FRC) or the assistant FRC is responsible for oil discharge prevention and pollution abatement at the facility, and may, in consultation



with County management, retain an outside firm(s) to respond to major discharges or spill events, or when off-site disposal of oil contaminated materials is necessary.

3. The Facility Response Coordinator (FRC) or a member of the SWPPP Team is responsible for ensuring that yearly discharge prevention briefings are provided for operating personnel to ensure adequate understanding of the requirements of this SPCC Plan. These briefings will highlight any past discharge events or failures and recently developed corrective and preventive actions. Minutes from said briefings will be recorded and kept in the facility SWPPP.
4. Personnel training will include techniques to prevent or recognize existing or potential petroleum based product spills, spill containment, spill remediation, and the appropriate notification required in the event of a petroleum-based product spill. Personnel training, as such training applies to job responsibilities, will include:
  - a. Identification of firefighting equipment and their operations.
  - b. Familiarization with facility operations.
  - c. Familiarization with various spill kit materials (e.g., absorbent pads, socks, drain covers); dirt, granular materials, mulch, absorbents, and the use of available containment equipment.
  - d. Training in general maintenance schedules and procedures.
  - e. Review of the SPCC Plan.
  - f. Review of applicable pollution control laws, rules and regulations
5. Through training, facility personnel will be made aware that care and good judgment are the best means of preventing a petroleum based product spill, and that monthly inspections can identify leaks that must be repaired. Facility personnel will be instructed to:
  - a. Exercise care in the delivery of products.
  - b. Keep a close watch on the product levels in storage tanks.
  - c. Do not wait for problems to occur. Anticipate problems and take precautionary measures to prevent them.

#### **2.19 Security - 40 CFR 112.7(g)**

1. A chain-link fence with locking gates surrounds the facility to deter unauthorized site access and to discourage vandalism.
2. The facility is inspected on a regular basis. The RDOC, Fuel Center and Administration and Maintenance building areas are also equipped with video surveillance that can be monitored 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.
3. The fueling center uses a highly secure, wireless vehicle identification system with tamper resistant components.

4. There are designated areas for storage of 55-gallon oil drums in the maintenance building. Access to these drums is restricted to the designated staff.
5. The loading and unloading connections of petroleum based product pipelines are capped when not in service or when in standby service for an extended time. The connection ports are also contained within a remote spill container.
6. The Landfill entrance area (i.e., scalehouse, maintenance area, fueling center, and transfer station) is illuminated during non-daylight hours only as necessary to provide lighting to conduct operations. The site's lighting is sufficient to allow for observation of spilled oil or oil-based products.

**2.20 Tank Car and Truck Loading/Unloading Rack - 40 CFR 112.7(h)**

This requirement is not applicable. The facility does not have loading/unloading racks.

**2.21 Field Constructed Aboveground Containers - 40 CFR 112.7(i)**

This requirement is not applicable. The facility does not have a field-constructed aboveground container.

**2.22 Conformance with Applicable Requirements - 40 CFR 112.7(j)**

As noted in 2.5, this SPCC Plan was written in conformance with the requirements of 40 CFR 112. When this SPCC Plan was initially written, communication with the Maryland Department of the Environment had indicated that the State of Maryland had no additional requirements in addition to the requirements of 40 CFR 112. An Oil Operations permit is maintained with the State of Maryland.

**3.0 40 CFR 112 SUBPART B – REQUIREMENTS FOR PETROLEUM OILS AND NON-PETROLEUM OILS, EXCEPT ANIMAL FATS AND OILS AND GREASES, AND FISH AND MARINE MAMMAL OILS, AND VEGETABLE OILS (INCLUDING OILS FROM SEEDS, NUTS, FRUITS AND KERNELS)**

**3.1 Facility Drainage - 40 CFR 112.8(b)**

All specific secondary containment requirements for bulk storage containers not indoors at this facility are satisfied without the use of dikes or other barrier methods. All waste oil tanks at the RDOC are double walled and stored on a concrete pad under cover of a pavilion. Retained liquid and stormwater will be inspected in these areas before removal.

- a. Roofing/coverage for storage tanks will be provided as appropriate.
- b. A vacuum, pumping equipment, vacuum truck, or spill absorbent material will be used to remove rainwater or spills collected in diked areas. The collected spills will be properly captured using soils, mulch or granular absorbents, and removed offsite; or, depending upon quantity, will be disposed on-site. After each significant storm event, retained storm water will be inspected and removed as necessary. If an oil sheen is observed, the retained rainwater will be properly captured using soils, mulch, or granular absorbents, and also removed off-site, or, depending upon quantity, will be disposed on-site. When an oil sheen is not observed, the retained rainwater may be released to the ground.
- c. In the event of a discharge from the bulk storage containers, the oil will be contained within secondary containment areas. In addition to the bulk storage containers, the facility also uses 55-gallon drums for various equipment servicing activities. The drums in use are equipped with valves or fittings for dispensing their contents, and will be placed on secondary containment pallets as appropriate.
- d. Drainage waters are not treated for oil removal as part of normal standard operating procedure. Drainage from the fueling center area flows through a 2,000-gallon oil/water/grit interceptor (UST-3) before being released into a vegetated swale on site, and then ultimately, to Basin #1, Outfall #1. The UST-3 discharge area is inspected weekly, and/or after rain events, according to Section 2.17 of this Plan. UST-3 is cleaned out using a vacuum truck on a semi-annual basis.

### **3.2 Bulk Storage Containers - 40 CFR 112.8(c)**

The facility's bulk petroleum based product storage containers, as defined in 40 CFR 112.2, are identified in Table 2.3.1 of the facility SWPPP. Each aboveground container is/will be constructed of steel, fiberglass or high-density plastic and is compatible with the petroleum based product that it contains and the conditions of storage. All aboveground bulk storage containers are visually inspected periodically. For the tanks on-site it is determined that visual inspection is sufficient and that further integrity testing is unnecessary.

- a. The 5,000-gallon stationary gasoline tank, FC-1, located at the fueling center, consists of double wall steel construction with interstice monitoring that will provide secondary containment. Further, any minor release from transfer operations will flow through a 2,000-gallon double wall oil/water/grit interceptor (UST-3), which serves as a general and passive method of secondary containment. FC-1 is equipped with a remote spill container at the fill ports and is plumbed with some above grade piping. Site personnel is present during transfer loading and is able to visually monitor for overfill, and the tank is equipped with electronic level gauges. A fully stocked spill kit and absorbent material is located at the fueling center to provide for active containment measures when necessary. The liquid level in the tank is recorded prior to filling and is gauged electronically. A high liquid level alarm is equipped as auxiliary overfill prevention.
  
- b. The 12,000-gallon stationary diesel fuel tank, FC-2, located at the fueling center, consists of double wall steel construction and an enclosed steel containment dike with interstice monitoring that will provide secondary containment. Further, any minor release in the fuel station area will flow through a 2,000-gallon double wall oil/water/grit interceptor, which serves as a general and passive method of secondary containment. FC-2 is equipped with a remote spill container at the fill ports and is plumbed with some above grade piping. Site personnel is present during transfer loading and is able to visually monitor for overfill, and the tank is equipped with electronic level gauges. A fully stocked spill kit and absorbent material is located at the fueling center to provide for active containment measures when necessary. The liquid level in the tank is recorded prior to filling and is gauged electronically. A high liquid level alarm is equipped as auxiliary overfill prevention.
  
- c. The 400-gallon and three (3) 300-gallon stationary bulk petroleum based product storage tanks, M-1, M-2, M-3, M-4, consist of single wall steel construction and are located in the maintenance garage which has an existing block wall and a concrete dike that will provide secondary containment. The tanks are equipped with bottom drain valves. They are also equipped with sight level gauges that are used to monitor the level in the tank during the filling and dispensing of oil. Site personnel is present during transfer loading and/or unloading and is able to visually monitor for overfill. Granular absorbent material, and absorbent pads and booms are located in the maintenance building to provide for active containment measures when necessary. Surplus spill response materials are located in close proximity to the maintenance building in the employee parking lot shed.
  
- d. The 480-gallon stationary waste gasoline tank, R-1, in the Residents' Drop-Off Center (RDOC) consists of double wall steel construction that will provide secondary containment. The tank is not equipped with any valves; however, it is

equipped with a level gauge that is regularly checked by site personnel to prevent accidental overflow. Site personnel are also present during transfer loading by residents and transfer unloading by contractor and are able to visually monitor for overflow or accidental spills. The tank is situated on a diked concrete pad that has perimeter containment. Furthermore, the tank is under cover of a pavilion. The RDOC is equipped with a fully stocked spill kit and absorbent materials in the event of overflow or accidental spill. It has been determined that the combination of the pavilion roof and the diked concrete pad area, with active secondary containment measures (deployment of spill response materials) is considered appropriate containment in order to contain the most likely quantity of oil that would be discharged from transfer operations to the primary containment system. Typical failure modes include resident overfilling, vendor transfer line rupture, or general human error.

- e. The three (3) 480-gallon stationary waste oil tanks, R-2, R-3, R-4, in the RDOC area consist of double wall steel construction which will provide secondary containment. The tanks are not equipped with any valves; however, they are equipped with level gauges that are regularly checked by site personnel to prevent accidental overflow. Site personnel are present during transfer loading by residents and transfer unloading by contractor and are able to visually monitor for overflow or accidental spills. The RDOC is equipped with 24/7 video surveillance. The tanks are situated under the roof of the former HHW acceptance pavilion and are not exposed to rainfall. The RDOC is equipped with a fully stocked spill kit and absorbent materials in the event of overflow or accidental spill. It has been determined that active secondary containment measures (deployment of spill response materials) are considered appropriate countermeasures in order to contain the most likely quantity of oil that would be discharged from transfer operations to the primary containment system. Typical failure modes include resident overfilling, vendor transfer line rupture, or general human error.
  
- f. The 480-gallon waste antifreeze tank, R-6, in the RDOC area consists of double wall steel construction which will provide secondary containment. The tank is not equipped with any valves; however, it is equipped with level gauges that are regularly checked by site personnel to prevent accidental overflow. Site personnel are present during transfer loading by residents and transfer unloading by contractor and are able to visually monitor for overflow or accidental spills. The tank is situated under the roof of the former HHW acceptance pavilion and is not exposed to rainfall. The RDOC is equipped with a fully stocked spill kit and absorbent materials in the event of overflow or accidental spill. It has been determined that active secondary containment measures (deployment of spill response materials) are considered appropriate containment in order to contain the most likely quantity of antifreeze that would be discharged from transfer operations to the primary containment system. Typical failure modes include resident overfilling, vendor transfer line rupture, or general human error.

