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STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Permit No: **CTR050000**

The Superior Plating Company

2 Lacey Place
Southport, Connecticut 06890
(203) 255-1501

MARCH 2026
File No. 05.0043459.03

PREPARED BY:

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Version	Date	Prepared by
2026-01	03/30/2026	GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.
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SECTION 1: CERTIICATION STATEMENTS

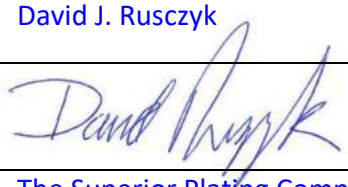
1.1. CERTIFICATION BY THE PERMITTEE THAT THE SWPPP MEETS PERMIT CRITERIA

"I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement made in this document or its attachments may be punishable as a criminal offence, in accordance with Section 22a-6, under Section 53a-157b of the Connecticut General Statutes, and in accordance with any other applicable statute."			
Certifier Name:	Hangyan Luo	Certifier Title:	President
Certifier Signature:	Hangyan Luo	Date:	3/30/2026
Site/Facility Name and Address:	The Superior Plating Company 2 Lacey Place Southport, Connecticut 06890	General Permit No.:	GSI000850

1.2. CERTIFICATION BY A QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL THAT THE SWPPP MEETS PERMIT CRITERIA

I certify that I have thoroughly and completely reviewed the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan prepared for the Site or facility known as The Superior Plating Company I further certify, based on such review and Site visit by myself or my agent, and on my professional judgment, that the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan meets the criteria set forth in the IGP for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity.

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

Certifier Name:	David J. Rusczyk	Certifier Title:	GZA Associate Principal, CT PE #23197
Certifier Signature:		Date:	March 27, 2026
Site/Facility Name and Address:	The Superior Plating Company 2 Lacey Place Southport, Connecticut 06890	General Permit No.:	GSI000850

1.3. CERTIFICATION OF NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

I certify that, in my professional judgment, the stormwater discharge from the Site or facility known as The Superior Plating Company consists only of stormwater, or of stormwater combined with wastewater authorized by an effective permit issued under section 22a-430 or section 22a-430b of the Connecticut General Statutes, including the provisions of the IGP for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity, or of stormwater combined with any of the following discharges, provided they do not contribute to a violation of water quality standards.

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

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

Certifier Name:	David J. Rusczyk	Certifier Title:	GZA Associate Principal, CT PE #23197
Certifier Signature:		Date:	March 27, 2026
Site/Facility Name and Address:	The Superior Plating Company 2 Lacey Place Southport, Connecticut 06890	General Permit No.:	GSI000850

SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan addresses the operations at The Superior Plating Company (Superior Plating) facility located at 2 Lacey Place in Southport, Connecticut (the "Facility"/"Site"). The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (the "SWPPP"/"Plan") has been developed in accordance with the State of Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities ("Industrial General Permit"/General Permit"), effective October 1, 2025[1]. This Plan describes the Facility and its operations and identifies potential sources of stormwater pollution at the Facility. Good engineering practices and industry standards have been considered in developing control measures to minimize the potential for discharge of pollutants from the Facility and procedures for the effective implementation of the Industrial General Permit requirements.

As required by subsection 4.3.2.9 of the General Permit, this Plan has been reviewed by an authorized representative of Superior Plating and by a Qualified Professional representing GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. (GZA). Additionally, these representatives are responsible for review of the General Permit, all registration information, applicable plans and specifications, and any CT DEEP approvals regarding this SWPPP plan. Certification statements are provided in Section 1. Any significant changes to the Site or to this Plan will require recertification.

This Plan supersedes the Facility's previous SWPPP and is available onsite for review by Facility personnel and representatives of the CT DEEP or Town of Southport municipal stormwater management agency. In accordance with subsection 4.3.1.3 of the General Permit, this Plan will be updated throughout the term of the Facility's permit coverage "with information including, but not limited to, revisions and improvements to the stormwater management program, corrective actions following spills, benchmark exceedances or effluent limit violations, as well as new information and experiences with major storm events as they occur." Whenever a corrective action results in a change to any of the documented controls or procedures, this Plan must be modified "within fourteen (14) calendar days of completing the corrective action work".

The CT DEEP issued the original General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities on October 1, 1992. Superior Plating submitted a registration application under the General Permit, effective October 1, 2011; coverage was issued under Permit Number GSI000850. A record of registration and coverage is included in **Attachment A** of this Plan. The General Permit was reissued without modification between 2015 and 2021 and the General Permit issued on October 1, 2021, expired on September 30, 2025. A copy of the new General Permit, effective October 1, 2025 through October 1, 2030 is included as **Attachment Q**.

As an existing permittee with industrial activity authorized for discharge under the previous general permit (issued on October 1st, 2021), Superior Plating plans to submit a registration under the new Industrial General Permit (IGP) no later than April 1, 2026 (within 180 days after CT DEEP's Issue Date of 10/1/2025).

In addition, as required by subsection 4.2.16.2 of the new General Permit, Superior Plating will also "post a sign of permit coverage at a safe, publicly accessible location in close proximity to the industrial Site that, at a minimum, meets the requirements in subsection 4.2.16.3 no later than April 1, 2026".

[1] 2025-Industrial-Sormwater-General-Permit.pdf

SECTION 3: RECORD RETENTION

As required by subsection 4.8.3 of the General Permit, Superior Plating will retain copies of the following records "for a period of at least five (5) years from the date that coverage under this permit expires or is terminated'.

- permit registration documents submitted to CT DEEP, along with any correspondence exchanged between the permittee and CT DEEP specific to coverage under this permit;
- a copy of the Authorization Letter received from CT DEEP assigning a permit number;
- the SWPPP, and subsequent modifications;
- all reports and certifications required by the permit;
- monitoring records and data;
- documentation of inspections, maintenance, monitoring, and corrective actions;
- notifications of all other instances of noncompliance not included in the Annual Report;
- a written record of employee training, including the training agenda, the date(s), name(s) and employee responsibilities;
- additional information promptly submitted to CT DEEP should Superior Plating discover that facts or information submitted in the registration or in any report was not complete or accurate; and
- any advance notice given to CT DEEP, as required, of any planned changes to the Facility or activities which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements or cause a significant increase in the quantity of pollutants discharged.

SECTION 4: FACILITY/SITE DESCRIPTION AND CONTACT INFORMATION

A description of the Facility, on-site industrial activities, and contact information is provided in the following sections.

4.1 CONTACT INFORMATION FOR RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

Facility Operator(s):
Name: The Superior Plating Company
Address: 2 Lacey Place
City, State, Zip Code: Southport, Connecticut 06890
Telephone Number: (203) 255-1501
Email address: yan@superiorplating.biz

Facility Owners(s)
Name: Same as Operator
Address:
City, State, Zip Code:
Telephone Number
Email address: Click or tap here to enter text.

Site Contact if different than operator:
Name: Rich Durazzo
Address: 2 Lacey Place
City, State, Zip Code: Southport, Connecticut 06890
Telephone Number: (203) 255-1501
Email address: richd@superiorplating.biz

SWPPP Contact(s):
SWPPP Contact Name (Primary): Rich Durazzo
Telephone Number: (203) 255-1501
Email address: richd@superiorplating.biz
SWPPP Contact Name (Backup): William Bodie
Telephone Number: (203) 255-1501
Email address: billb@superiorplating.biz

4.2 FACILITY/SITE DESCRIPTION

The property located at 2 Lacey Place in Southport, Connecticut, comprises approximately 2.358 acres. A Site Location Map is provided as **Figure 1 in Attachment B**. The layout of the Site is depicted on **Figures 2 in Attachment C**; the approximate latitude/longitude for each stormwater discharge point is provided.

Plating and Surface Finishing processes take place within the main building (approximately 31,388 square feet). Wastewater treatment operations and storage of waste materials is located in a separate adjacent building (approximately 4,329 square foot).

The Site is located on a bedrock promonitory in an industrial section of town. The Mill River abuts the Site on the east.

Sampling and analysis of groundwater at the Site, as well as surface water and sediment in the adjacent Mill River, is conducted to monitor the effectiveness of a groundwater extraction and treatment system which is in operation to address contaminants of concern, primarily trivalent and hexavalent chromium and nickel.

SIC and NAICS Code classifications for the industrial activities at the Facility are specified under Sector AA in Appendix A of the General Permit.

Primary regulated industrial sector and its description: Sector AA-Fabricated Metal Products
Primary four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code and its description: 3471 - Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing, and Coloring)
Primary six-digit North American Industry Classification System NAICS code and its description: 332813 - Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing, and Coloring
Co-located / Secondary Industrial Activity(s) SIC code(s), NAICS code(s), Sector(s) and Subsector(s): None

4.3 STORMWATER COLLECTION AND CONVEYANCE

The information regarding the stormwater collection, drainage, and conveyance was provided in the previous SWPPP included as **Attachment P.** GZA observed that the majority of the Site that is subject to industrial activity is impervious to rainwater infiltration. The stormwater collection and conveyance system consists of above ground swales and underground piping systems to drain surface flow from building roofs, parking lots, and yard areas; two (2) catch basins located on the north side of the main building and roof drains along the impervious portions of the Site.

The Facility is located within the Southwet Eastern Regional Drainage Basin, in the Mill River Subregion (SBAS_7108)[2] and local drainage basin7108-00-3-R4 . Mill River is located to the east of the Facility. The Site is not located in proximity to an aquifer protection area[3].

Stormwater flow from the Site is discharged through two (2) outfalls to the Mill River, which flows into Long Island Sound at Southport Harbor. The Facility is located within the Coastal Boundary of Connecticut. Stormwater runoff from the Facility was evaluated under the Groundwater Remediation Project for consistency with the applicable goals and policies set forth in the Connecticut Coastal Management Act Section 22a-92. A Natural Diversity Database (NDDB) Determination (#202105248), issued on May 13, 2021, stated that negative impacst to state-listed species were not anticipated.

The Natural Diversity Database (NDDB) Map for Southport, updated December 2025[4,] indicates that the Site is located within an area mapped with listed species or natural communities. Facility activities are consistent with the applicable goals and policies in Section 22a-92 of the Connecticut General Statutes (CGS) and are not expected to cause adverse impacts to coastal resources.

No adverse impacts to coastal resources are anticipated from facility activities.A copy of the Coastal Consistency Review and NDDB information is included in **Attachments M** and **N** respectively.

Depth to groundwater ranges from approximately 7 feet below grade near Lacey Place to approximately 21 feet below grade in the northeastern corner of the property. Based on these conditions, groundwater flow is controlled by the interface between the overburden and the fractured and weathered schist and groundwater is inferred to flow in a northeast direction across the Site towards the Mill River.

4.4 SURFACE DRAINAGE AND RUNOFF

The following information regarding Site drainage and runoff was provided in the previous version of the Facility's SWPPP, included as **Attachment Q**. Review by Superior Plating and GZA observations did not result in any change to the Site description.