- g. The 800-gallon mobile waste oil tank, M-5, located outside the north side of the maintenance garage, consists of single wall steel construction. Since this is a mobile, trailer-mounted unit, it has been deemed that sized (specific) secondary containment is not required. In the event of a spill, oil would follow the natural topography of the area and either drain to the 2,000 gallon oil/water/grit interceptor, or be intercepted by a subtle berm formed on the graded stone base equipment yard and directed away from the oil/water/grit interceptor. Any spill not directed toward the 2,000-gallon oil/water/grit interceptor would follow the natural topography of the equipment yard before reaching an on-site vegetated swale. As necessary, larger spills would be contained before reaching the vegetated swale by using mulch material located at the nearby RDOC and YMPC. Other absorbent granular or socks/booms materials are stored nearby. The tank bottom is equipped with fittings and a valve for unloading operation. Site personnel regularly check tank levels with a dipstick to prevent accidental overflow and are present during unloading operations. M-5 is used to fuel UST-1, a waste oil/heat oil tank for the heating of the administration and maintenance building. The maintenance building is equipped with various spill response materials and is monitored by video surveillance 24/7. A fully stocked spill kit and surplus spill response materials are located in close proximity to the maintenance building in the employee parking lot shed.
- h. The 100-gallon portable diesel tank, M-8, located inside of a sea container in the Equipment Yard, consists of single wall steel construction. The sealed sea container will provide secondary containment in the event of a spill. The tank is not equipped with a valve. When in use, the tank's liquid level is regularly checked via visual inspection by site personnel. Also, site personnel conduct the transfer loading and unloading to and from this tank and visually monitor for overfill or accidental spills.
- i. The 119-gallon stationary diesel fuel tank, M-11, located in the transfer station fire suppression pump house, consists of double wall steel construction that will provide secondary containment. The tank is equipped with leak detection and is also located indoors.
- j. The 1,500-gallon mobile diesel fuel tank, T-1, consists of single wall steel construction. The tank is equipped with a remote spill container at the fill port. At the time of this update, the tank is empty and out of use, and is stored in the Equipment Yard.
- k. The 275-gallon stationary diesel fuel tank, R-5, consists of single wall steel construction and is located inside the communication tower shed which has an existing block wall and a concrete dike that will provide secondary containment. The tank liquid level is regularly checked via visual inspection by personnel from another County agency that operates the communication tower. County personnel is present during transfer loading and is able to visually monitor for overfill.
- l. The 138-gallon stationary diesel fuel tank, GS-1, located within the base of the

- standby generator set next to the scalehouse, consists of double wall steel construction that will provide secondary containment. The tank liquid level is routinely checked, typically monthly, by site personnel. Site personnel are present during transfer loading and visually monitor for overfill.
- m. The 308-gallon stationary diesel fuel tank, GS-2, located within the base of the standby generator set next to the administration building, consists of double wall steel construction that will provide secondary containment. The tank liquid level is routinely checked, typically monthly, by site personnel. Site personnel are present during transfer loading and visually monitor for overfill.
  - n. The 400-gallon stationary diesel fuel tank, GS-3, located within the base of the standby generator set next to the pumping station, consists of double wall steel construction that will provide secondary containment. The tank is also equipped with a fuel level gauge and leak detection. GS-3 is maintained regularly by another County agency.
  - o. The 16 and 55-gallon drums, located inside the maintenance building and maintenance building storage container, consist of single wall steel, fiberglass, or high density plastic construction. Since indoors and would not collect precipitation, no secondary containment is provided. Should there be any spills, granular absorbent materials would be applied onto the flooring. Drums in use may be placed on secondary containment pallet(s) as necessary.
  - p. The 4,000-gallon waste oil/heat oil tank, UST-1, located underground next to the Operations trailer consists of double wall steel construction that will provide secondary containment. Since underground, UST-1 is not included in the total storage volume of this Plan. UST-1 is regularly leak tested, and is visually monitored for overfill during transfer operations. The tank is maintained by Equipment Operations and Maintenance (EOM) personnel and records are kept in the EOM office in the Administration and Maintenance building.
  - q. The 10,000-gallon transfer station wastewater storage tank, UST-2, consists of double wall fiberglass construction that will provide secondary containment. Since underground and does not store oil, UST-2 is not included in this Plan. UST-2 is used only in the case of an emergency, as all transfer station wastewater is connected to the onsite gravity sewer and leachate pumping station. Tank levels are visually monitored and wastewater is removed as needed by a portable pump and tanker truck.
  - r. The 2,000 gallon oil/water/grit interceptor, UST-3, consists of double wall steel construction that will provide secondary containment. Since UST-3 is underground, its volume is not counted towards the SPCC Plan storage, however, UST-3 serves as a passive and general secondary containment method for fueling operations at the fuel center.

- s. The 20,000-gallon leachate collection tank, UST-4, consists of single wall fiberglass construction. Since UST-4 is a landfill leachate storage tank, it is maintained under the facility's Refuse Disposal Permit, and not counted under the SPCC plan. UST-4 is also not in use and serves only in case of an emergency. Leachate from Phases I-IV is collected at the leachate pumping station wet well.
  
- t. The 2,000-gallon diesel fuel storage AST, T-2, consists of double walled steel construction and is situated on top of the landfill working face. The tank is equipped with a remote spill container at the fill port. Should a spill occur, the secondary containment would be provided by absorption into the landfill's waste and soil mass or by collection within the landfill's leachate collection system. The tank's liquid level is regularly measured by site personnel using a dipstick to prevent accidental overflow. The liquid level is also recorded prior to and post fueling operations. Site personnel are present during transfer loading by supply contractor and visually monitor for overfill or accidental spills.



**33 Facility Transfer Operations, Pumping and Processes - 40 CFR 112.8(d)**

40 CFR Subparagraph 112.8(d)(1, 2 and 3)

These requirements are not applicable. The facility does not have:

- a. buried piping associated with oil use, transport and storage, except from UST for waste oil to maintenance building, and AST for oil/water mixture to MPX system trailer;
- b. not-in-service or in-standby-service pipes associated with oil use, transport and storage; or
- c. piping supports, except limited lengths associated with AST's at fueling center.

40 CFR Subparagraph 112.8(d)(4)

The visual inspections of the aboveground valves, piping and appurtenances are inspected monthly and documented using the checklist provided in Appendix C. During the inspection, the inspector will assess the general condition of flange joints, expansion joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, locking of valves, and metal surfaces.

40 CFR Subparagraph 112.8(d)(5)

Truck drivers are trained on the location of above ground piping and oil transfer equipment and are instructed that no vehicles will endanger above ground piping and other oil transfer operations. Appropriate signage is in place to warn drivers of potential hazards.

**34 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan Requirements for Onshore Oil Production Facilities (40 CFR 112.9)**

This section is not applicable to the facility.

**35 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan Requirements for Onshore Oil Drilling and Workover Facilities (40 CFR 112.10)**

This section is not applicable to the facility.

**36 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan Requirements for Offshore Oil Drilling, Production, or Workover Facilities (40 CFR 112.11)**

This section is not applicable to the facility.

**4.0 40 CFR 112 SUBPART C - REQUIREMENTS FOR ANIMAL FATS AND OILS AND GREASES, AND FISH AND MARINE MAMMAL OILS; AND FOR VEGETABLE OILS, INCLUDING OILS FROM SEEDS, NUTS, FRUITS, AND KERNELS**

This section is not applicable to the facility.

**5.0 40 CFR 112 SUBPART D – RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS**

This section is not applicable to this facility. This facility does not have the potential to cause substantial harm based on the criteria in Attachment C-II in Appendix C of 40 CFR 112 because:

- a The facility does not transfer oil over water to or from vessels.
- b The facility's total oil storage capacity is less than one million gallons.

The Certification of Substantial Harm Determination Form is included in Appendix E of this Plan.

# **APPENDICES**

APPENDIX A: Prediction of Discharge Directions, Flows and Quantities

APPENDIX B: Contents of Spill Response Materials

APPENDIX C: Monthly Facility Inspection Form

APPENDIX D: Certification of Substantial Harm Determination Form

**APPENDIX A**

**PREDICTION OF DISCHARGE DIRECTIONS,  
FLOWS, AND QUANTITIES**

**Prediction of Discharge Directions, Flows and Quantities\***

**Eastern Sanitary Landfill SWMF– Baltimore County, Maryland**

<b>Source</b>	<b>Type of Failure</b>	<b>Maximum Spill</b>	<b>Rate of Flow</b>	<b>Flow Direction</b>
5,000-gallon gasoline AST located in the Fuel Center (FC-1)	Human error (spill, overfill, equipment strike)	Dependent upon conditions during pumping operations	Varies	Spills will be contained within double wall, secondary containment tank design. Spills will also be contained in the 2,000 gallon oil/water/grit interceptor system. Some spills may escape immediate area and be absorbed in soils, and follow natural topography in the area that eventually drains to onsite Forebay #1, then Sediment Basin #1.
	Rupture of the tank appurtenances or piping failure	Total capacity (5,000 gallons)	Instantaneous	
	Bottom leakage	Dependent upon equipment conditions	Varies	
<b>Source</b>	<b>Type of Failure</b>	<b>Maximum Spill</b>	<b>Rate of Flow</b>	<b>Flow Direction</b>
12,000-gallon diesel AST located in the Fuel Center (FC-2)	Human error (spill, overfill, equipment strike)	Dependent upon conditions during pumping operations	Varies	Spills will be contained within double wall, secondary containment tank design and/or enclosed steel containment dike. Spills will also be contained in the 2,000 gallon oil/water/grit interceptor. Some spills may escape immediate area and be absorbed in soils, and follow natural topography in the area that eventually drains to onsite Forebay #1, then Sediment Basin #1.
	Rupture of the tank appurtenances or piping failure	Total capacity (12,000 gallons)	Instantaneous	
	Bottom leakage	Dependent upon equipment conditions	Varies	