Surface flow in Drainage Area 001 is collected in catch basins and discharged through a 12" clay pipe to the Mill River at Outfall 001 which is located on tortheast corner of the property,. Surface flow in Drainage Area 002 discharges to the Mill River through a 24" concrete swale at Outfall 002 locate in the east central area of the property. Industrial activities and controm measures associated with each drainage area are presented in Section 8 of this Plan.

Paved areas drain via sheet flow to a grass and gravel area at the southeast corner of the property.

To minimize the potential impact of stormwater drainage from the roof of the main building, the discharge is directed to a fiberglass sump; the discharge is piped to the Facility's permitted Wastewater Ttreatment System as shown on Figures 2 and 3.

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[2] Source: GIS Open Data Local Drainage Basin Set, 7/3/2023, CTDEEP

[3] Source: GIS Open Data Aquifer Protection Areas Set, 3/25/2025, CTDEEP

[4] Source: Natural Diversity Data Base Areas Map, December 2025, CT DEEP

4.5 WATER QUALITY CLASSIFICATION

The surface water body that receives stormwater from the Site isthe Mill River; this receiving waterbody (CT7108-00_01) has been identified as an impaired water(impaired for recreational use) due to the presence of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) [5]. Additional monitoring requirements for impaired waters are discussed in Section 6.4.1.

In March 1982, the Town of Fairfield observed suspected chromium contaminated groundwater from the Site seeping into the Mill River. In response, Superior installed a recovery trench along the bank of the river to mitigate the migration of contaminated groundwater from the Site, made numerous improvements to the Facility infrastructure and manufacturing processes, and installed a CT DEEP approved extraction well based containment system to further mitigate the migration of contaminated groundwater from the Site to the Mill River. The containment system has operated continuously since installation except for a brief period due to a fire in the building housing the pumping and treatment system, brief temporary maintenance related shutdowns, and due to a loss of electrical power as a result of Tropical Storm Isias. Based on the containment system operational data and the in-stream sampling data collected to date, the containment system appears to be effective at preventing migration of groundwater from the Site to the river.

4.6 CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER PLANS AND PERMITS

The EPA and CT DEEP National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit programs regulate point sources that discharge pollutants to waters of the state. The Facility is subject to the Metal Finishing Effluent Guidelines and point source discharges are regulated under Permit No. CTP000097.

In addition, the Facility is registered as a large quantity generator (LQG) of hazardous waste (RCRA ID# CTD001166826).

Superior Plating maintains the following plans in accordance with applicable regulations.

- Emergency Contingency Plan

Relevant sections of these documents may be referenced in this Plan and are maintained readily accessible on-site.

4.7 NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE EVALUATION

The General Permit authorizes the following non-stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities, which may occur at the Facility, provided they do not contribute to a violation of water quality standards:

- discharges from emergency/unplanned fire-fighting activities
- landscape irrigation or lawn watering
- uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers/chillers, and other compressors, and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids
- uncontaminated ground water or spring water

[5] : 2024 Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report, Final 2022 Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report, Appendix B-1

- uncontaminated ground water from foundation or footing drains
- water sprayed for dust control, in accordance with the conditions of the general permit

Section 4.3.2.4 of the General Permit requires that an evaluation for the presence of any unauthorized non-stormwater discharges be documented. For any unauthorized discharges identified, immediate action must be taken to permit or eliminate those discharges.

Review of stormwater discharges from the Site by Superior Plating and GZA observations during a site evaluation on March 4, 2026, did not identify the presence of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges. The non-stormwater discharge evaluation is summarized below and a certification statement is included in Section 1.3 of this Plan.

Date of Evaluation: 3/4/2026
Description of Evaluation Criteria Used: Dry weather assessment for evidence of non-stormwater discharges in storm drainage system.
List of Discharge Points or Onsite Drainage Points Directly Observed During the Evaluation: Catch basins and Outfalls 001 and 002
List of Actions Taken to Address any Unauthorized Non-Stormwater Discharges: N/A
Other Relevant Documentation Click or tap here to enter text.

SECTION 5: POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

A Pollution Prevention Team (the "PPT") has been established to ensure that this Plan is fully executed and company objectives are met. Team members are responsible for implementing, executing, and maintaining all elements of the SWPPP to ensure that the processes and procedures developed to meet the conditions of the General Permit are effective in minimizing the potential for discharge of pollutants from the Site.

Team members provide oversight of materials management and site activities, assess the effectiveness of control measures, and initiate corrective action when required; responsibilities are outlined in **Attachment D.**

At least one team member is available on site at the Facility or on call during each operational shift.

SECTION 6: WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM

The Monitoring Program established for stormwater discharges from the Site is detailed in the following sections.

Analytical test results for Outfall 002 are provided in the final Stormwater Monitoring Report which was submitted to CT DEEP under the previous permit term (reference **Attachment E)**. All monitoring results for the final sampling event performed on August 15, 2023 were below the benchmark thresholds.

Samples collected at a quarterly frequency for the five-year period prior to the issuance of this Plan revision were assessed by Superior Plating for the following water quality characteristics: Color, Odor, Clarity, Floating Solids, Settled Solids, Foam, Oil Sheen, or Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution. No indication of pollutants in the stormwater discharge was identified. Assessment forms completed each quarter during calendar years 2020 – 2025 are available on-site.

6.1 DISCHARGE POINTS

Information regarding surface drainage areas, stormwater conveyance system, discharge points, and designated monitoring points associated with industrial activities observed by GZA in March 2026 is included in Section 4.4 of this Plan. Discharge Points (Outfalls) DSN-001 and DSN-002 are shown on **Figure 2**.

DISCHARGE SERIAL NUMBER (DSN)	**001** (Northeast corner of the property)	**002** (East Central area of the Property)
DRAINAGE AREA	24,000 ft^2	14,000 ft^2
LAND USE DESCRIPTION[6] RUNOFF COEFFICIENT ESTIMATE	Light Industrial 0.50 – 0.80	Light Industrial 0.50 – 0.80
SURFACE TYPE[7] RUNOFF COEFFICIENT ESTIMATE	Unimproved Areas 0.10 – 0.30	Unimproved Areas 0.10 – 0.30

[6] Source: ConnDOT Drainage Manual, Table 6.4 Recommended Coefficient Of Runoff Values For Various Selected Land Uses, December 2003 with revisions through November 2017

SURFACE TYPE[7] RUNOFF COEFFICIENT ESTIMATE	Asphalt/Drives and Walks/Roofs 0.70 – 0.95	Asphalt/Drives and Walks/Roofs 0.70 – 0.95

6.1.1 Changes or Additions to Discharge Points

As required by the General Permit, Superior Plating will notify CT DEEP of any changes to the number or location of discharge points at the Site, and this Plan will be updated for re-certification.

6.2 SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The General Permit requires that all samples be collected from discharges resulting from a storm event that occurs at least 72 hours (three days) after any previous storm event generating a stormwater discharge. To ensure that samples are representative of the industrial activities at Superior Plating, all samples are collected at Outfalls 001 and Outfall 002.

Typically, all discharge samples at the Site are taken during the same storm event. If it snows at least once during the period from January 1 to March 31, or from October 1 to December 31, at least one quarterly assessment sampling event will be scheduled to capture snowmelt discharge, if feasible. Any sample containing snow or ice melt must be identified on the sampling record.

Individual grab samples, collected from each designated stormwater sampling point for all required monitoring, should begin during the first thirty (30) minutes of flow at each sampling location and completed as quickly as possible. The Facility's monitoring program requires that, if it is not possible to collect the sample within the first thirty (30) minutes of a qualifying storm event, the sample should be collected as soon as possible and the documented reason for the delay will be retained as required in Section 3 of this Plan.

6.2.1 Exceptions to Assessments

When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of stormwater discharge samples for visual assessments during any quarter, Superior Plating will schedule the collection of a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event. The reason for not performing visual assessments during the quarter will be documented on the form provided in **Attachment H.**

6.2.2 Inability to Collect Samples

Conditions which may result in the inability to collect samples, provided as examples in the General Permit, include the following:

[7] Source: ConnDOT Drainage Manual, Table 6.5 Coefficients for Composite Runoff Analysis, December 2003 with revisions through November 2017

- the absence of a 72-hour (3-day) period of dry weather
- the absence of a rain event that produces a stormwater discharge
- the timing of a rain event prevents laboratory analysis within the maximum allowed sample hold time
- the absence of a discharge from a detention or retention basin
- adverse weather conditions preventing access to a stormwater discharge location such as: extended frozen conditions, local flooding, high winds, or electrical storms

6.3 SAMPLE COLLECTION RECORDS

For each measurement or sample taken under the Facility's monitoring program, records of the following information is maintained:

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

For each stormwater discharge sample collected, the following information should also be recorded[8]:

- the sample/discharge point identifier
- the duration between the storm event you sampled and the end of the previous storm event that resulted in a discharge of stormwater from your site (i.e., a "measurable storm event").
- the date and duration of the storm event sampled.
- rainfall measurement or estimate (in inches).
- estimate of the total volume of the discharge sampled from the discharge point.
- sample type

Sample collection records will be retained electronically with laboratory test reports as required in Section 3 of this Plan.

6.4 BENCHMARK MONITORING

Benchmark monitoring is the method used to evaluate the overall effectiveness of the Facility's stormwater control measures in meeting the benchmark thresholds established in the General Permit. The first monitoring period under the

[8] Industrial Stormwater Monitoring and Sampling Guide, EPA 832-B-09-003, April 2021

new General Permit, effective October 1, 2025, begins on January 1, 2026. If the five-year permit is administratively continued, all monitoring requirements remain in effect at their original (i.e., year 1) frequency for existing permittees.

Benchmark monitoring requirements for Sector AA permittees, specified in Table A of the General Permit, are provided below. The monitoring, inspection, and reporting schedule provided in **Attachment J** includes the semiannual collection of samples from both discharge points described in Section 6.1 above for analysis of the parameters listed in the table. The IGP requires that semi-annual monitoring events be separated by at least 30 days.

The two (2) semiannual monitoring periods are:

- January 1 to June 30; and
- July 1 to December 31

The benchmark thresholds listed below are not effluent limitations and exceedance of a threshold is not a permit violation. **However, if an exceedance of a benchmark threshold triggers Corrective Actions, failure to take the required measures is a permit violation.**

BENCHMARK MONITORING TABLE

MONITORING TYPE	SCHEDULE / FREQUENCY	DURATION	PARAMETER[a.]	THRESHOLD
Benchmark Monitoring	Semiannually	Until Exemption Criteria are met[b]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO3-N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
			Total Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
Additional Monitoring	Not Applicable	No additional monitoring for Sector AA		
Effluent Limits	Not Applicable	No effluent limits for Sector AA		
Aquatic Toxicity	Year 1 of Permit Coverage[c]	One time during the 5-year permit term	LC50 for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC50 for Mysidopsis bahia	

Impaired Waters[d]	Annually	Permit Term	Fecal Coliform	Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges

[a] For metal parameters, analyses are for Total Recoverable Metal as defined in 40 CFR 136.
[b] The permit provides benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time. An exemption for sample pH cannot be earned until exemptions for all other parameters are met.
[c] Aquatic toxicity sampling and testing must be performed in the first year of the permit term, during a regularly scheduled semiannual sample.
[d] Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water.