<b>Source</b>	<b>Type of Failure</b>	<b>Maximum Spill</b>	<b>Rate of Flow</b>	<b>Flow Direction</b>
138-gallon diesel tank under standby generator set next to Scalehouse (GS-1).	Human error (spill, overfill or accident)	Dependent upon conditions during system operations	Varies	Spills will be contained within double wall, secondary containment tank design. Some spills may escape to immediate area and be absorbed in soils, and follow natural topography in the area that eventually drains to on-site Forebay #1, then Sediment Basin #1.
	Rupture of the tank, appurtenances or piping failure	Total capacity (138 gallons)	Instantaneous	
	Bottom leakage	Dependent upon tank bottom condition	Varies	
<b>Source</b>	<b>Type of Failure</b>	<b>Maximum Spill</b>	<b>Rate of Flow</b>	<b>Flow Direction</b>
308-gallon diesel tank under standby generator set next to Administration Building (GS-2).	Human error (spill, overfill or accident)	Dependent upon conditions during system operations	Varies	Spills will be contained within double wall, secondary containment tank design. Some spills may escape to immediate area and be absorbed in soils, and follow natural topography in area that eventually drains to on-site Forebay #1, then Sediment Basin #1.
	Rupture of the tank, appurtenances or piping failure	Total capacity (308 gallons)	Instantaneous	
	Bottom leakage	Dependent upon tank bottom condition	Varies	

<b>Source</b>	<b>Type of Failure</b>	<b>Maximum Spill</b>	<b>Rate of Flow</b>	<b>Flow Direction</b>
400-gallon diesel tank under standby generator set next to leachate pumping station (GS-3).	Human error (spill, overfill or accident)	Dependent upon conditions during system operations	Varies	Spills will be contained within double wall, secondary containment tank design. Some spills may escape to immediate area and be absorbed in soils or deposited onto paved surfaces, and follow natural topography in area that eventually drains to on-site Forebay #1, then Sediment Basin #1.
	Rupture of the tank, appurtenances or piping failure	Total capacity (400 gallons)	Instantaneous	
	Bottom leakage	Dependent upon tank bottom condition	Varies	
<b>Source</b>	<b>Type of Failure</b>	<b>Maximum Spill</b>	<b>Rate of Flow</b>	<b>Flow Direction</b>
400-gallon motor oil AST in the maintenance garage (Tank M-1)	Human error (spill, overfill or accident)	Dependent upon conditions during filling operations	Varies	Spills will spread across the concrete floor inside and will be contained by concrete containment dike and perimeter block walls having an approximate capacity of 750 gallons.
	Rupture of the tank, appurtenances or piping failure	Total capacity (400 gallons)	Instantaneous	
	Bottom leakage	Dependent upon tank bottom condition	Varies	
<b>Source</b>	<b>Type of Failure</b>	<b>Maximum Spill</b>	<b>Rate of Flow</b>	<b>Flow Direction</b>
300-gallon motor oil ASTs (3x) in the maintenance garage (Tanks M-2, M-3, M-4)	Human error (spill, overfill or accident)	Dependent upon conditions during filling operations	Varies	Spills will spread across the concrete floor inside and will be contained by concrete containment dike and perimeter block walls having an approximate capacity of 750 gallons.
	Rupture of the tank, appurtenances or piping failure	Total capacity (300 gallons each)	Instantaneous	
	Bottom leakage	Dependent upon tank bottom condition	Varies	

Source	Type of Failure	Maximum Spill	Rate of Flow	Flow Direction
800-gallon mobile waste oil AST outside the maintenance garage (Tank M-5)	Human error (spill, overfill, equipment strike)	Dependent upon conditions during pumping or tank evacuation operations	Varies	Some spills will be absorbed in soils and gravels. Some spills may escape the immediate area and follow natural topography in the area that eventually drains to on-site Forebay #1, then Sediment Basin #1.
	Rupture of the tank	Total capacity (800 gallons)	Instantaneous	
	Bottom or fittings leakage	Dependent upon equipment conditions	Varies	
Source	Type of Failure	Maximum Spill	Rate of Flow	Flow Direction
100-gallon mobile diesel AST inside the sea container in the equipment yard, south of the pole barn. (Tank M-8)	Human error (spill, overfill, equipment strike)	Dependent upon conditions during pumping operations	Varies	For spills not contained inside of the sea container, some may be absorbed in soils and gravels. Some spills may escape the immediate area and follow natural topography in the area that eventually drains to on-site Forebay #1, then Sediment Basin #1 outfall.
	Rupture of the tank	Total capacity (100 gallons)	Instantaneous	
	Fittings or bottom leakage	Dependent upon equipment conditions	Varies	



<b>Source</b>	<b>Type of Failure</b>	<b>Maximum Spill</b>	<b>Rate of Flow</b>	<b>Flow Direction</b>
119-gallon stationary diesel AST inside the transfer station fire suppression pumphouse (Tank M-11)	Human error (spill, overfill, equipment strike)	Dependent upon conditions during filling operations	Varies	Spills will be contained within double wall, secondary containment tank design. Some spills will be deposited onto the pump house floor, and may be absorbed into nearby soils. Some spills may escape the immediate area and follow natural topography in the area that drains to on-site Forebay #1/Sediment Basin #1 outfall.
	Rupture of the tank	Total capacity (119 gallons)	Instantaneous	
	Fittings or bottom leakage	Dependent upon tank bottom conditions	Varies	

Source	Type of Failure	Maximum Spill	Rate of Flow	Flow Direction
2,000-gallon (mobile) diesel AST located on the landfill (Tank T-2)	Human error or system malfunction (spill, overfill or accident)	Dependent upon conditions during pumping operations	Varies	Some spills will be absorbed in soils and the landfill waste mass. Some spills will be contained by the geomembrane and clay lining of the landfill area (where the tank is located). Any release in the landfill area would percolate to the underdrain system where it will drain to the leachate collection system.
	Rupture of the tank	Total capacity (2,000 gallons)	Instantaneous	
	Fittings or Bottom leakage	Dependent upon tank bottom condition	Varies	
Source	Type of Failure	Maximum Spill	Rate of Flow	Flow Direction
480-gallon waste gasoline AST in the Residents' Drop-Off Center (Tank R-1)	Human error (spill, overfill, equipment strike)	Dependent upon conditions during pumping or tank evacuation operations	Varies	Spills will be contained within double wall, secondary containment tank design. Some spills will be contained by concrete diked area. Some spills may escape immediate area and be absorbed in soils and gravel, and/or follow natural topography in the area that eventually drains to a level spreader (Outfall #5).
	Rupture of the tank	Total capacity (480 gallons)	Instantaneous	
	Bottom leakage	Dependent upon equipment conditions	Varies	

<b>Source</b>	<b>Type of Failure</b>	<b>Maximum Spill</b>	<b>Rate of Flow</b>	<b>Flow Direction</b>
480-gallon waste oil ASTs (3x) in the Residents' Drop-Off Center (Tanks R-2, R-3, R-4)	Human error (spill, overfill, equipment strike)	Dependent upon conditions during pumping or tank evacuation operations	Varies	Spills will be contained within double wall, secondary containment tank design. Otherwise spills will be contained by active measures. Some spills may escape immediate area and be absorbed in soils and gravel, and/or follow natural topography in the area that eventually drains to a level spreader (Outfall #5).
	Rupture of the tank	Total capacity (480 gallons each)	Instantaneous	
	Bottom leakage	Dependent upon equipment conditions	Varies	
<b>Source</b>	<b>Type of Failure</b>	<b>Maximum Spill</b>	<b>Rate of Flow</b>	<b>Flow Direction</b>
275-gallon diesel AST in the communication tower shed (Tank R-5)	Human error (spill, overfill or accident)	Dependent upon conditions during filling operations	Varies	Spills will spread across concrete floor inside and will be contained by perimeter concrete wall and curbing having an approximate capacity of 340 gallons.
	Rupture of the tank, appurtenances or piping failure	Total capacity (275 gallons)	Instantaneous	
	Bottom Leakage	Dependent upon tank bottom condition	Varies	

<b>Source</b>	<b>Type of Failure</b>	<b>Maximum Spill</b>	<b>Rate of Flow</b>	<b>Flow Direction</b>
480-gallon waste antifreeze AST in the Residents' Drop-Off Center (Tank R-6)	Human error (spill, overfill, equipment strike)	Dependent upon conditions during pumping or tank evacuation operations	Varies	Spills will be contained within double wall, secondary containment tank design. Otherwise some spills will be contained by concrete curbing at the former HHW pavilion. Some spills may escape immediate area and be absorbed in soils and gravel, and/or follow natural topography in the area that eventually drains to a level spreader (Outfall #5).
	Rupture of the tank	Total capacity (480 gallons)	Instantaneous	
	Bottom leakage	Dependent upon equipment conditions	Varies	
<b>Source</b>	<b>Type of Failure</b>	<b>Maximum Spill</b>	<b>Rate of Flow</b>	<b>Flow Direction</b>
1,500-gallon (mobile) diesel AST located in the Equipment Yard (empty/not in use) (Tank T-1)	Human error (spill, overfill, equipment strike)	Dependent upon conditions during pumping operations	Varies	Some spills will be absorbed in the gravel, millings and dirt that comprise the surface of the Equipment Yard. Some spills will migrate through the East Ditch and then to Forebay #1/Sediment Basin #1 outfall. T-1 is empty and not in use.
	Rupture of the tank	Total capacity (1,500 gallons)	Instantaneous	
	Fittings or bottom leakage	Dependent upon equipment conditions	Varies	

<b>Source</b>	<b>Type of Failure</b>	<b>Maximum Spill</b>	<b>Rate of Flow</b>	<b>Flow Direction</b>
Lube and motor oil 16 and 55-gallon drum storage area in the maintenance garage and maintenance garage storage container	Human error (spill, accident or over-fill)	Dependent upon conditions during dispensing operations	Varies	Spills will spread across the concrete floor inside the building. Spills that escape the building via doorways on the west side will be absorbed into the soils and gravels or flow onto concrete washdown pad area and drain into its collection pit. Spills that escape on the east side and/or from the storage container will follow natural topography and drain to Forebay #1, then Sediment Basin #1.
	Drums rupture	Dependent upon the extent of rupture	Instantaneous	
	Fittings or bottom leakage	Miscellaneous	Varies	

**\*Prediction(s) of discharge directions and flows are based upon observed (current) site conditions noted during site inspection and evaluation.**

**APPENDIX B**

**CONTENTS OF SPILL RESPONSE MATERIALS**

## Contents of Spill Response Materials

### Eastern Sanitary Landfill SWMF – Baltimore County, Maryland

Spill response materials will be provided at the maintenance building area, fuel station area, and the RDOC. The materials will be periodically inspected (typically monthly) to ensure the availability of the contents described below. Any materials used in cleanup events will be replaced or made fit for reuse as soon as possible. Refer to SPCC inspection reports for the most up to date inventory of spill response materials. The contents of spill response materials for this SPCC revision are as follows:

<b>CONTENTS OF SPILL RESPONSE MATERIALS</b>				
<b>Material</b>	<b>Maintenance Garage</b>	<b>Fueling Center</b>	<b>RDOC</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>Overpack Drum</b>	0	1	1	0
<b>Granular Absorbent Material, 40 lb. bags</b>	40	1	1	0
<p>This Facility maintains a large rotating inventory of oil absorbent pads, socks and pillows, in addition to strategically located overpack spill kits. Miscellaneous spill response materials are located in the employee parking lot storage shed and maintenance garage. Monthly inspections will ensure adequacy of spill response materials at the inspector’s discretion. The Fuel Center and RDOC areas are equipped with 30-gallon, covered cans that contain spill absorbent. Used items in the spill kits will be re-ordered as necessary. Consequently, inventory will vary.</p>				

Mulch, compost and soil materials (available on the site) are also used as spill response materials. Their storage locations are as follows:

<b>Material</b>	<b>Location</b>
Mulch	Yard Materials Processing Center and Residents' Drop-Off Center
Compost	Yard Materials Processing Center and Residents' Drop-Off Center
Soil Materials	Borrow Area and Stockpiles



**APPENDIX C**

**MONTHLY FACILITY INSPECTION FORM**

**Monthly Facility SPCC Inspection Form**  
**This form also serves as the SWPPP Routine Inspection**

**Section 1: Introduction and Oil Storage Area Descriptions and Tank Listings**

This inspection checklist is to be completed monthly. Place a check in the appropriate box for each item. "Yes" signifies conditions are acceptable. "No" signifies unacceptable conditions that may cause potential leaks, spills, or environmental degradation if allowed to remain uncorrected. "N/A" signifies the item is not applicable. Space is provided for comments/observations for each storage area. On the last page, corrective actions are listed in the Descriptions and Comments Section. Oil Storage Area Descriptions and Tank Listings is presented below:

**Maintenance Building**

400 gallon motor oil AST (M-1)  
300 gallon motor oil AST (M-2)  
300 gallon motor oil AST (M-3)  
300 gallon motor oil AST (M-4)  
800 gallon waste oil AST (M-5)

**Other-Transfer Stations**

119 gallon diesel fuel AST (M-11)

**Other-Landfill**

2,000 gallon diesel fuel AST (T-2)

**Other-Leachate Pumping Station**

16 and 55 gallon drums (Drums)  
308 gallon diesel fuel AST (GS-2)  
100 gallon diesel fuel AST (M-8)

400 gallon diesel fuel AST (GS-3)

**Residents' Drop-off Center**

480 gallon waste gasoline AST (R-1)  
480 gallon waste oil AST (R-2)  
480 gallon waste oil AST (R-3)  
480 gallon waste oil AST (R-4)  
480 gallon waste antifreeze AST (R-6)  
275 gallon diesel fuel AST (R-5)

**Fuel Center**

5,000 gallon gasoline AST (FC-1)  
12,000 gallon diesel fuel AST (FC-2)

**Other-Scalehouse**

138 gallon AST (GS-1)

<b>SECTION 2: SPCC FACILITY INSPECTION CHECKLIST</b>															
<b>Storage Area</b>	<b>Maintenance Building</b>			<b>RDOC</b>			<b>Generators</b>			<b>Fuel Center</b>			<b>Other</b>		
<b>Parameter Condition</b>	Acceptable?			Acceptable?			Acceptable?			Acceptable?			Acceptable?		
	Y	N	N/A	Y	N	N/A	Y	N	N/A	Y	N	N/A	Y	N	N/A
Exterior of oil storage containers including bolts, rivets, and seam	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Piping system	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fill port access	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Valves, seals and gaskets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Loading/unloading areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Secondary containment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation and Supports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
There is no standing water in containment areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The containment areas are free of debris	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
There is no evidence of release of oil from storage vessels	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level gauges are registering the correct oil levels	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Overfill prevention devices functioning properly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vents are clear of restrictions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
All connections are capped and blank flanged	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Absorbent materials are provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Section 3: Containment Areas Notes/Observations**

Maintenance Building:
Residents' Drop Off Center:
Generators:
Fuel Center:
Other (Landfill/Transfer Stations/Portable Tanks):

**Section 4: Spill Response Materials**

**Item Spill Response Material at Maintenance Building**

Spill response materials are readily accessible and stored in the appropriate locations

**Acceptable?**

**Yes**  **No**

Notes \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Item Spill Response Material at Fueling Center**

Spill response materials are readily accessible and stored in the appropriate locations

**Acceptable?**

**Yes**  **No**

Notes \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Item Spill Response Material at RDOC**

Spill response materials are readily accessible and stored in the appropriate locations

**Acceptable?**

**Yes**  **No**

Notes \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Item Security Measures (check all areas)**

Fencing has no breaks, gaps, or loose sections; all landfill visitors are off site before closing; gates are locked after daily operations; gates remain closed and locked when not in use.

**Acceptable?**

**Yes**  **No**

Exterior lighting is operational and provides adequate light to observe spills in non daylight hours

Fuel pumps have a functional locking system that prevents unauthorized access to fuel

Notes \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Section 5: Issues, Corrective Actions, and Inspector's Signature**

<b>Storage Area/Tank Listing:</b>
<b>Observation:</b>
<b>Proposed Corrective Action:</b>
<b>Status or Date Completed:</b>

Inspector's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_

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

**APPENDIX D**

**CERTIFICATION OF SUBSTANTIAL HARM  
DETERMINATION FORM**

**Certification of Substantial Harm Determination Form**

**Eastern Sanitary Landfill SWMF – Baltimore County, Maryland**

Facility Name: Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility  
Facility Address: 6259 Days Cove Road  
White Marsh, MD 21162

1. Does the facility transfer oil over water to or from vessels and does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons?

Yes \_\_\_ No x

2. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and does the facility lack secondary containment that is sufficiently large to contain the capacity of the largest aboveground oil storage tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation within any aboveground oil storage tank area?

Yes \_\_\_ No x

3. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in Attachment C-III to this appendix or a comparable formula) such that a discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments? For further description of fish and wildlife and sensitive environments, see Appendices I, II, and III to DOC/NOAA's "Guidance for Facility and Vessel Response Plans: Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments" (see Appendix E to this part, section 13, for availability) and the applicable Area Contingency Plan.

Yes \_\_\_ No x

4. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in Attachment C-III to this appendix or a comparable formula) such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake?


Yes \_\_\_ No x

5. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and has the facility experienced a reportable oil discharge in an amount greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons within the last 5 years?

Yes \_\_\_ No x

**Certification:**

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining this information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

Lauren Buckler  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Name (please type or print)

Deputy Director, DPWT  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

7/24/23  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



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**Appendix G**

**Spill/Discharge Reporting Forms**

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## **Standard Spill/Discharge Reporting Forms**

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**Discharge Notification Form**

General information when reporting a spill to outside authorities:

Name:

Address:

Telephone:

Primary Contact:

Type of material:

Discharge Date and Time:

Quantity released:

Discovery Date and Time:

Quantity released to a water body:

Discharge Duration:

Location/Source:

Actions taken to stop, remove, and mitigate impacts of the discharge:

Affected media:

air

Stormwater or sanitary sewer

water

dike/berm/oil-water separator

soil

other: \_\_\_\_\_

Notification person:

Telephone contact:

Business:

24-hr:

Nature of discharges, environmental/health effects, and damages:

Injuries, fatalities or evacuation required?

**Part B: Notification Checklist**

	Date and time	Name of person receiving call
Discharge in any amount		
Facility Manager		
Discharge in amount exceeding 10 gallons and <i>not affecting a water body or groundwater</i>		
MDE		
<b><u>Discharge of a Reportable Quantity or any release affecting (or threatening to affect) a water body</u></b>		
MDE		
National Response Center		

### Agency Notification Standard Report

Information contained in this report, and any supporting documentation, must be submitted to the USEPA Region 3 Regional Administrator, and to MDE, as soon as practicable following the qualifying incident.

Facility:
Owner/operator:
Name of person filing report:
Location:
Maximum storage capacity:
Daily throughput:
Nature of qualifying incident(s): <input type="checkbox"/> Discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines exceeding 1,000 gallons <input type="checkbox"/> Second discharge exceeding 42 gallons within a 12-month period.
Description of facility (attach maps, flow diagrams, and topographical maps):
Cause of the discharge(s), including a failure analysis of the system and subsystems in which the failure occurred:
Corrective actions and countermeasures taken, including a description of equipment repairs and replacements:
Additional preventive measures taken or contemplated to minimize possibility of recurrence:
Other pertinent information:

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT of the ENVIRONMENT  
 1800 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD  
 BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. 21230  
 (410) 537-3000  
 1-800-633-6101 (within Maryland)  
 http://www.mde.state.md.us



State of Maryland  
 Department of the Environment  
 Emergency Response Division  
 1800 Washington Blvd. Suite #105  
 Baltimore, Maryland. 21230-1721





24 HOUR SPILL REPORTING  
 (Toll Free) 1-866-633-4686  
 EMERGENCY RESPONSE OFFICE  
 (410) 537-3975  
 RESPONSE OFFICE FACSIMILE  
 (410) 537-3932