6.4.1 Monitoring Discharges to Impaired Waters

The surface water body that receives stormwater from the Site is the Mill River; this receiving waterbody (CT7108-00_01) has been identified as an impaired water(impaired for recreational use) with an established TMDL due to the presence of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) [9].

Section 4.5 of the General Permit requires that an additional annual sample be collected and analyzed for fecal coliform for the term of the permit.

6.4.2 Method of Analysis

The General Permit specifies the laboratory methods which must be used for all testing performed. The monitoring program requires contracted service providers to perform benchmark monitoring according to methods prescribed in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136, or an approved alternative method.

Note that, for accuracy, analysis of pH (hydrogen ion) within 15 minutes of collection is included in 40 CFR Part 136 Table II: Required Containers, Preservation Techniques, and Holding Times.

A copy of each laboratory test report will be retained electronically with this Plan.

6.4.3 Data Reporting

The monitoring, inspection, and reporting schedule provided in **Attachment J** requires the submittal of Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) to CT DEEP within 30 days after the end of each monitoring period until exemptions for all monitoring parameters are met. For samples collected from January 1 to June 30, the DMR is due no later than July 30. The DMR for samples collected from July 1 to December 31 must be submitted no later than January 30th. A copy of each report, signed by a person described in Section 5.21 of the General Permit, will be retained with records of sampling and analysis with this Plan for a minimum period of five (5) years.

The General Permit takes into consideration both the method detection limits and laboratory reporting levels in determining the test result values to enter on a DMR. Specifically, under subsection 4.5.1.5, “if laboratory data for a given parameter is less than the method detection limit, the permittee may report half the value of the detection limit”. “If

[9] : 2024 Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report, Final 2022 Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report, Appendix B-1

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

If no discharge occurs during a monitoring period, Superior Plating will the enter the appropriate No Data Indicator ("NODI") code on the DMR. Once the Facility has qualified for a benchmark monitoring exemption, the appropriate No Data Indicator Code (NODI) will be reported. A list of NODI codes, included as Appendix L in the General Permit, is provided in **Attachment F** of this Plan.

Section 6.4.4 of this Plan provides information on when to discontinue monitoring and data reporting.

Should monitoring data or other information indicate an increased potential for pollutants to be conveyed in stormwater discharge, company policy requires that additional control measures be evaluated.

6.4.4 Benchmark Monitoring Exemptions

The General Permit provides for temporary benchmark monitoring exemptions for a maximum period of 2 years at a time; permittees are then required to resume routine monitoring as described in Section 6.4 of this Plan.

If the average of four (4) consecutive measurements for a parameter does not exceed the benchmark threshold, a permittee earns the temporary monitoring exemption provided in subsection 4.5.1.5 of the General Permit and can discontinue monitoring and reporting for that parameter. Monitoring and reporting for all other parameters must continue until the exemption criteria are met and an exemption for sample pH cannot be earned until exemptions for all other parameters are met.

The General Permit also provides for exemptions from benchmark monitoring, impaired waters monitoring, and corrective action "if an exceedance for a benchmark threshold is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in run-on entering from off-site. The Permittee must have evidence and analytical data to support such claim."

Appendix H of the General Permit provides a decision-making flowchart for determining when sampling is complete and Superior Plating can discontinue monitoring and reporting for a Sector AA parameter. A copy is provided in **Attachment F**.

CT DEEP must be notified of the following changes to monitoring frequency by email; refer to the monitoring, inspection, and reporting schedule provided in **Attachment J**:

- All benchmark monitoring requirements have been fulfilled for the permit term.
- All impaired waters monitoring requirements have been fulfilled for the permit term (not applicable to Superior Plating).
- Benchmark monitoring requirements no longer apply due to acceptance by CT DEEP of a facility's claim that run-on from a neighboring source is the cause of the exceedance.
- Benchmark and/or impaired waters monitoring requirements no longer apply because the facility is inactive and unstaffed.

If the five-year permit is administratively continued, under Section 4.5 of the General Permit, existing permittees cannot obtain benchmark exemptions during this period.

6.4.5 Exceedances of Benchmark Thresholds

Exceedance of a benchmark threshold indicates that additional action(s) may be necessary to protect water quality. Corrective actions after a benchmark exceedance occur only if the following are true:

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

6.4.6 Corrective Action Based on Benchmark Exceedances

Appendix H of the General Permit provides guidance for determining whether a corrective action is needed after a benchmark exceedance; a copy is included in **Attachment F**. **Note that failure to take corrective action measures is a permit violation**.

A summary of conditions triggering corrective actions is also included in Table 9 of the General Permit; for Sector AA permittees a corrective action is triggered when:

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

Company policy requires that a triggering condition requiring corrective action, listed in Table 9 of the IGP, will be documented and filed in the SWPPP **within 24 hours of discovery** as required by subsection 4.6.5 of the General Permit. Should adverse conditions cause a delay, the documentation will be filed as soon as possible and the reason noted.

A schedule for corrective actions is outlined in Section 4.6.1 of the General Permit and levels for Corrective Action Measures (CAMs) are outlined in Section 4.6.2. of the General Permit. Specific guidance for benchmark exceedances is noted in Section 4.6.3.1. Appendix G of the General Permit, included in **Attachment L**, summarizes this information.

Company policy requires the documentation of corrective action measures in accordance with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1 of the General Permit using the Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request form provided. This form may also be submitted to CT DEEP to request:

- an extension to timelines for implementing corrective action measures; or
- a waiver from further corrective action measures and/or monitoring.

Documentation of corrective action measures will be retained as required in Section 3 of this Plan.

6.4.6.1 Exception to Corrective Action

Permittees are not required to perform corrective action if an exceedance of a benchmark is "attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in run-on entering from off-site. Run-on entering from legacy activity or pollution" at the Site is not eligible for exemption. The conditions included in the General Permit which must be met are as follows:

- "The statistical average concentration of the benchmark monitoring results is less than or equal to the pollutant concentration in run-on entering from off-site."
- "This includes changes in pH due to rainfall. In such a case, the permittee may collect rainfall samples at representative locations and submit the data to the Commissioner for review."
- "The permittee documents and maintains with the SWPPP the supporting rationale for concluding that benchmark exceedances are in fact attributable solely to "run-on" entering from off-site, including any supporting rationale, and any data previously collected by them or others."
- "The permittee demonstrates that the diversion of off-site run-on containing these pollutant levels is infeasible through engineering analysis."
- "The permittee notifies the Commissioner of the findings, and the Commissioner issues a written affirmative determination of the permittee's documentation demonstrating that the benchmark exceedances are attributable solely off-site pollutant levels."

6.4.7 Corrective Action Schedule

Superior Plating follows the corrective action schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1 of the General Permit and Section 4 of the Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request form. If a CAM is triggered, the following timeframes apply:

- Immediate Actions (Within 1-2 Days): "All reasonable steps necessary to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational" will be taken immediately.
- Subsequent Actions (Within 14-60 Days): If additional actions are required, they "will be completed before the next storm event, if possible, and within fourteen (14) calendar days from the time of discovery of the corrective action condition. If it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within fourteen (14) calendar days", the reason for the delay and a schedule for completing the work will be documented.
- Extension (Greater than 60 Days): If the completion of corrective action will not be completed within the 60-day timeframe, the reason for the delay and a schedule for completing the work will be documented. Refer to the Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request form included in **Attachment L**.
    - "Where corrective actions result in changes to any of the controls or procedures documented in this SWPPP, an update is required "within fourteen (14) calendar days of completing corrective action work".
    - "If a Level 3 CAM is triggered and a structural control measure is needed, the operator may take up to one-hundred and twenty (120) days to install such measures. If installation exceeds one-hundred and twenty (120) days, the permittee must obtain an extension."
- Follow-Up Sampling (An additional 30 calendar days, or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within 30 calendar days after implementing a CAM): "For those corrective action triggering conditions that require

or recommend follow-up sampling, once sampling results are received, the permittees must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within 30 days."

- Reporting Requirements: "If the follow-up monitoring is within the same semi-annual period (or quarterly period, as applicable) as the initial value, only the maximum measurement taken during that semi-annual monitoring period must be reported as an attachment to the DMR as the value for a given benchmark parameter. If the follow-up monitoring sample is collected in the subsequent semiannual period (or quarterly period, as applicable), the permittee may use the follow-up measurement as the value for that semi-annual period. Only the value reported on the DMR can be used to calculate the four (4) event average for a benchmark threshold parameter. The permittee must also report results of follow-up sampling by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt."
- Continuation of Semi-Annual Monitoring: "The permittee must continue to monitor semiannually (or quarterly, if applicable) until the results of the discharge are in compliance with the benchmark threshold 4-event average, or until the Commissioner waives the requirement for additional monitoring."

6.5 TOXICITY TESTING

The Toxicity Testing requirement and frequency for Sector AA permittees, specified in Table A of the General Permit, is provided in Section 6.3 of this Plan. Samples are collected during a regularly scheduled semiannual benchmark sampling event during the first year of the permit term. Test results are reported on the semi-annual DMR submission. The General Permit does not provide an exemption for toxicity testing.

The General Permit specifies the laboratory methods which must be used for all testing performed. "Acute toxicity biomonitoring tests shall be conducted according to the procedures specified in Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, 5th edition (EPA 821-R-02-012). The following specific conditions apply:

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

If laboratory test results show that toxicity has occurred, Superior Plating will evaluate stormwater control measures. CT DEEP will inform the permittee whether any additional measures are necessary based on the results of aquatic toxicity testing.

6.6 VISUAL ASSESSMENTS OF WATER QUALITY

Observing stormwater discharge is the method used to identify the presence of potential pollutants. The first monitoring period under the new General Permit, effective October 1, 2025, begins on January 1, 2026, and continues for the entire term of the permit.

The monitoring, inspection, and reporting schedule provided in **Attachment J** includes the quarterly collection of samples from ~~each of the three (3~~both~~)~~ discharge points described in Section 6.1 above for assessment. The four (4) quarterly monitoring periods run from January 1 to March 31, April 1 to June 30, July 1 to September 30, and October 1 to December 31.

If the five-year permit is administratively continued, all monitoring requirements remain in effect.

6.6.1 Assessment Method

Each stormwater discharge sample collected following procedures included in Section 6.2 will be assessed "in a clean, colorless glass or plastic container" and examined in a well-lit area as soon as possible after collection as required under subsection 4.4.2.3 of the IGP. If it snows at least once over a period of four quarters, at least one assessment sampling event must capture snowmelt discharge, if feasible.

Each sample, collected following the sampling procedures in Section 6.2, will be assessed for the following water quality characteristics:

- Color
- Odor
- Clarity (diminished)
- Floating Solids
- Settled Solids
- Foam
- Oil Sheen
- Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution

A quarterly visual monitoring form is provided in **Attachment H.**

Should the visual assessment indicate the presence of pollutants in the stormwater discharge, Superior Plating will initiate the corrective action procedures in section 4.5.3.8 of the IGP, as outlined in Section 6.6.2 of this Plan.