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF STATE LAW AND REGULATION; (COMAR 26.10.01.03) "A PERSON DISCHARGING OR PERMITTING THE DISCHARGE OF OIL, OR WHO EITHER ACTIVELY OR PASSIVELY PARTICIPATES IN THE DISCHARGE OR SPILLING OF OIL, EITHER FROM A LAND BASED INSTALLATION, INCLUDING VEHICLES IN TRANSIT, OR FROM ANY VESSEL SHIP OR BOAT OF ANY KIND, SHALL REPORT THE INCIDENT IMMEDIATELY TO THE ADMINISTRATION." " THE REPORT OF AN OIL SPILL OR DISCHARGE SHALL BE MADE TO THE ADMINISTRATION IMMEDIATELY, BUT NOT LATER THAN TWO HOURS AFTER DETECTION OF THE SPILL." \*\*\* FIRE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL, SEE REVERSE \*\*\*

ADC Map Coord \_\_\_\_\_ Date of spill: Mo. \_\_\_ / Day \_\_\_ / Yr. 20 \_\_\_ Time of spill: \_\_\_ : \_\_\_ : \_\_\_ Hours (24 hour clock)  
 Fire Department Report No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Police Department Report No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Location of spill - Street address: _____ _____ City / Town _____ MD County _____ Zip _____	Product Name: _____ <small>(Indicate Gasoline, Diesel, Heating Oil, Chemical Name or UN ID etc.)</small> Container Type: _____ <small>(Indicate AST, UST, Transformer, Saddle Tank, Drum etc.)</small>	<b>Capacity</b> of Vessel, Vehicle or Tank: _____ Gallons <b>Amount</b> <u>IN</u> Vessel, Vehicle or Tank: _____ Gallons Estimated <b>Amount Spilled:</b> _____ Gallons
--	---	--

Transportation Incident: _____ <small>(Indicate Type of Auto, Truck, Train, Aircraft or Watercraft etc.)</small> Fixed Facility Incident: _____ <small>(Indicate Type of Industrial, Commercial, Residential etc.)</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> Contained on Land <input type="checkbox"/> Entered Storm Drain or Ditch <input type="checkbox"/> Entered Sanitary Sewer <input type="checkbox"/> Is Below Ground <input type="checkbox"/> Entered surface waters: _____ 	Vehicle Tag Number and State: _____ DOT or ICC MC Number: _____ Hull Numbers and Name: _____
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<b>Person(s) Responsible for Spill:</b> (Driver if Vehicle) Name: _____ Address: _____ City/State: _____ Zip: _____ Phone: _____ Drivers Lic.No. _____ State: _____	Be Sure to Complete Both Sections  Don't Forget to Sign Below	<b>Company Responsible for Spill:</b> (N/A if private citizen.) Name: _____ Address: _____ City/State: _____ Zip: _____ Phone: _____ Fed. Employer ID No. _____
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<b>Cause of Spill:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Motor Vehicle Accident <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Error/Vandalism <input type="checkbox"/> Tank/Container/Pipe Leak <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Transfer Accident <input type="checkbox"/> _____	<b>Identify All Groups that Participated in Spill Mitigation :</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Responsible Party <input type="checkbox"/> MDE ERD # _____ # _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Federal : _____ <input type="checkbox"/> State : _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Local : _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Contractor: _____	<b>Materials used by You to contain/clean-up spill:</b> Sorbent Dust: _____ Bags Sorbent Pads: _____ each or bales Sorbent Booms: _____ each or bales Sorbent Sweeps: _____ each or bales Overpack Drums : _____ ea. Steel or Poly Other: _____
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Responsible Party : Describe circumstances contributing to the spill. (Additional space on back) [Optional for FD or Gov't Personnel]

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Responsible Party : Describe Containment, Removal and Clean-up operations, including disposal. (Additional space on back) [Optional for FD or Gov't Personnel]

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Responsible Party : Procedures, Methods and Precautions instituted to prevent recurrence of the spill. (Additional space on back) [Optional for FD or Gov't Personnel]

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

THE UNDERSIGNED CERTIFIES THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IS TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF HIS OR HER KNOWLEDGE AT THE TIME THE REPORT WAS COMPLETED.

Print Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Company or Fire Department: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address : \_\_\_\_\_ City / State / Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_



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**Completed Spill/Discharge Reporting Forms**

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## **APPENDIX H**

### **Hardness Calculation in Receiving Water for Hardness Dependent Metals**

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## Appendix C:

### Calculating for Fresh Water Benchmarks for Hardness Dependent Metals

**Overview** - For any sectors required to conduct benchmark samples for a hardness-dependent metal, per Appendix D, the following table includes 'hardness ranges' from which benchmark values are determined. To determine which hardness range to use, you must collect data on the hardness of your receiving water(s). Once the site-specific hardness data have been collected, the corresponding benchmark value for each metal is determined by comparing where the hardness data fall within 25 mg/L ranges, as shown in Table Appendix C-1. If the hardness is 100 mg/L, the metal benchmark values are still valid.

**Table Appendix C-1.** Hardness Ranges to Be Used to Determine Benchmark Values for Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Nickel, Silver, and Zinc.

All Units mg/L	Benchmark Values (mg/L, total)					
	Cadmium	Copper	Lead	Nickel	Silver	Zinc
0-25 mg/L	0.0005	0.0038	0.014	0.15	0.0007	0.04
25-50 mg/L	0.0008	0.0056	0.023	0.20	0.0007	0.05
50-75 mg/L	0.0013	0.0090	0.045	0.32	0.0017	0.08
75-100 mg/L	0.0018	0.0123	0.069	0.42	0.0030	0.11
100-125 mg/L	0.0023	0.0156	0.095	0.52	0.0046	0.13
125-150 mg/L	0.0029	0.0189	0.122	0.61	0.0065	0.16
150-175 mg/L	0.0034	0.0221	0.151	0.71	0.0087	0.18
175-200 mg/L	0.0039	0.0253	0.182	0.80	0.0112	0.20
200-225 mg/L	0.0045	0.0285	0.213	0.89	0.0138	0.23
225-250 mg/L	0.0050	0.0316	0.246	0.98	0.0168	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0053	0.0332	0.262	1.02	0.0183	0.26

#### How to Determine Hardness for Hardness-Dependent Parameters.

You may select one of three methods to determine hardness, including; individual grab sampling, grab sampling by a group of operators which discharge to the same receiving water, or using third-party data. Regardless of the method used, you are responsible for documenting the procedures used for determining hardness values. Once the hardness value is established, you are required to include this information in your first benchmark report submitted to the Department so that the Department can make appropriate comparisons between your benchmark monitoring results and the corresponding benchmark. You must retain all report and monitoring data in accordance with Part III.C.8 of the permit. The three method options for determining hardness are detailed in the following sections.

##### 1. *Permittee Samples for Receiving Stream Hardness*

This method involves collecting samples in the receiving water and submitting these to a laboratory for analysis. If you elect to sample your receiving water(s) and submit samples for analysis, hardness must be determined from the closest intermittent or perennial stream downstream of your point of discharge. The sample can be collected during either dry or wet weather. Collection of the sample during wet weather is more representative of conditions during storm water discharges; however, collection of in-stream samples during wet weather events may be impracticable or present safety issues.

Hardness must be sampled and analyzed using approved methods as described in 40 CFR Part 136 (Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants).

##### 2. *Group Monitoring for Receiving Stream Hardness*

You can be part of a group of permittees discharging to the same receiving waters and collect samples that are representative of the hardness values for all members of the group. In this scenario, hardness of the receiving water must be determined using 40 CFR Part 136 procedures and the results shared by group members. To use the same results, hardness measurements must be taken on a stream reach within a reasonable distance of the discharge points of each of the group members.

##### 3. *Collection of Third-Party Hardness Data*

You can submit receiving stream hardness data collected by a third party provided the results are collected consistent with the approved 40 CFR Part 136 methods. These data may come from a local water utility, previously conducted stream reports, TMDLs, peer reviewed literature, other government publications, or data previously collected by the permittee. Data should be less than 10 years old.

Water quality data for many of the nation's surface waters are available on-line or by contacting EPA or a state environmental agency. EPA's data system STORET, short for STOrage and RETrieval, is a repository for receiving

water quality, biological, and physical data and is used by state environmental agencies, EPA and other federal agencies, universities, private citizens, and many others. Similarly, state environmental agencies and the U.S. Geological Service (USGS) also have water quality data available that, in some instances, can be accessed online. "Legacy STORET" codes for hardness include: 259 hardness, carbonate; 260 hardness, noncarbonated; and 261 calcium + magnesium, while more recent, "Modern STORET" data codes include: 00900 hardness, 00901 carbonate hardness, and 00902 noncarbonate hardness; or the discrete measurements of calcium (00915) and magnesium (00925) can be used to calculate hardness. Hardness data historically has been reported as "carbonate," "noncarbonate," or "Ca + Mg." If these are unavailable, then individual results for calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) may be used to calculate hardness using the following equation:

$$\text{mg/L CaCO}_3 = 2.497 (\text{Ca mg/L}) + 4.118 (\text{Mg mg/L})$$

When interpreting the data for carbonate and non-carbonate hardness, note that total hardness is equivalent to the sum of carbonate and noncarbonate hardness if both forms are reported. If only carbonate hardness is reported, it is more than likely that noncarbonate hardness is absent and the total hardness is equivalent to the available carbonate hardness.

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Fire Hydrant Permit No. FH-2016-00573

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JOHN A. OLSZEWSKI, JR.  
County Executive

**Current Permit**

D'ANDREA WALKER  
Acting Director  
Department of Public Works

**Baltimore County Department of Public Works - Fire Hydrant**

Permit Number: **FH-2016-00573**

Permit Expiration Date: **10/07/2023**

Business Name: **BALTIMORE COUNTY EASTERN LANDFILL**

Permit Issue Date: **04/07/2023**

Contact Person: Terrance Carter

Address: 6259 Days Cove Rd  
White Marsh, MD 21152

Phone: 410-887-5956

Meter Issued Date	Meter Number	Size (inches)	Meter Reading	Rate (per 1000 Gal)	Rental Fee		Security Deposit
					Daily	Quarterly	
04/07/2023	7212575	2"	466200	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$56.00	\$1325.00

Permit Renewed, Meter Number: 7212575



2" meters shall not hook directly to hydrant, meter must sit on ground with the 5' hose (provided) attached

Only the hydrants specified on the following maps can be used for attaching 3" meters

Permitted use only in Baltimore County MD, permit must be with meter at all time while in use. Questions, call 410-887-1885

Payment Information

Bank	Check #	Date Issued	From	Amount
NO CHARGE		04/07/2023		650.00

I acknowledge receipt of the above equipment and agree to comply with the regulations printed below.

Recipients Signature: Terrance Carter

Print Name: Terrance Carter

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Air and Radiation Administration Permit  
No. 24-005-02075

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Lawrence J. Hogan  
Governor

Ben Grumbles  
Secretary

Air and Radiation Administration  
1800 Washington Boulevard, Suite 720  
Baltimore, MD 21230

Construction Permit

Part 70 Operating Permit

**PERMIT NO.** 24-005-02075 **DATE ISSUED** June 1, 2020

**PERMIT FEE** To be paid in accordance with  
COMAR 26.11.02.19B(b) **EXPIRATION DATE** May 31, 2025

LEGAL OWNER & ADDRESS  
Bureau of Solid Waste Management DPW  
County Office Building, Room 225  
111 West Chesapeake Avenue  
Towson, MD 21204-4603  
Attn: Mr. Michael R. Beichler, C.P.E, Chief

SITE  
Eastern Sanitary Landfill  
Solid Waste Mgmt. Facility  
6259 Days Cove Road  
White Marsh, MD 21162  
Baltimore County  
AI#10414

**SOURCE DESCRIPTION**

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill.

This source is subject to the conditions described on the attached pages.

Page 1 of 61

See email for approval.

Program Manager

See email for approval.

Director, Air and Radiation Administration



KEEP PERMIT AT SITE

CONTROL NO. B- 04725



Lawrence J. Hogan, Jr.  
 Governor  
 Boyd Rutherford  
 Lt. Governor

Ben Grumbles  
 Secretary

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT**

Air and Radiation Management Administration  
 1800 Washington Boulevard, Suite 720  
 Baltimore, MD 21230

Construction Permit

Part 70 Operating Permit

PERMIT NO. 24-005-02075

DATE ISSUED June 1, 2015

PERMIT FEE To be paid in accordance with  
COMAR 26.11.02.19B(b)

EXPIRATION DATE May 31, 2020

**LEGAL OWNER & ADDRESS**

Baltimore County  
 Bureau of Solid Waste Management DPW  
 County Office Building, Room 225  
 111 West Chesapeake Avenue  
 Towson, MD 21204-4603  
 Attn: Mr. Michael R. Beichler, C.P.E, Chief

**SITE**

Eastern Sanitary Landfill  
 Solid Waste Mgmt. Facility  
 6259 Days Cove Road  
 White Marsh, MD 21162  
 Baltimore County  
 AI#10414

**SOURCE DESCRIPTION**

Municipal solid waste landfill.

This source is subject to the conditions described on the attached pages.

Page 1 of 61

*Karen Thomas*  
 Program Manager

*Angel Branno*  
 Director, Air and Radiation Management Administration

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Oil Operations Permit No. 2021-OPT-2781

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# Maryland

## Department of the Environment

Larry Hogan, Governor  
Boyd K. Rutherford, Lt. Governor

Ben Grumbles, Secretary  
Horacio Tablada, Deputy Secretary

November 4, 2021

Mr. Michael Beichler  
Baltimore County Government  
c/o Bureau of Solid Waste Management  
111 West Chesapeake Avenue, Room. 225  
Towson, Maryland 21204

Dear Mr. Beichler:

Enclosed is the validated Oil Operations Permit No. 2021-OPT-2781 for your facility. Please review the conditions of this permit and become thoroughly familiar with its requirements. The Special Conditions in this permit list requirements to be completed within specific time limits and require the permittee to notify the Oil Control Program in writing when these conditions are completed. This permit is considered to be an enforceable document on its effective date.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Martins Osakue of the Permits Section at 410-537-3645 or by email at [martins.osakue1@maryland.gov](mailto:martins.osakue1@maryland.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chris Ralston".

Christopher Ralston, Program Manager  
Oil Control Program

Enclosure

## OIL OPERATIONS PERMIT

<b>Oil Operations Permit Number</b>	<b>2021-OPT-2781</b>
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<b>Effective Date</b>	July 21, 2020
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<b>Expiration Date</b>	July 21, 2025
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Pursuant to the provisions of Title 4 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland and regulations promulgated thereunder, the Department of the Environment, hereinafter referred to as the "Department," hereby authorizes:

<p>Baltimore County Government 400 Washington Avenue Towson, Maryland 21204</p>
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to operate an oil facility:

<p><b>Located at:</b> Eastern Sanitary Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility 6259 Days Cove Road White Marsh, Baltimore County 21162</p>
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in accordance with the special and general conditions imposed by this permit.

This Oil Operations Permit is issued in addition to, and not in substitution of, the requirements of other permits or authorizations granted for this facility.

<p><b>REPORT ANY OIL SPILL OR DISCHARGE OF OIL IMMEDIATELY TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT</b></p> <p><b>1-866-633-4686</b> (24 Hours)</p> <p><b>AND THE APPROPRIATE FEDERAL AUTHORITY</b></p>
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This permit authorizes the storage of oil in the following aboveground storage systems:

One	12,000-gallon diesel fuel (FC-2)	One	5,000-gallon gasoline (FC-1)
One	2,000-gallon diesel fuel (T-2)	One	1,500-gallon diesel fuel (T-1)
One	800-gallon used oil (M-5)	Three	480-gallon used oil (R-2, R-3, R-4)
One	480-gallon waste gasoline (R-1)	One	400-gallon motor oil (M-4)
One	400-gallon diesel fuel (GS-3)	One	308-gallon diesel fuel (GS-2)
Three	300-gallon motor oil (M-1, M-2, M-3)	One	275-gallon diesel fuel (R-5)
One	138-gallon diesel fuel (GS-1)	One	119-gallon diesel fuel (M-11)

## I. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. The permittee shall implement the following:

1. Measure and record in writing the liquid levels of oil storage systems at this facility prior to filling as required by Code of Maryland Regulations 26.10.01.12B (9).
2. Maintain the spill-catch box for the fill port associated with the 2,000-gallon diesel fuel (T-2) aboveground storage system free of oil products.
3. Label the aboveground storage tanks to display the tank identification number, sizes in gallons and the products stored.
4. Provide the following aboveground storage systems:
  - One 2,000-gallon diesel fuel (T-2)
  - One 800-gallon used oil (M-5)
  - One 400-gallon motor oil (M-4)
  - Three 300-gallon motor oil (M-1, M-2, M-3)
  - One 275-gallon diesel fuel (R-5)with emergency venting in accordance with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code", and Underwriters Laboratories Inc. UL 142 Standard, "Steel Aboveground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids."
5. Provide the three 480-gallon used oil (R-2, R-3, R-4) and 500-gallon diesel fuel (M-6) aboveground storage systems with normal venting in accordance with NFPA 30 and Underwriters Laboratories Inc. UL 142 Standard.
6. Provide the 119-gallon diesel fuel (M-11) aboveground storage system with dedicated normal and emergency venting in accordance with NFPA 30 and Underwriters Laboratories Inc. UL 142 Standard.
7. Provide the steel supports associated with the 119-gallon diesel fuel (M-11) aboveground storage system with protection by materials having a fire resistance rating of not less than 2 hours in accordance with NFPA 30.

8. Replace the plastic PVC bung caps on the aboveground storage systems – all connections shall be constructed of steel in accordance with NFPA 30.
9. Replace the mushroom vent cap on the 480-gallon waste gasoline (R-1) aboveground storage system with a pressure-vacuum normal vent in accordance with NFPA 30.
10. Discontinue use of the two 500-gallon diesel fuel (M-6, M-7) aboveground storage systems and replace with Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL) 142 Standard, “Steel Aboveground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids” tanks.

B. Schedule of Compliance

1. Schedule

The permittee shall achieve compliance with the alterations, modifications, or improvements specified by the Department in accordance with the following schedule:

- a. Special Conditions A.1 and A.2 shall be placed in effect upon receipt of this permit.
- b. Special Conditions A.3 through A.10 shall be completed before February 28, 2022.

2. Notification

No later than 14 calendar days following the date identified in the above Schedule of Compliance, the permittee shall submit either a report of progress or, in the case of specific actions being required by identified dates, a written notice of compliance or noncompliance. In the case of noncompliance the notice shall include:

- a. a description of the noncompliance;
- b. a description of any actions taken or proposed by the permittee to comply with the elapsed schedule requirement;
- c. a description of any factors which tend to explain or mitigate the noncompliance; and
- d. the date that compliance with the elapsed schedule requirement will be achieved.

## II. GENERAL CONDITIONS

### A. Compliance with Regulations

The permittee's operations shall comply with all of the applicable requirements in COMAR 26.10.01.01-.12, 26.10.01.16 -.21, and 26.10.15 for the handling and cleanup of oil. The permittee is not authorized by this permit to discharge oil or cause oil to be discharged into waters of the State.

### B. Plan for Notification, Containment and Clean-Up of Oil Spills

A Maryland Department of the Environment "Plan for Notification, Containment and Clean-Up of Oil Spills", herein referred to as the "Plan", shall be completed by the permittee. The permittee shall comply with its "Plan", incorporated herein as a reference. The "Plan" shall be reviewed annually and updated by the permittee, as necessary. The Department shall be notified in writing by the permittee of any change in the "Plan".

### C. Immediate Telephone Report Required of Oil Discharge or Spill

The permittee shall notify the Department immediately, but not later than two hours after detecting a spill and also notify the appropriate Federal authority of any such discharge or spill of oil or other petroleum products. The Department shall be notified for any oil spill, regardless of the size, source, or the cause of the discharge or spill, including spills or discharges in secondary containment areas.

Such report shall be made by telephone to the telephone number listed on Page One of this permit, and shall include as a minimum the following information:

1. time of discharge;
2. location of discharge;
3. type and quantity of oil;
4. assistance required;
5. name, address, and telephone number of person making the report; and,
6. all other pertinent and necessary information requested by the Department.

### D. Responsibility for Cleanup

The permittee has the primary responsibility for the immediate commencement of the control, containment, and removal of any oil discharged or spilled, and the restoration of the natural resources of the State. Failure to act promptly and responsibly may result in the control, containment, and removal of the oil and restoration by the Department or its agent with the costs assessed to the permittee.