6.6.2 Corrective Action for Visual Assessment

The conditions which trigger corrective actions are listed in Table 9 of the General Permit. For Sector AA permittees this includes visual observation of pollution in discharge water, indicated by color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, or foam. **Note that failure to take corrective action measures is a permit violation.**

Company policy requires that a triggering condition requiring corrective action, listed in Table 9 of the IGP, be documented and filed in the SWPPP **within 24 hours of discovery** as required by subsection 4.6.5 of the General Permit. Should adverse conditions cause a delay, the documentation will be filed as soon as possible and the reason noted. The corrective action schedule outlined in Section 6.4.7 of this Plan will be followed.

Follow-up monitoring is not required under subsection 4.6.3.8 of the General Permit, "but is recommended, especially in cases where a visual assessment shows evidence of pollution in discharge water. If follow-up monitoring is conducted, the timeframe must align with the schedule outlined in subsection 4.6.1.4. Permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing a CAM to collect the follow-up sample. If a follow-up sample is taken, the permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt."

Company policy requires the documentation of corrective action measures in accordance with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1 of the General Permit using the Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request form provided. This form may also be submitted to CT DEEP to request:

- an extension to timelines for implementing corrective action measures; or
- a waiver from further corrective action measures and/or monitoring.

6.7 ANNUAL REPORT

Submission of an Annual Report no later than April 15th after each calendar year is required under section 4.7.3 of the General Permit. The annual reporting requirement is included in the monitoring, inspection, and reporting schedule provided in **Attachment J**. Superior Plating will be required to provide the following information for the calendar year, at a minimum:

- Monitoring Data Summary
- Site Inspection Summary
- Routine and comprehensive facility inspections summary
- Visual Assessment documentation summary
- Corrective Action Summary and the status of any action(s) still outstanding at the time the report is submitted
- Description of any incidents of noncompliance in the past year or currently ongoing
    - if none, a statement that the permittee is in compliance with the permit
- Other additional information or documentation, if applicable

A copy of each report, signed and certified by a person described in Section 5.21 of the General Permit, will be retained with this Plan for a minimum period of five (5) years.

SECTION 7: POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES FROM INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

Company practices and procedures are intended to minimize the exposure of materials, containers, and equipment at the Site. Potential pollutant sources associated with industrial activities at the Site during the three-year period prior to this Plan update are summarized below. Control measures and best management practices for each activity that may be exposed to rainfall or snowmelt are included in Section 8 of this Plan.

7.1 POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY
Vehicle and Equipment Fueling, Maintenance, Cleaning, and Storage:

Vehicle or equipment fueling does not take place at the Site. Company policy prohibits the outdoor cleaning, maintenance (e.g., fluid changes, mechanical repairs), or storage of vehicles or equipment waiting for repair.

Paved areas dedicated to loading/unloading areas or employee and visitor parking are susceptible to minor fuel or oil leaks. Stormwater runoff from these areas may come into contact with these materials and carry pollutants into the catch basins in sheet runoff.

Solid De-Icing Material Storage:

Maintenance of paved areas and landscape care is provided by contracted service providers. De-icing materials, fertilizers, pesticides, or related products are not stored at the Facility in bulk quantities.

Any de-icing material used by Superior Plating to supplement snow and ice control is stored in closed containers to prevent unnecessary exposure to precipitation.

Industrial Materials Storage Areas:

Raw materials predominately include iron and various metal alloys. Electroplating, other metal finishing chemicals and additives, and aqueous cleaning products are stored throughout the interior process areas of the manufacturing building. A list of all hazardous chemical products is maintained in the company's Hazard Communication Program and addressed in the Emergency Contingency Plan provided as Attachment O.

Above-ground tanks which hold sodium hydroxide, metal finishing treatment chemicals, and wastewater are located indoors and depicted on **Figure 2**.

Superior Plating does not store any active portable tanks, drums, totes, or any other containers of chemicals outdoors. All chemical storage occurs inside the Facility buildings.

State and RCRA-regulated waste materials are stored in the designated Waste Storage Building shown on **Figure 2**. A dumpster for RCRA-regulated filter cake is stored inside the wastewater treatment plant

A hydraulic compactor and all other scrap metal is stored indoors.

An outdoor waste dumpster is used for storage of scrap iron only. Portable trailers, roll-offs or dumpsters may be utilized as needed for the storage of non-chemical products or materials.

Materials Loading/Unloading and Handling Activities:

The loading and unloading areas for raw materials and chemical products are shown on **Figure 2**. The building structure and Superior Plating handling procedures prevent exposure of materials to rainfall at the loading/unloading areas.

Finished products are stored and staged for shipment at the loading docks.

Materials for plating and parts to be plated arrive at a loading dock located in the northeast corner of the plant or through bay doors on the west side of the plant. There is a potential for releases at these loading docks. The bay door deliveries are inside the building minimizing the potential for releases of substances to the environment.

Waste is stored in the treatment building in the southern portion of the Site and there is the potential for releases near the bay door on the northern part of the east wall of this building. However, historically, the primary release pathway was from the plating operations within the main plant building.

Superior Plating procedures require that when moving material between buildings, trained operators ensure that containers are closed and secured to the material handling equipment prior to transfer. A preventive maintenance schedule is followed for powered material handling equipment.

Indoor Manufacturing Activities

Process tanks for electroplating, other metal finishing, and aqueous cleaning products are located throughout the manufacturing building. Specific consideration is given to the following materials in the Emergency Contingency Plan: cyanide compounds, chromium plating solutions, dry chromic acid, sodium hydrosulfite, metal hydroxide (F006) sludge, sodium hydroxide, nickel plating solutions, sodium hypophosphite. Nitric acid is stored in drums for use within the main building.

Superior Plating procedures include employee training to ensure routine inspection and maintenance of process equipment and the proper handling of chemical products.

Other Industrial Activity:

A variety of roof equipment, including ventilation units, heater exhaust vents, and vents/stacks from chemical processes, drying ovens, and scrubber units are located on the roof area and exterior walls of the building.

Chromium evaporators are depicted on the roof of the main building in **Figure 3**. Evaporators are set within a containment structure and stormwater is directed to a collection sump which is piped to the Facility's permitted wastewater treatment system.

A preventive maintenance program has been implemented to help ensure proper operation of equipment systems. Routine roof inspections performed during the three-year period prior to the issuance of this SWPPP have not indicated any signs of pollutant deposits or discharge to stormwater.

Company policy prohibits interior building floor drains without a connection approval and permit from CT DEEP or authorization by a local authority for discharge as domestic sewage to a sanitary sewer.

Any processes generating dust or particulates take place indoors; dust collectors are located indoors

PREDICTION OF SPILL EVENTS

The potential for accidental release of materials exists at all loading and unloading areas shown on Figure 2 and during the outdoor transfer of materials between the main building and the waste storage building or outdoor storage

containers. Potentail spill scenarios, and emergency response proecedures, are presented in the Facility's Emergency Contingency Plan provided in **Attachment O.**

7.2 UNAUTHORIZED RELEASE OR DISCHARGE

During the three-year period prior to the date of certification of this SWPPP, there have been two (2) spills of five (5) gallons or more of petroleum products, or of toxic or hazardous substances which could affect stormwater.

The General Permit defines toxic and hazardous substances as those listed in Connecticut Regulations 22a-430-4 (Appendix B Tables II, III, and V and Appendix D) and 40 CFR 116.4. The locations of the two spills are depicted on **Figure 2**; a summary of each spill is provided below

Date	1/8/2026
Location	Reference Figure 2
Type of Material	Nickel sulfamate plating solution
Quantity	100 gallons (approx.)
Source	Nickel sulfamate plating tank
Reason	Equipment failure
Response Procedures	Spill cleanup and mitigation

Date	5/25/2026
Location	Reference Figure 2
Type of Material	25% Nitric Acid solution

Quantity	150 gallons (approx.)
Source	25% Nitric Acid Tank
Reason	Tank support stand failure
Response Procedures	Spill cleanup and mitigation

This section of the Plan will be updated throughout the term of the Facility's permit coverage should an unauthorized release or discharge occur. At a minimum, information will include:

- the date;
- the location;
- the type and quantity of material;
- the source and reason for the release or discharge; and
- response procedures

7.3 CORRECTIVE ACTION FOR UNAUTHORIZED RELEASE OR DISCHARGE

The conditions which trigger corrective actions, listed in Table 9 of the General Permit, include the unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., "spill, leak, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this or another NPDES permit"). **Note that failure to take corrective action measures is a permit violation**.

Company policy requires that a triggering condition requiring corrective action, listed in Table 9 of the IGP, be documented and filed in the SWPPP **within 24 hours of discovery** as required by subsection 4.6.5 of the General Permit. Additional information which must be documented for any spill or leak, includes: the date/time clean-up was completed, staff involved in the event, all notifications made by Superior Plating, and measures taken to prevent the recurrence.

Should adverse conditions cause a delay, the documentation will be filed as soon as possible and the reason noted. The corrective action schedule outlined in Section 6.4.7 of this Plan will be followed.

"Follow-up monitoring is not required, but is recommended, especially in cases where an unauthorized discharge of non-stormwater reaches waters of the state." Under subsection 4.6.3.3 of the General Permit, in the event of any spill, leak, release, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by a permit, the event must be reported verbally to CT DEEP as soon as there is knowledge of the event. Reference the SPCC Plan and the Emergency Contingency Plan for additional reporting information.

For any unauthorized release or discharge to waters of the state, subsection 4.6.3.3 of the General Permit requires that a report be submitted to CT DEEP as soon as there is knowledge of the event, following the Notification of Noncompliance link provided in the General Permit.

Company policy requires the documentation of corrective action measures in accordance with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1 of the General Permit and use of the Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request form provided. This form may also be submitted to CT DEEP to request:

- an extension to timelines for implementing corrective action measures; or
- a waiver from further corrective action measures and/or monitoring.

SECTION 8: STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES AND RELEVANT PROCEDURES

Current industrial activities which may be exposed to rainfall or snowmelt are summarized below. Control measures and best management practices for each activity are presented in the following sections.

Should the Pollution Prevention Team determine that a control measure is not achieving the intended effect, the control measure will be modified as required under Section 8.2.

This Plan will be revised, as appropriate, to address changes in exposed materials, industrial activities, or control measures.

OUTFALL / DISCHARGE POINT	EXPOSED MATERIALS IN DRAINAGE AREA	INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES	CONTROL MEASURES
001	Refer to Figure 2 and Section 7.1	Loading/unloading and storage of raw materials, finished products, and waste materials. Transfer of materials between buildings and outdoor storage containers. Vents/stacks from chemical processes.	Materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with stormwater runoff; as detailed in the Emergency Contingency Plan. Good housekeeping; and employee training.
002	Refer to Figure 2 and Section 7.1	Loading/unloading and storage of raw materials, finished products, and waste materials. Transfer of materials between buildings and outdoor storage containers.	Materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with stormwater runoff; as detailed in the Emergency Contingency Plan. Good housekeeping; and employee training.

8.1 SITE INSPECTIONS

The scope and schedule for routine and comprehensive site inspections are provided in Section 9 of this Plan.

8.2 GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

Good housekeeping practices which have been established to minimize contact of industrial materials with stormwater runoff and snowmelt include the following:

- Material storage areas are properly managed and routinely observed by Facility personnel.
- Containers are covered/closed between addition of materials to prevent unnecessary exposure to precipitation and ground surfaces are maintained free of debris.
- Containers are maintained in clean and sound condition; any drain plugs are secured to prevent discharge of any residual liquids.
- Any de-icing material used by Superior Plating to supplement snow and ice control is stored in closed containers to prevent unnecessary exposure to precipitation.
- The sweeping frequency for the paved areas is determined based on routine inspection observations.
- Immediate action is taken as needed to address poor housekeeping practices which are observed.

8.3 MATERIAL HANDLING

- The building structure at the loading and unloading docks and company handling procedures prevent exposure of materials to rainfall.
- The temporary outdoor storage of materials prevents direct contact with the ground. Production schedules determine the storage time.
- Designated outdoor storage areas are located away from vehicle traffic routes to prevent accidental contact.
- Trained operators ensure that containers are closed and secured to the material handling equipment prior to transfer.
- Materials and containers are stored in a manner which prevents damage due to improper weight distribution. Manufacturer's instructions are followed for the stacking of any materials or containers.
- Routine off-site shipment schedules for waste materials are followed to maintain available storage space.
- ASTs containing sodium hydroxide, wastewater and associated treatment chemicals are located indoors to minimize exposure to stormwater. Chemical loading/unloading and handling procedures are included in the Emergency Contingency Plan.

8.4 SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROCEDURES

Control measures for various potential spill/release scenarios are presented in the Facility's Emergency Contingency Plan provided in **Attachment O**.

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, of the General Permit, as a Sector AA permittee, company policies and procedures ensure that the following additional control measures are implemented:

- Metal Fabricating Areas: Conditions in these areas are "maintained clean, dry, orderly. Dry clean-up techniques are used where practicable."
- Storage Areas for Raw Metal: Areas are kept free of "conditions that could cause, or impede appropriate and timely response to, spills or leakage of materials through implementation of control measures". Areas are readily accessible stored materials are properly labeled.
- Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas: The potential for stormwater contamination from storage areas for metal working fluids will be minimized.
- Cleaners and Rinse Water: The permittee must spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners are controlled and cleaned up, sand buildup and disbursement from sandblasting operations will be controlled, and exposure of recyclable wastes is prevented. The General Permit requires that environmentally benign cleaners be used when possible.
- Lubricating Oil and Hydraulic Fluid Operations: The potential for stormwater contamination from lubricating oil and hydraulic fluid operations will be minimized. Monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control leaks and overflows will be used where feasible. Perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or equivalent measures will be used where feasible.
- Chemical Storage Areas: Stormwater contamination and accidental spillage in chemical storage areas will be minimized. A program to inspect containers will remain in place and proper disposal methods will be followed.
- Impermeable secondary containment is used in chemical storage areas for both stationary and mobile liquid storage stations.
- Spills and Leaks: In the spill prevention and response procedures, attention will be given to "the following materials (at a minimum): chromium, toluene, pickle liquor, sulfuric acid, zinc and other water priority chemicals, and hazardous chemicals and wastes".

8.5 SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROLS

During the site evaluation on March 4, 2026, GZA observed that the Facility access roads and parking areas which were paved and curbed to minimize erosion, required maintenance. Areas subject to industrial activity are impervious for the most part, reducing the total area where erosion and the release of sediment to stormwater discharge can occur. To prevent significant soil erosion, the unpaved open areas are either maintained with grass, are landscaped, or have natural vegetation.

GZA did not observe areas of sediment or erosion at the time of this site visit.

8.6 PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

To minimize the likelihood of leaks, spills, or other releases which may impact stormwater, Superior Plating has implemented a preventive maintenance program for the site's stormwater conveyance system and other Facility equipment and operational systems that could discharge pollutant(s) to stormwater in the event of a malfunction or failure.

Process-related exhaust systems are included in the preventive maintenance program to help ensure proper operation of equipment systems.

8.6.1 Stormwater Conveyance System

Maintenance of the stormwater conveyance system at the site includes cleanout of the catch basins, sediment chambers, and stormwater drain lines. Maintenance frequency is determined based on routine inspection observations and findings.

As required under subsection 4.2.10 of the IGP, catch basin cleanout is triggered "when the depth of debris reaches half of the sump depth" and to keep "the debris surface at least six inches below the lowest outlet pipe." In addition, paved areas are swept in the spring following use of sand for deicing during winter months

In addition, the preventive maintenance program includes maintenance of all structural control measures at the Site including grading, berms, curbing, and paved areas.

8.6.2 Industrial Equipment and Systems

Preventive maintenance to reduce the potential for contamination of stormwater involves the regular inspection and testing of plant equipment and operational systems, including oil-filled equipment. The purpose of these inspections is to identify conditions that could cause failures which result in discharges of materials and chemicals.

The preventive maintenance program includes periodic inspections of and/or testing of containers or equipment that can result in a discharge to the environment, such as:

- any container or equipment which is located outdoors
- drums, tanks, totes, and other storage containers that may be moved/handled outdoors
- powered material handling equipment that is used outdoors
- drums, tanks, totes, and other storage containers that may be handled in close proximity to a man door or an overhead door
- production equipment reservoirs and other containers which could migrate toward a man door or an overhead door in the event of a release

Appropriate and timely adjustment, repair or replacement of containers or equipment as needed will ensure proper working order.

Preventive maintenance program documentation is maintained on-site by the Pollution Prevention Team and is available for review upon request. Documentation will include dates of regular maintenance, date that repair/replacement is discovered, date that the control measures returned to full function after repairs, and justification for extended maintenance/repair schedules.

8.7 EMPLOYEE TRAINING

Annual training is conducted to provide employees with an understanding of the purpose and objectives of this Plan. Training is managed by the Pollution Prevention Team and required attendance is determined based on review of employee roles and responsibilities. Company policy requires that all employees whose activities may affect stormwater quality and those who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this Plan complete the annual training. New employees receive training within ninety (90) days of employment and work under the direct supervision of a trained employee prior to completion.

Training topics include:

- SWPPP purpose and objectives
- Pollution Prevention Team roles and responsibilities
- Potential pollutant sources and activities
- Schedules and procedures for stormwater control measures
- Schedules and procedures for assessments, inspections, and corrective actions
- Monitoring program requirements and management
- Resilience considerations
- Prohibited (unauthorized) discharges and activities
- Corrective action requirement and procedure

Training may be provided by a qualified Superior Plating employee or a contracted service provider. Training materials and a sign-in sheet are maintained electronically by the Pollution Prevention Team and are included in **Attachment K**. A written record will be maintained in the SWPPP, as required in Section 3 of this Plan.

The General Permit requires that personnel understand the requirements presented in this Plan and their specific responsibilities with respect to those requirements. In addition to the training outlined above, on-the-job training helps ensure that employees understand and properly execute established procedures.

8.8 CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES

The conditions which trigger corrective actions, listed in Table 9 of the General Permit, also include:

- Control Measure Not Stringent Enough to Meet Water Quality Standards (Reference IGP subsection 4.6.3.5)
- Control Measure Never Designed, Installed, Implemented, or Maintained (Reference IGP subsection 4.6.3.6)

- Change in Design, Operation, or Maintenance at a Facility which significantly changes the nature of, or increases the quantity of, pollutants discharged. (Reference IGP subsection 4.6.3.7)

Company policy requires that a triggering condition requiring corrective action, listed in Table 9 of the IGP, be documented and filed in the SWPPP **within 24 hours of discovery** as required by subsection 4.6.5 of the General Permit.

Should adverse conditions cause a delay, the documentation will be filed as soon as possible and the reason noted. The corrective action schedule outlined in Section 6.4.7 of this Plan will be followed. As noted in Table 9, **failure to take corrective action measures is a permit violation.**

Company policy requires the documentation of corrective action measures in accordance with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1 of the General Permit using the Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request form provided. This form may also be submitted to CT DEEP to request:

- an extension to timelines for implementing corrective action measures; or
- a waiver from further corrective action measures and/or monitoring.

SECTION 9: SITE INSPECTIONS

Routine monthly inspections and semi-annual comprehensive site compliance evaluations may be performed by qualified Superior Plating staff or a contracted service provider. The results of the visual and analytical water quality monitoring included in Section 6 of this Plan during the past year will be reviewed when planning for these inspections and areas of concern will be evaluated.

The following areas and activities will be observed during monthly and semi-annual inspections:

- Each discharge point/outfall
- Potential pollutant sources from industrial activities (see Section 7)
- Control measures and relevant procedures (see Section 8)
- Any location where an unauthorized release has occurred during the 3-year period prior to the inspection
- The presence of non-stormwater discharges which are not authorized under Section 4.7
- Other(s) identified during the review of inspections performed over the past year
- Other(s) identified during the review of corrective action documentation

9.1 INSPECTION DOCUMENTATION

Site inspection report forms will include the following information, at a minimum:

- inspection date and time
- printed name(s), signed name(s), title(s), and signature(s) of the inspector(s), noting members of the pollution prevention team

- weather conditions
- a description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection
- as required under subsection 4.4.4.2 of the General Permit, observations relating to the following:
    - good housekeeping measures
    - the condition of existing control measures
    - signs of soil erosion at the facility
    - any potential pollutant sources at the site not identified in the SWPPP
    - any discharges from the site not identified in the SWPPP
    - any evidence of pollutants entering the drainage system
    - lack of control measure(s) needed to comply with the permit requirements
    - "the physical condition of and around all outfalls, including: any flow dissipation devices, and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or the receiving water"
- any actions required based on observations made during the inspection such as:
    - additional control measure(s) which should be evaluated to help ensure compliance,
    - any maintenance, repair, or replacement needs
- any immediate actions taken on the day of the inspection
- the status of any outstanding corrective actions noted on prior inspection reports

In addition to the information above, comprehensive site inspections will include the following activities, as required under subsection 4.4.3.3 of the General Permit:

- "Determine whether structural stormwater management measures, erosion control measures, control measures and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the SWPPP are implemented and maintained in accordance with best engineering practices, manufacturer's specifications, and the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual."
- "Inspect the integrity and functionality of stormwater treatment systems (e.g., oil-water separators)."
- "Inspect infiltration practices used in the treatment of stormwater to ensure that they are not causing pollution to ground water.
- Resilience measures: "Inspect the implementation and integrity of structural improvements, enhanced/resilient pollution prevention measures, and other mitigation measures that are intended to minimize impacts from stormwater discharges from major storm events such as hurricanes, storm surge, extreme/heavy precipitation."
- Review monitoring results to determine if new control measures are required to be implemented in accordance with corrective actions procedures presented in this Plan.
- Review documentation to confirm that the requirements included in Section 3 of this Plan are met.

9.2 ROUTINE VISUAL INSPECTION

One routine visual inspection is documented each month on the report form provided in **Attachment G**. The inspection procedure is detailed on the form.