E. Written Report Required on Removal and Cleanup of Spilled Oil

In the event a discharge or spill of oil has occurred, the permittee shall immediately commence control, containment, removal, and restoration operations. The permittee shall submit to the Department a written report within 10 days after completion of the control, containment, removal, and restoration operations. The written report shall include the following:

1. date, time, and place of spill;
2. amount and type of oil spilled;
3. complete description of circumstances contributing to the spill;
4. complete description of containment, removal, clean-up, and restoration operations including disposal sites and costs of operations;
5. procedures, methods, and precautions instituted to prevent a recurrence of an oil spill from the facility involved; and,
6. other information considered necessary or required by the Department for a complete description of the spill incident,
7. a certification that the information provided is true and correct to the knowledge of the person signing the report.

F. Facility Operation and Maintenance

1. Maintenance

All treatment, control, and monitoring facilities or systems installed or used by the permittee shall at all times be maintained in good working order and operated efficiently.

2. Change in Operation

The operation of this oil operations facility shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. Any anticipated facility expansions, production increases, or process modifications which will result in new, different, or increased oil operations shall be reported by the permittee by submission of a new application or by notice to the Department. Following such notice, the permit may be modified by the Department by the addition or revision of permit conditions.

G. Removed Oil, Used Oils, Waste Oils, or Oily Substances

Oils, used oil, waste oil, oily solids or sludges, or other oil contaminated substances generated by, or removed from the operations of this permitted facility shall be disposed of in a manner to prevent any such removed substances or runoff from such substances from entering or from being placed in a location where they are likely to pollute waters of the State.

H. Monitoring by Permittee Required

The permittee shall supervise and check, on a regular schedule, all aspects of the oil operations involved, and shall identify and correct any deficiency in operational procedure and any actual or potential defect or weakness in the operating system so as to prevent occurrences of oil spills.

I. Records Retention Required

All records and information resulting from the monitoring activities required by this permit shall be retained for a minimum of three (3) years. This retention time may be extended during the course of litigation or when so requested by the Department.

J. Right of Entry

The permittee shall permit authorized representatives of the Department, upon presentation of appropriate credentials, entry into the permittee's facilities to conduct inspections necessary to monitor compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The permittee shall provide such assistance as may be necessary to effectively and safely conduct such inspections.

K. Permit Modification, Suspension, or Revocation

1. Request by Permittee

- a. Any substantial change either in the size or scope of the operation or in the information and data previously supplied to the Department in the "Oil Operations Permit Application" shall require a permit modification.
- b. A permit may be modified by the Department upon written request of the permittee.

2. Action by the Department

- a. This permit may be suspended or revoked upon a final, unreviewable determination that the permittee lacks, or is in violation of, any federal, state or local approval necessary to conduct the activity authorized by this permit.
- b. A permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked by the Department in the event of a violation of the terms or conditions of the permit, State Laws, or Regulation.
- c. In issuing this permit, the Department has relied upon certain information or data provided by the permittee in the permit application. If such information should be false or inaccurate, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked.
- d. Failure to report substantial changes as described in K.1.a. above may constitute a basis for suspension or revocation of the permit.

L. Transfer of Ownership or Control of Facilities

In the event of any change in control or ownership of the facilities for which this permit has been issued:

1. The permittee shall notify, in writing, the succeeding owner or his assigned representative of the existence of this permit and of any outstanding violations of the permit. A copy of this notification shall be forwarded to the Department at least 30 days prior to said change in control or ownership.
2. The succeeding owner or his assigned representative shall notify the Department in writing, that the succeeding owner accepts the terms and conditions of the permit. Notification shall be made to the Department within 30 days after said change in ownership occurs.

M. Civil and Criminal Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude initiation of any legal action by the Department nor relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance with Title 4 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, or any local, federal, or other State laws or regulations.

N. Property Rights

The issuance of 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 any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of State or local laws or regulations.

O. Miscellaneous Provisions

1. All permits and files of the Department relating to such permits shall be available for public inspection.
2. The State of Maryland is not precluded by the issuance of this permit from imposing other changes relating to the operations of the facility.

P. Severability

If any provisions of this permit shall be held invalid for any reason, the remaining provisions shall remain in full force and effect, and such invalid provisions shall be considered severed and deleted from this permit.



Q. Permit Expiration

This permit shall expire at midnight on the expiration date of the permit. In order to receive authorization to continue operation of these oil operations facilities beyond the above date of expiration, the permittee shall submit such information, and/or forms as are required by the Department no later than 60 days prior to the above date of expiration.



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Christopher Ralston, Program Manager  
Oil Control Program

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Recycling Facility / Site Permit No. 23SWPF016

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## RECYCLING FACILITY/SITE PERMIT

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND  
DEPARTMENT OF PERMITS, APPROVALS AND INSPECIONS  
111 WEST CHESAPEAKE AVE, ROOM 114  
TOWSON, MD 21204  
**410-887-3616**

PERMIT NO. 23SWPF016

EXPIRES DECEMBER 31, 2023

IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 13-4-301 OF THE BALTIMORE COUNTY CODE, AS AMENDED, PERMISSION IS HEREBY GRANTED TO THE PERMIT HOLDER TO OPERATE A SOLID WASTE PROCESSING FACILITY/SITE IN BALTIMORE COUNTY, AT THE LOCATION DESIGNATED BELOW, AND AUTHORIZES THE ACCEPTANCE AND PROCESSING OF SOLID WASTE.

### MAILING NAME & ADDRESS

DPWT - BUREAU OF SOLID WASTE MGMT.  
111 W. CHESAPEAKE AVE, ROOM 225  
TOWSON, MD 21204

### FACILITY NAME & LOCATION (If Different)

EASTERN SANITARY LANDFILL  
6259 DAYS COVE ROAD  
WHITE MARSH, MD 21162

JUNE 8, 2023

DATE ISSUED

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. P. R.", written over a horizontal line.

DIRECTOR, PERMITS, APPROVAL AND INSPECTIONS

PERMIT MUST BE POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE AT THE PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

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# Wastewater Discharge Permit

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BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS  
TOWSON, MARYLAND 21204

**WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT**

LICENSING YEAR: AUGUST 1, 2023 THROUGH JULY 31, 2024

EFFECTIVE DATE: AUGUST 1, 2023

FACILITY NO. 115553

Category INF

EASTERN LANDFILL / SOLID WASTE MGMT.

6259 DAYS COVE RD

WHITE MARSH MD 21162

PERMISSION IS HEREBY GRANTED FOR  
THE DISCHARGE OF INDUSTRIAL  
WASTEWATER IN COMPLIANCE WITH  
THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY CODE, ARTICLE 20  
TITLE 5, SECTIONS 20-5-101 TO 20-5-132 ET SEQ,  
INTO THE BALTIMORE COUNTY SEWER LINES.

115553

7/31/2023

EASTERN LANDFILL / SOLID WASTE MGMT.

111 W. CHESAPEAKE AVE. RM 225 MS 1209

TOWSON MD 21204

**PLEASE POST WHERE VISIBLE**

AGENCY COPY

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Scrap Tire Hauler License No. 2019-RTH-04009

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# MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT



Larry Hogan  
Governor

Land and Materials Administration • Resource Management Program  
1800 Washington Boulevard • Suite 610 • Baltimore, Maryland 21230-1719  
410-537-3314 • 800-633-6101 x3314 • [www.mde.maryland.gov](http://www.mde.maryland.gov)



Ben Grumbles  
Secretary

## Scrap Tire Hauler License Number: 2019-RTH-04009

**ISSUE DATE:** October 8, 2019

**EXPIRATION DATE:** October 7, 2024

**IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:** 19H04009

**Issued to:** Auston Contracting, Inc.

**At:** 1202 Pauls Lane, Joppa, Harford County, Maryland 21085

**Authorizing:** The transportation of scrap tires in the State of Maryland to or from scrap tire facilities licensed or approved by the Maryland Department of the Environment, and as specified in your application of July 19, 2019.

*This license is issued pursuant to the provisions of Title 9 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, and regulations promulgated thereunder, and are subject to the attached terms and conditions, and compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.*

*C. John Sullivan III*

C. John Sullivan, III, Program Manager  
Resource Management Program

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# General Permit for Construction Activity

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MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT  
WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION  
RECEIPT CARD FOR THE GENERAL PERMIT  
FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

SITE NAME: Eastern Sanitary Landfill (REVISED)

DISTURBANCE (in acres): 182.6

NOI NUMBER: 98BA0005

DATE OF ISSUANCE: June 20, 2006

Authorized By:

Karen L. Kotofski-Smith, WMA

**PLEASE POST AT CONSTRUCTION SITE**

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Secondary Scrap Tire Collection Facility License  
No. 2018-RSC-09148

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# MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT



Larry Hogan  
Governor

Land and Materials Administration • Resource Management Program  
1800 Washington Boulevard • Suite 610 • Baltimore, Maryland 21230-1719  
410-537-3314 • 800-633-6101 x3314 • [www.mde.maryland.gov](http://www.mde.maryland.gov)

## Secondary Scrap Tire Collection Facility License

Number: 2018-RSC-09148



Ben Grumblies  
Secretary

**ISSUE DATE:** October 26, 2018

**EXPIRATION DATE:** October 25, 2023

**Issued to:** Baltimore County DPW, Bureau of Solid Waste Management  
(d/b/a Eastern Sanitary Landfill)

**Authorizing:** The accumulation of **no more than one-thousand five-hundred (1,500)** scrap tires at any one time, and as specified in your application of August 23, 2018.

**At:** 6257 Days Cove Road, White Marsh, Baltimore County, Maryland 21162

*This license is issued pursuant to the provisions of Title 9 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, and regulations promulgated thereunder, and are subject to the attached terms and conditions, and compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.*

*L. John Sullivan III*

C. John Sullivan, III, Program Manager  
Resource Management Program

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Certificate for Weighing and Measuring Devices

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**MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Weights and Measures Section

Control No. 99033698

50 Harry S. Truman Parkway Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Phone: (410) 841-5790 Washington Metro Area: (301) 261-8106

**CERTIFICATE FOR WEIGHING AND MEASURING DEVICE(S) REGISTRATION**

This registration verifies that the below names company or individual has registered their weighing and measuring device(s) with the Maryland Department of Agriculture as required by the, Agriculture Article § 11-204.2, Annotated Code of Maryland. This certificate of registration shall be conspicuously displayed at each place of business where the weighing and measuring device is located.