During normal operating hours, areas of the Facility covered by the permit will be inspected, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater.
- Areas identified in the SWPPP and those that are potential pollutant sources.
- Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past three years.
- Stormwater discharge points.

At least once each calendar year, a routine inspection will be conducted when stormwater discharge is occurring at the Site. If a discharge location is not accessible, the General Permit requires that a nearby downstream location be inspected.

The form will be modified, as needed, based on inspection observations and updates to this SWPPP. Records will be retained as required in Section 3 of this Plan.

9.3 COMPREHENSIVE SITE COMPLIANCE EVALUATION

Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluations (CSCEs) conducted semi-annually, during normal operating hours and during a rainfall event if possible, are documented on the report form provided in **Attachment I**.

Each requirement addressed in this Plan, and all areas at the Facility covered, are included in the evaluation. The scope of the CSCE includes elements such as: Stormwater Management Systems, Drainage Areas, Impervious Areas, Structural and Non-structural Control Measures, Buildings (and other permanent structures/covers).

In addition, as required under subsection 4.4.3.3 of the IGP, the CSCE includes the following activities:

- "Make a visual inspection of material handling areas, and material storage areas, and other potential sources of pollution identified in the SWPPP for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the stormwater drainage system".
- "Determine whether structural stormwater management measures, erosion control measures, control measures and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the SWPPP are implemented and maintained in accordance with best engineering practices, manufacturer's specifications, and the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual".
- "Inspect the integrity and functionality of stormwater treatment systems (e.g., oil-water separators)".
- "Inspect infiltration practices used in the treatment of stormwater to ensure that they are not causing pollution to ground water".
- "Inspect the implementation and integrity of structural improvements, enhanced/resilient pollution prevention measures, and other mitigation measures that are intended to minimize impacts from stormwater discharges from major storm events such as hurricanes, storm surge, extreme/heavy precipitation".
- "Review required documentation in the SWPPP semi-annually to confirm compliance with Section 4.3".
- " Review monitoring results to determine if new control measures are required to be implemented in accordance with the corrective actions schedule in Section 4.6" of the IGP.

The form will be modified, as needed, based on inspection observations and updates to this SWPPP. Records will be retained as required in Section 3 of this Plan.

9.4 CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR INSPECTIONS

A corrective action is triggered when any inspection or observation reveals color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, or foam in the stormwater discharge, pursuant to subsection 4.6.3.8 of the General Permit.

A corrective action procedure is included in Section 6.6.2 of this Plan.

9.5 CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR INSPECTIONS

Section 8.27.6 of the General Permit requires that in addition to the general inspection requirements, the permittees in Sector AA must also include the following areas in all inspections, at a minimum:

- raw metal storage areas
- finished product storage areas
- material and chemical storage areas
- spent solvents and chemical storage areas
- recycling areas
- loading and unloading areas
- equipment storage areas
- paint areas
- drainage from roof and vehicle fueling and maintenance areas.

Potential pollutants of concern in the General Permit are listed as chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel, and related materials.

SECTION 10: RESILIENCE MEASURES

The Site is located on a topographic high (knoll) to the west of the Mill River. Site topography slopes downward from a high elevation of 27 feet (NAVD) in the northwestern portion of the Site to the northeast, east, and southeast. A steep bank is located along the eastern portion of the Site. The bank slopes from approximate elevation 24 feet (NAVD) to elevation 5 feet (NAVD.

Superior Plating believes that the stormwater control measures implemented at the Facility have been effectively minimizing the potential impacts from stormwater discharges resulting from severe weather events. Should conditions change, additional resilience measures will be considered, as required under subsection 4.3.2.8 of the General Permit.

SECTION 11: FUTURE CONSTRUCTION

The Facility currently does not have plans for construction at the Site; however, subsection 4.3.2.11 of the General Permit will be referenced in planning any future construction activities to ensure that applicable requirements will be met.

Specifically, all construction activities must comply with the 2024 Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control during construction and the 2024 Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual for the design and implementation of post-construction stormwater management measures.

Additionally, all activities that will disturb greater than one acre must be conducted in accordance with the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities. For new building construction, alternatives to copper or galvanized roofing or building materials will be considered for use where these materials will be exposed to stormwater.

Should future construction activities result in changes to the number or location of discharge points at the Site, Superior Plating will notify CT DEEP, as required, and update the SWPPP for re-certification.

SECTION 12: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Documentation outlined in Section 3 of this Plan, which is required to be kept with the SWPPP, is included in the following Attachments.

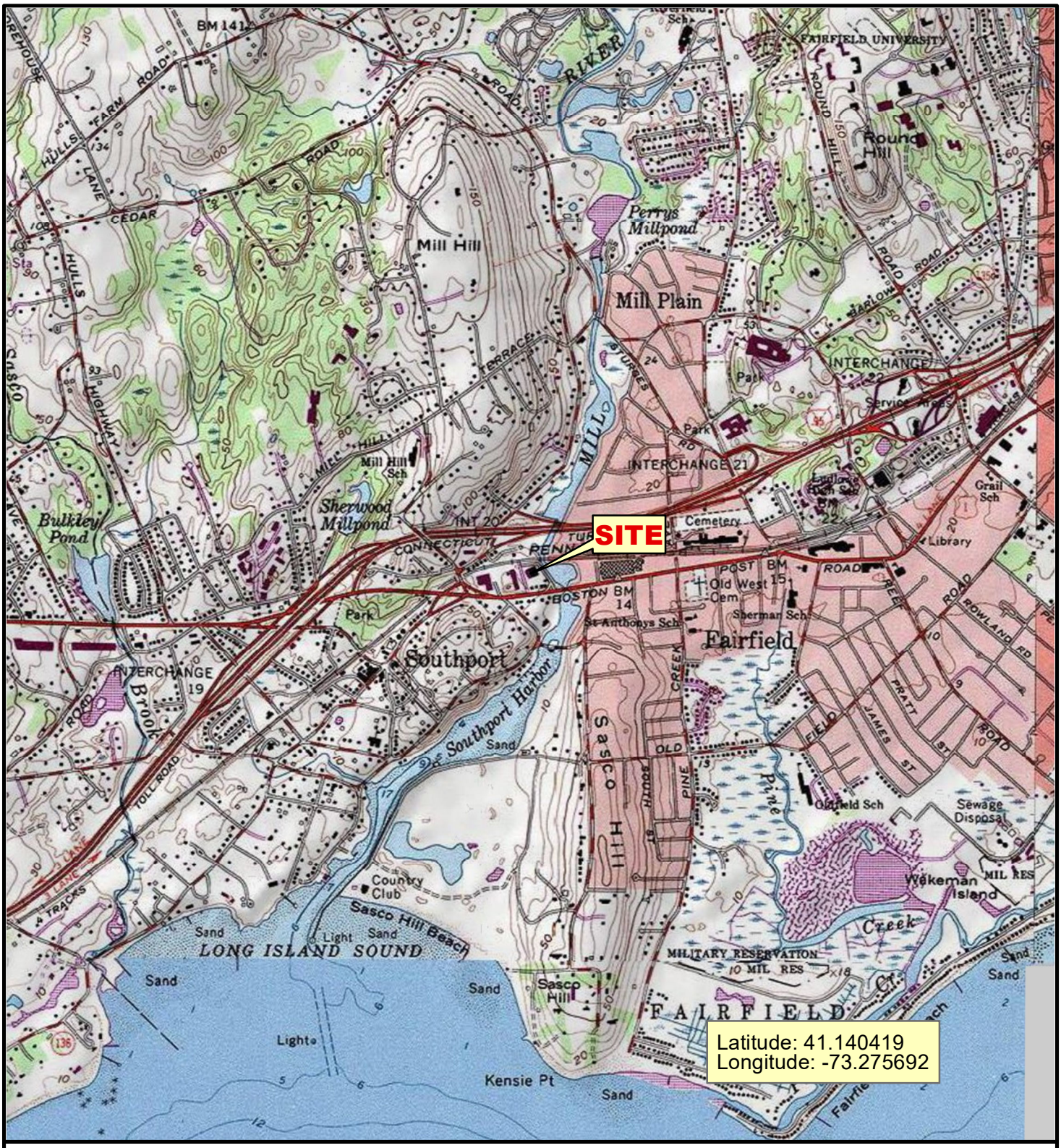
ATTACHMENT A – GENERAL PERMIT NOTICES OF INTENT AND COVERAGE

CT DEEP Industrial Stormwater Registration Status

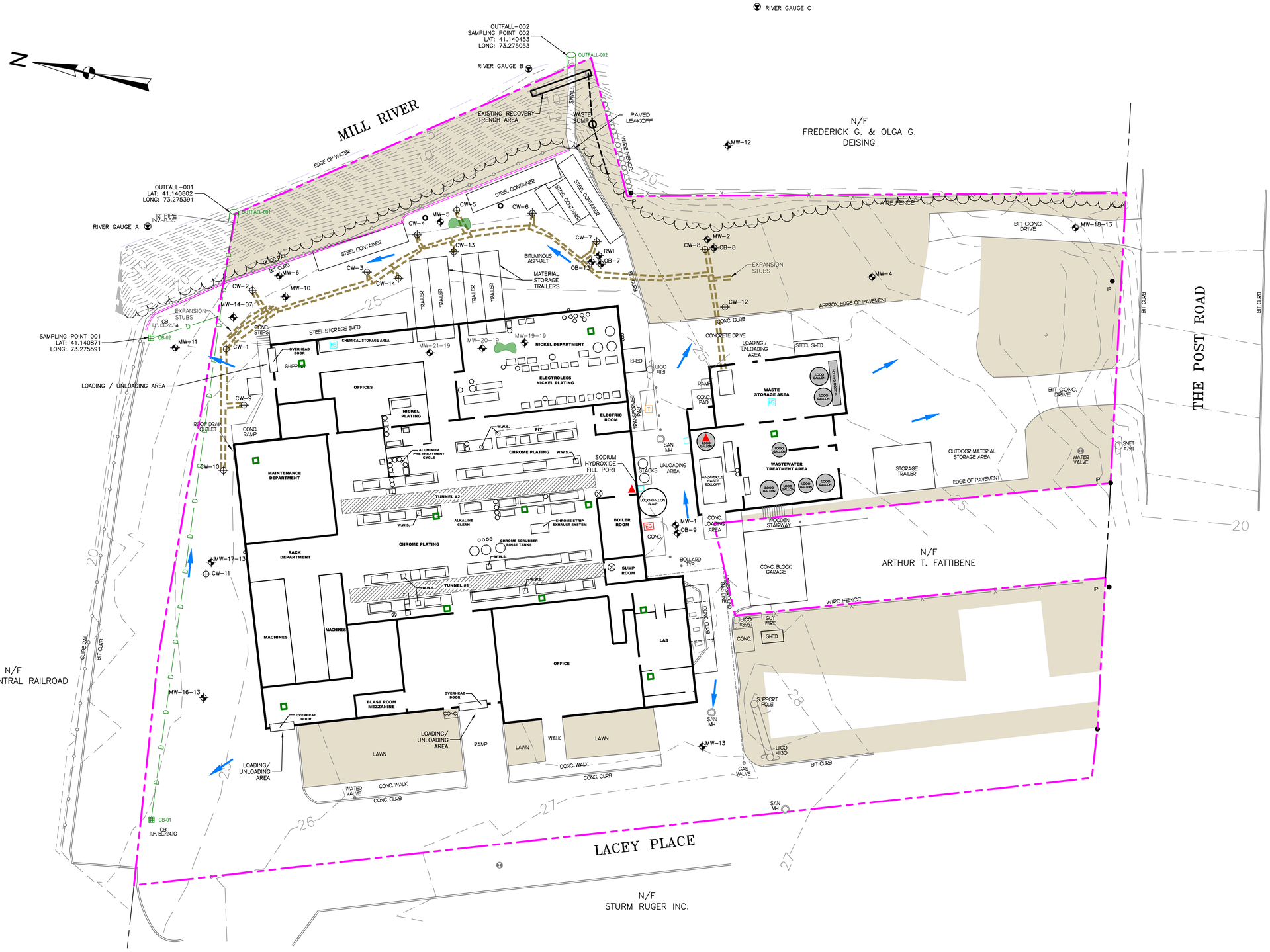
Report Includes all Registrations received by 10/12/2025