EASTERN SANITARY LANDFILL  
111 WEST CHESAPEAKE AVENUE  
ROOM 225  
TOWSON, MD 21204

<u>DEV. TYPE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
4	2

ACCOUNT #: 6000077

**Expires May 31, 2024**

Kevin Atticks

Secretary of Agriculture

**DEVICE TYPE****DESCRIPTION**

1	SCALES: 0-100 LBS
2	SCALES: 100-2,000 LBS
3	SCALES: >2,000 LBS
4	VEHICLE SCALES
5	BELT CONVEYOR SCALES
6	RAILROAD TRACK SCALES
7	RETAIL MOTOR FUEL DISP. <20 GPM
8	RETAIL MOTOR FUEL DISP. >=20 GPM
9	BLK PETROL. FUEL DISP. 10-150 GPM
10	BLK PETROL. FUEL DISP. >150 GPM
11	LIQUIFIED PETROL. GAS <=3/4"
12	LIQUIFIED PETROL. GAS >3/4"
13	GRAIN MOISTURE METER
14	POINT OF SALE (POS)

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## Appendix C

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Sheet 1 – Existing Conditions and Utilities Plan

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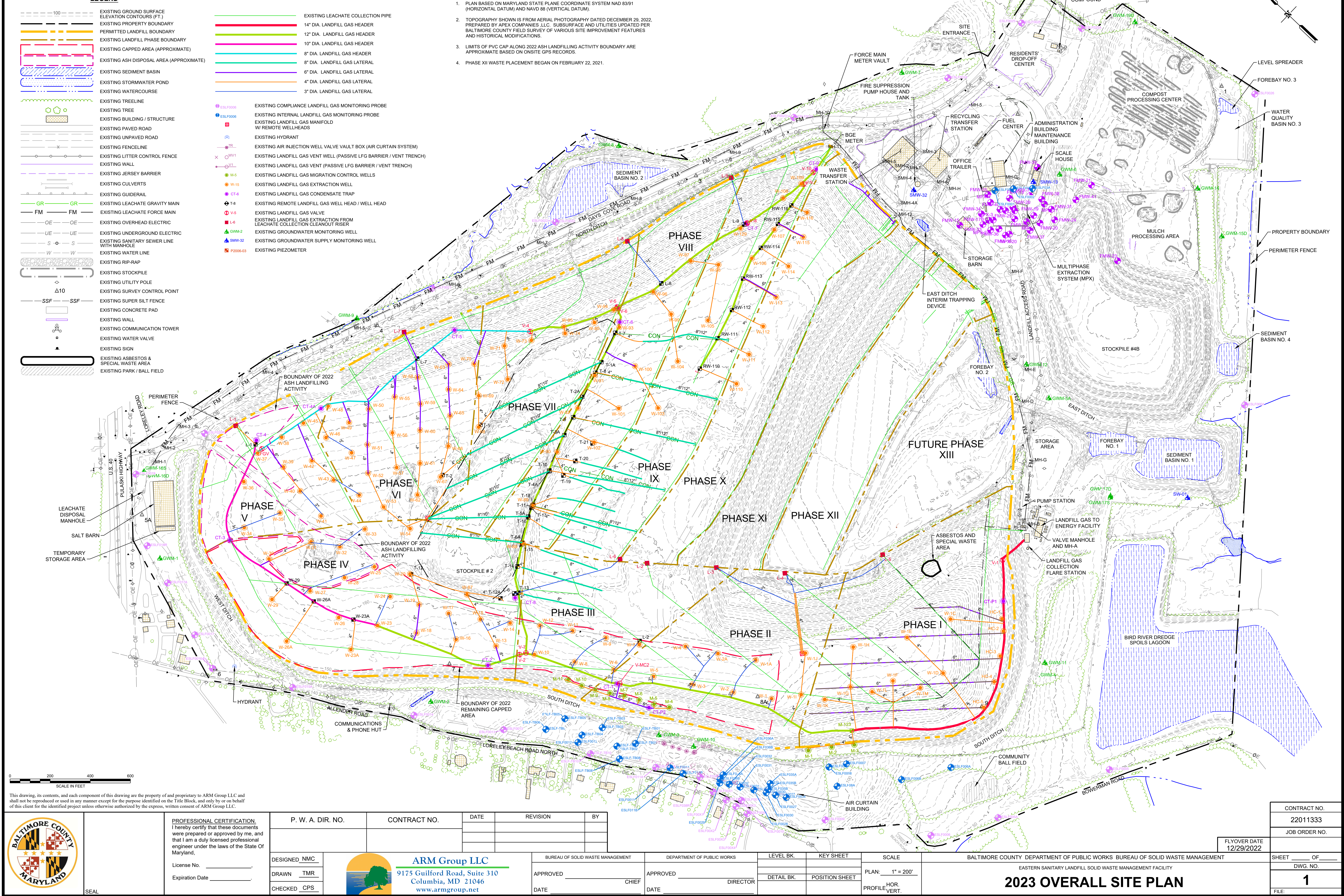


**LEGEND**

	EXISTING GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION CONTOURS (FT.)		EXISTING LEACHATE COLLECTION PIPE
	EXISTING PROPERTY BOUNDARY		14" DIA. LANDFILL GAS HEADER
	PERMITTED LANDFILL BOUNDARY		12" DIA. LANDFILL GAS HEADER
	EXISTING LANDFILL PHASE BOUNDARY		10" DIA. LANDFILL GAS HEADER
	EXISTING CAPPED AREA (APPROXIMATE)		8" DIA. LANDFILL GAS HEADER
	EXISTING ASH DISPOSAL AREA (APPROXIMATE)		8" DIA. LANDFILL GAS LATERAL
	EXISTING SEDIMENT BASIN		6" DIA. LANDFILL GAS LATERAL
	EXISTING STORMWATER POND		4" DIA. LANDFILL GAS LATERAL
	EXISTING WATERCOURSE		3" DIA. LANDFILL GAS LATERAL
	EXISTING TREELINE		EXISTING COMPLIANCE LANDFILL GAS MONITORING PROBE
	EXISTING TREE		EXISTING INTERNAL LANDFILL GAS MONITORING PROBE
	EXISTING BUILDING / STRUCTURE		EXISTING LANDFILL GAS MANIFOLD W/ REMOTE WELLHEADS
	EXISTING PAVED ROAD		EXISTING HYDRANT
	EXISTING UNPAVED ROAD		EXISTING AIR INJECTION WELL VALVE VAULT BOX (AIR CURTAIN SYSTEM)
	EXISTING FENCELINE		EXISTING LANDFILL GAS VENT WELL (PASSIVE LFG BARRIER / VENT TRENCH)
	EXISTING LITTER CONTROL FENCE		EXISTING LANDFILL GAS VENT (PASSIVE LFG BARRIER / VENT TRENCH)
	EXISTING WALL		EXISTING LANDFILL GAS MIGRATION CONTROL WELLS
	EXISTING JERSEY BARRIER		EXISTING LANDFILL GAS EXTRACTION WELL
	EXISTING CULVERTS		EXISTING LANDFILL GAS CONDENSATE TRAP
	EXISTING GUIDEWALL		EXISTING REMOTE LANDFILL GAS WELL HEAD / WELL HEAD
	EXISTING LEACHATE GRAVITY MAIN		EXISTING LANDFILL GAS VALVE
	EXISTING LEACHATE FORCE MAIN		EXISTING LANDFILL GAS EXTRACTION FROM LEACHATE COLLECTION CLEANOUT RISER
	EXISTING OVERHEAD ELECTRIC		EXISTING GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL
	EXISTING UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC		EXISTING GROUNDWATER SUPPLY MONITORING WELL
	EXISTING SANITARY SEWER LINE WITH MANHOLE		EXISTING PIEZOMETER
	EXISTING WATER LINE		
	EXISTING RIP-RAP		
	EXISTING STOCKPILE		
	EXISTING UTILITY POLE		
	EXISTING SURVEY CONTROL POINT		
	EXISTING SUPER SILT FENCE		
	EXISTING CONCRETE PAD		
	EXISTING WALL		
	EXISTING COMMUNICATION TOWER		
	EXISTING WATER VALVE		
	EXISTING SIGN		
	EXISTING ARBESTOS & SPECIAL WASTE AREA		
	EXISTING PARK / BALL FIELD		

**SURVEY NOTES:**

- PLAN BASED ON MARYLAND STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM NAD 83/91 (HORIZONTAL DATUM) AND NAVD 88 (VERTICAL DATUM)
- TOPOGRAPHY SHOWN IS FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY DATED DECEMBER 29, 2022. PREPARED BY APEX COMPANIES, LLC. SUBSURFACE AND UTILITIES UPDATED PER BALTIMORE COUNTY FIELD SURVEY OF VARIOUS SITE IMPROVEMENT FEATURES AND HISTORICAL MODIFICATIONS.
- LIMITS OF PVC CAP ALONG 2022 ASH LANDFILLING ACTIVITY BOUNDARY ARE APPROXIMATE BASED ON ONSITE GPS RECORDS.
- PHASE XII WASTE PLACEMENT BEGAN ON FEBRUARY 22, 2021.



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**PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**  
 I hereby certify that these documents were prepared or approved by me, and that I am a duly licensed professional engineer under the laws of the State of Maryland.  
 License No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_

P. W. A. DIR. NO.	CONTRACT NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY
DESIGNED_NMC				
DRAWN_TMR				
CHECKED_CPS				

**ARM Group LLC**  
 9175 Guilford Road, Suite 310  
 Columbia, MD 21046  
[www.armgroup.net](http://www.armgroup.net)

BUREAU OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	LEVEL BK.	KEY SHEET	SCALE
APPROVED _____ CHIEF	APPROVED _____ DIRECTOR	DETAIL BK.	POSITION SHEET	PLAN: 1" = 200'
DATE _____	DATE _____			PROFILE: HOR. VERT.

BALTIMORE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS BUREAU OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT  
 EASTERN SANITARY LANDFILL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY  
**2023 OVERALL SITE PLAN**

CONTRACT NO.	22011333
JOB ORDER NO.	
FLYOVER DATE	12/29/2022
SHEET	1 OF 1
DWG. NO.	1
FILE:	