Site Town	Site Name & Street Address	Client Name	Application #	Received Date	Status	Status Date	Pollution Prevention Plan	Request or Comment Period End Date	Permit Number	Permit Expiration Date
SOUTHINGTON	Name: Southington Metal Fabricating Company Address: 95 Corporate Dr	SOUTHINGTON METAL FABRICATING COMPANY,	201705759	07/28/2017	Issued	10/26/2017	Review & Comment Period Closed		GSI002804	9/30/2025
SOUTHINGTON	Name: SOUTHINGTON SAND & GRAVEL PLANT Address: DEPALO DRIVE	TILCON CONNECTICUT INC.,	201104935	06/01/2011	Issued	10/01/2011	Review & Comment Period Closed		GSI000581	9/30/2025
SOUTHINGTON	Name: UYEMURA INTERNATIONAL CORP, UTC TECHNICAL CTR Address: 240 TOWN LINE RD	UYEMURA INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION,	201103942	05/25/2011	Issued	10/01/2011	Review & Comment Period Closed		GSI001173	9/30/2025
SOUTHPORT	Name: JELLIFF CORPORATION Address: 354 PEQUOT AVE	JELLIFF CORPORATION	201107141	10/31/2011	Issued	10/31/2011	Review & Comment Period Closed		GSI000849	9/30/2025
SOUTHPORT	Name: SUPERIOR PLATING COMPANY Address: 2 Lacey Place	SUPERIOR PLATING COMPANY,	201104981	06/01/2011	Issued	10/01/2011	Review & Comment Period Closed		GSI000850	9/30/2025
SPRAGUE	Name: SPRAGUE PUBLIC WORKS GARAGE Address: BROOKSIDE AVENUE	SPRAGUE, TOWN OF	201303184	06/19/2013	Issued	09/16/2013	Review & Comment Period Closed		GSI001514	9/30/2025

ATTACHMENT B –SITE LOCATION FIGURE


SITE
Latitude: 41.140419
Longitude: -73.275692
Southport
Fairfield
Mill Plain
Mill Hill
Perrys Millpond
Sherwood Millpond
Bulkley Pond
Round Hill
Sasco Hill
Sasco Hill Beach
LONG ISLAND SOUND
Southport Harbor
Pine Creek
Wakeman Island
Kensie Pt
Country Club
Sewage Disposal
MILITARY RESERVATION
FAIRFIELD
INTERCHANGE 19
INTERCHANGE 21
FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY
Old West Cem
Cemetery
Library
Park
Sand
Light
Sand
Sand
Sand

ATTACHMENT C – SITE LAYOUT FIGURE



LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- BELOW GRADE GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION LINES (SUPPLY AND RETURN)
- EXISTING MONITORING WELL GROUNDWATER ELEVATION (FEET)
- CONTAINMENT WELL
- ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK (SODIUM HYDROXIDE)
- ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK
- TRANSFORMER
- EMERGENCY GENERATOR (NATURAL GAS)
- CHEMICAL FILL PORT
- HAZARDOUS MATERIALS STORAGE
- APPROXIMATE SPILL LOCATION
- CATCH BASIN
- OUTFALL
- STORM DRAIN LINE
- ROOF DRAIN
- EDGE OF PAVEMENT / CURB
- EDGE OF WATER
- BUILDING
- PERVIOUS AREA
- APPROXIMATE TREE LINE
- FENCE
- RAIL ROAD
- MANHOLE SUMP ACCESS TO TUNNEL
- W.W.S. WASTEWATER SUMP
- RIVER GAUAGE
- DIRECTION OF SLOW
- SPILL KIT

Notes:

1. Base map: plan titled "TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY" (416-A-2-CLIENT.dwg) prepared by Dymar and dated October 1, 2003. See drawing for additional notes and map references.
2. The purpose of this drawing is to locate, describe, and represent the positions of various stormwater pollution prevention features in relation to the subject site. this drawing is not considered a land survey.
3. Feature symbols are for graphical purposes only and do not imply size, dimensions, orientation, alignment, or any other measurements. all feature locations are approximate.
4. Total site acreage (approximate): 2.358 acres.
5. Total impervious acreage (approximate): 1.758 acres.

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SUPERIOR PLATING COMPANY, INC.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
SITE LAYOUT

PREPARED BY: GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Engineers and Scientists www.gza.com			PREPARED FOR: SUPERIOR PLATING COMPANY
PROJ MGR: CM	REVIEWED BY: DJR	CHECKED BY: CS	FIGURE 2
DESIGNED BY: CS	DRAWN BY: MR	SCALE: AS SHOWN	
DATE: 3-25-2026	PROJECT NO. 05.0043459.03	REVISION NO.	SHEET NO.

©2017 – GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. G:\Projects\43000-43499\43459 Superior Plating\43459-03.dir\CAD\Figures\FIG2_SWPPP.dwg [2] March 27, 2026 – 10:48am michael.lumsdo



LEGEND

- ROOF DRAIN
- ROOF LEADERS
- BELOW GRADE WASTEWATER LINE
- ABOVE GRADE WASTEWATER LINE

Notes:

1. Base map: plan titled "TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY" (416-A-2-CLIENT.dwg) prepared by Dymar and dated October 1, 2003. See drawing for additional notes and map references.
2. The purpose of this drawing is to locate, describe, and represent the positions of various stormwater pollution prevention features in relation to the subject site. this drawing is not considered a land survey.
3. Feature symbols are for graphical purposes only and do not imply size, dimensions, orientation, alignment, or any other measurements. all feature locations are approximate.
4. Total site acreage (approximate): 2.358 acres.
5. Total impervious acreage (approximate): 1.790 acres.

©2017 – GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. GZA–\\...43,000–43,499\43459 Superior Plating\43459-03.gpj\CAD\Figures\FIG3_ROOF.dwg [24X36] March 27, 2026 – 11:05am michael.lunsdo

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SUPERIOR PLATING COMPANY, INC.

FACILITY ROOF LAYOUT

PREPARED BY:		PREPARED FOR:	
GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Engineers and Scientists www.gza.com		SUPERIOR PLATING COMPANY	
PROJ MGR: CM	REVIEWED BY: DJR	CHECKED BY: CS	FIGURE 3
DESIGNED BY: CS	DRAWN BY: MR	SCALE: AS SHOWN	
DATE: 3-27-2026	PROJECT NO. 05.0043459.03	REVISION NO:	SHEET NO.

ATTACHMENT D – POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM C

POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM MEMBERS		Contact: (203) 255-1501
Name	**Title** **Contact Number**	**Responsibilities**
Hangyan Luo	President	• Responsible for review of the General Permit, all registration information, CTDEEP notices or requests, and applicable plans and specifications. • Signs the Certification statement included in Section 1 of the SWPPP • Allocates the resources required to fully implement the SWPPP Plan.
Rich Durazzo	EHS Manager	• Pollution Prevention Team Leader (PPT) • Point of contact for regulatory authorities • Manages SWPPP implementation and execution • Updates the SWPPP as needed for accuracy and completeness • Evaluates industrial activities and potential for discharge of pollutants • Evaluates stormwater control measures and assignment of responsibilities • Manages site assessments and inspections • Evaluates Non-stormwater discharges • Manages the Monitoring Program • Manages record retention • Leads evaluation of resilience measures • Leads the corrective action process • Manages record retention • Conducts or arranges for routine audit of program effectiveness and conformance to all SWPPP requirements • Executes the corrective action process, as required
William Bodie Octavio Benevides John Lavaredas Freidoon Naraghi Carlos Lopes	General Manager Maintenance Supervisor Production Manager Senior Analytical Chemist Pollution Control Technician	• Implements and executes SWPPP elements, as assigned by the PPT • Completes SWPPP training, as assigned • Provides SWPPP training, as assigned • Executes the corrective action process, as required

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING PROGRAM DOCUMENTATION

General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity, effective 10/1/2011
Stormwater Monitoring Report Form
General Requirements and Sector G Transportation Facilities Only
(Do not submit if you have other sector specific requirements)

Facility Information

Permittee Name: Superior Plating Co Site Name: CET 3080440-01
Mailing Address: 2 Lacey Place, Southport, CT. 06890
Contact Person: Richard Durazzo Title: Environmental Manager
Business Phone: 203-255-1501 ext.: ____ Email: richd@superiorplating.biz
Site Address: Same
Receiving Water (name/basin): Mill River
Permit #: GSI 000850 Primary SIC: 3471
Discharges into an Impaired Waterbody: Yes ☒ No ☐ (If yes, complete the table on page 3 of this form)

Sample Information

Sample Location: CET 3080440-01 Person Collecting Sample: ____
Date/Time Collected: 8-15-23 7:00am Date of Previous Storm Event: 8-11-23
This report is for samples required: Semi-annually ☒ Annually ☐ Other ☐
Check here if the sample contains **snow or ice melt**: ☐
Check here if a benchmark exceedance is solely due to background or off site sources ☐ see note below

Monitoring Results

Parameter	Required Frequency	Results (units)	Benchmark	Benchmark Exceedance (see pg 4)	Test Method	Laboratory Name
Oil & Grease	Semi-annual	N.D < 4.0 mg/L	5.0 mg/L	☐	EPA 1664B	CET PH0116
Rainfall pH	Semi-annual	5.8	n/a		SM 4500-H B	
Sample pH	Semi-annual	6.52	5-9 SU	☐	SM 4500-H B	CET PH0116
COD	Semi-annual	8.7 mg/L	75 mg/L	☐	SM 5220 D	CET PH0116
TSS	Semi-annual	9.0 mg/L	90 mg/L	☐	SM 2540 D	CET PH0116
TP	Semi-annual	N.D < 0.15 mg/L	0.40 mg/L	☐	EPA 365.4	CET PH0116
TKN	Semi-annual	N.D < 1.0 mg/L	2.30 mg/L	☐	EPA 351.2	CET PH0116
NO_3-N	Semi-annual	0.99 mg/L	1.10 mg/L	☐	EPA 300.0	ECL PH0535
Total Copper	Semi-annual	N.D < 0.04 mg/L	0.059 mg/L	☐	EPA 200.7	CET PH0116
Total Zinc	Semi-annual	0.11 mg/L	0.160 mg/L	☐	EPA 200.7	CET PH0116
Total Lead	Semi-annual	0.027 mg/L	0.076 mg/L	☐	EPA 200.7	CET PH0116
24 Hr. LC_{50}	Annual-Year 1&2	16%	n/a		EPA821R	ECL PH0535
48 Hr. LC_{50}	Annual-Year 1&2	8.92%	n/a		EPA821R	ECL PH0535

Exemptions

List here any parameter(s) that will not be sampled for the remainder of the permit term: see note below

NOTE: Complete the "Data Tracking Table" (page 4 on this form) to show the parameter is eligible for the monitoring exemption in Section 5(e)(1)(B)(iii) of the general permit. If you are discontinuing monitoring for impaired water parameters (per Section 5(e)(1)(D)), or parameters that are present due to natural or background levels or off site run-on (per Section 5(e)(1)(B)(V)), attach additional supporting information to this form.

STORMWATER ACUTE TOXICITY TEST DATA SHEET

(Required annually *only* during Year(s) **1** and Year **2** of the permit)

Site Name: **CET 3080440-01**	
Date/Time Begin: **8/16/2023 am**	Date/Time End: **8/18/2023**
Sample Hardness: **2.6 mg/L**	Sample Conductivity: 12.6 **umhos**
Test Species: *D. pulex* (< 24 hrs old)	Dilution Water Hardness: **50 +/- mg/L**

Effluent Dilution	Number of Organisms Surviving			Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)			Temperature (°C)			pH (su)		
Hour	00	24	48	00	24	48	00	24	48	00	24	48
CONTROL 1	5	5	5	8.8	8.8	8.7	20	20	20	7.6	7.7	7.7
CONTROL 2	5	5	5	8.8	8.8	8.7	20	20	20	7.6	7.7	7.7
CONTROL 3	5	5	5	8.8	8.8	8.7	20	20	20	7.6	7.7	7.7
CONTROL 4	5	5	5	8.8	8.8	8.7	20	20	20	7.6	7.7	7.7
6.25% A	5	3	3	8.8	8.8	8.6	20	20	20	6.9	6.8	7.0
6.25% B	5	3	3	8.8	8.8	8.6	20	20	20	6.9	6.8	7.0
6.25% C	5	3	3	8.8	8.8	8.6	20	20	20	6.9	6.8	7.0
6.25% D	5	3	3	8.8	8.8	8.6	20	20	20	6.9	6.8	7.0
12.5% A	5	3	3	8.8	8.8	8.6	20	20	20	7.2	6.6	7.2
12.5% B	5	4	3	8.8	8.8	8.6	20	20	20	7.2	6.6	7.2
12.5% C	5	3	2	8.8	8.8	8.6	20	20	20	7.2	6.6	7.2
12.5% D	5	3	2	8.8	8.8	8.6	20	20	20	7.2	6.6	7.2
25% A	5	1	0	8.8	8.8	8.6	20	20	20	7.2	6.6	7.2
25% B	5	3	0	8.8	8.8	8.6	20	20	20	7.2	6.6	7.2
25% C	5	3	0	8.8	8.8	8.6	20	20	20	7.2	6.6	7.2
25% D	5	3	0	8.8	8.8	8.6	20	20	20	7.2	6.6	7.2
50% A	5	0	4	8.8	8.8		20	20		7.3	6.6	
50% B	5	0	4	8.8	8.8		20	20		7.3	6.6	
50% C	5	0	4	8.8	8.8		20	20		7.3	6.6	
50% D	5	0	5	8.8	8.8		20	20		7.3	6.6	
100% A	5	0	3	8.8	8.8		20	20		7.7	6.7	
100% B	5	0	3	8.8	8.8		20	20		7.7	6.7	
100% C	5	0	3	8.8	8.8		20	20		7.7	6.7	
100% D	5	0	4	8.8	8.8		20	20		7.7	6.7	

REFERENCE TOXICANT RESULTS

Test Species	Date	Reference Toxicant	Source	LC_{50}
D. pulex	**8/1/2023**	**Copper Nitrate**	**ECL**	**1.92 ppb**

Additional Monitoring for Discharges to Impaired Waters (if applicable):

Parameter	Frequency	Results (units)	Test Method	Laboratory Name
Fecal coliform	semi-annual	135.4 MPN/100ml	Colilert-18	ECL PH0535
Chlorine, resid.	semi-annual	N.D < 0.025 mg/L	SM 4500-Cl G	CET PH0116

Statement of Certification

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

Signature of Permittee	Date: 11-10-23
Name of Permittee (print or type): Richard Durazzo	Title (if applicable): Environmental Manager
Signature of Preparer (if different than above): Same	Date
Name of Preparer (print or type)	Title (if applicable)

Please send all completed forms to:

WATER TOXICS PROGRAM COORDINATOR
BUREAU OF WATER PROTECTION AND LAND REUSE
CT DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
79 ELM STREET
HARTFORD, CT 06106-5127

General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity, effective 10/1/2011
Data Tracking Sheet
General and Sector G Transportation Facilities Only
Monitoring Requirements

Permittee Name: Superior Plating Co. Permit #: GSI 000850
Site Name: Superior Plating Co.
Site Address: 2 Lacey Place, Southport, CT. 06890
Sample Location: 002

Enter the sample dates and the data reported for the four (4) most recent semi-annual sample results at this discharge location into the chart below. To determine the average for the four samples add up each of the four results and then divide that number by 4.

Average = (Sample 1+ Sample 2 + Sample 3 + Sample 4)
4

	Sample Result						
Parameter	1	2	3	4	Average	Benchmark	Qualify for exemption?
Sample Date	8-15-23						
O&G	N.D<4.0					5.0 mg/L	
Sample pH	6.52					5-9 S.U.	
COD	8.7					75 mg/L	
TSS	9.0					90 mg/L	
TP	N.D<0.15					0.40 mg/L	
TKN	N.D<1.0					2.30 mg/L	
NO_3-N	0.99					1.10 mg/L	
Total Copper	N.D<0.04					0.059 mg/L	
Total Zinc	0.11					0.160 mg/L	
Total Lead	0.027					0.076 mg/L	

*If the average of the four (4) most recent samples is less than the benchmark listed, your facility is no longer required to sample semi-annually for that parameter for the rest of the permit (current permit expires 9/30/2016). If your facility qualifies for an exemption from monitoring for sample pH, your facility is also exempt from monitoring rainfall pH for the remainder of the permit.

If the average of the four (4) most resent samples is equal to or greater than the benchmark listed, check the appropriate box on page 1.If so, you have exceeded the benchmark and must continue to sample this parameter semiannually until the average is below the benchmark. See Section 5(e)(1)(B) of the General permit for requirements when exceeding a benchmark.

If the sample result reported by the testing laboratory was below detection limit, for the purpose of averaging, use a value that is ½ the detection limit for that parameter in the formula above. For example, if the result for Oil & Grease was <2.0 mg/L, use a value of 1.0 mg/L for determining the average. Please refer to Section 5 e(1)B(iii) of the General Permit for a more detailed explanation.

80 Lupes Drive
Stratford, CT 06615

Tel: (203) 377-9984
Fax: (203) 377-9952
e-mail: cetl@cetlabs.com

COMPLETE ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING, INC.

Client: Mr. Richard Durazzo
Superior Plating Company
2 Lacey Place
Southport, CT 06490

Analytical Report

CET# 3080440R

Report Date:August 29, 2023
Project: Stormwater
Project Number: 002

Connecticut Laboratory Certificate: PH 0116
Massachusetts Laboratory Certificate: M-CT903
Rhode Island Laboratory Certificate: 199

New York NELAP Accreditation: 11982
Pennsylvania Certificate: 68-02927

CET # : 3080440
Project: Stormwater
Project Number: 002

SAMPLE SUMMARY

The sample(s) were received at 22.0°C.

This report contains analytical data associated with following samples only.

Sample ID	Laboratory ID	Matrix	Collection Date/Time	Receipt Date
SW 1-7	3080440-01	Stormwater	8/15/2023 7:00	08/15/2023
pH of Rain	3080440-02	Stormwater	8/15/2023 7:00	08/15/2023

CET # : 3080440
Project: Stormwater
Project Number: 002

Analyte: Chemical Oxygen Demand [SM 5220 D] **Analyst: ALM**

Matrix: Stormwater

Laboratory ID	Client Sample ID	Result	RL	Units	Dilution	Batch	Prepared	Date/Time Analyzed	Notes
3080440-01	SW 1-7	8.7	5.0	mg/L	1	B3H2806	08/28/2023	08/28/2023 15:18	

Analyte: Nitrate as N [EPA 300.0] **Analyst: ARB**

Matrix: Stormwater

Laboratory ID	Client Sample ID	Result	RL	Units	Dilution	Batch	Prepared	Date/Time Analyzed	Notes
3080440-01	SW 1-7	0.99	0.10	mg/L	1	B3H1649	08/15/2023	08/15/2023 22:18	

Analyte: Phosphorous, Total [EPA 365.4] **Analyst: TWF**

Matrix: Stormwater

Laboratory ID	Client Sample ID	Result	RL	Units	Dilution	Batch	Prepared	Date/Time Analyzed	Notes
3080440-01	SW 1-7	ND	0.15	mg/L	1	B3H2213	08/22/2023	08/22/2023 10:38	

Analyte: Oil and Grease [EPA 1664B] **Analyst: MTL**

Matrix: Stormwater

Laboratory ID	Client Sample ID	Result	RL	Units	Dilution	Batch	Prepared	Date/Time Analyzed	Notes
3080440-01	SW 1-7	ND	4.0	mg/L	1	B3H1710	08/17/2023	08/17/2023 11:56	

CET # : 3080440
Project: Stormwater
Project Number: 002

Analyte: Total Suspended Solids [SM 2540 D]

Analyst: EAS

Matrix: Stormwater

Laboratory ID	Client Sample ID	Result	RL	Units	Dilution	Batch	Prepared	Date/Time Analyzed	Notes
3080440-01	SW 1-7	9.0	5.0	mg/L	1	B3H1828	08/18/2023	08/18/2023 10:52	

Analyte: Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) [EPA 351.2]

Analyst: TWF

Matrix: Stormwater

Laboratory ID	Client Sample ID	Result	RL	Units	Dilution	Batch	Prepared	Date/Time Analyzed	Notes
3080440-01	SW 1-7	ND	1.0	mg/L	1	B3H2214	08/22/2023	08/22/2023 14:13	

Analyte: Chlorine - Residual [SM 4500-Cl G]

Analyst: TWF

***-Residual chlorine analyzed in lab**

Matrix: Stormwater

Laboratory ID	Client Sample ID	Result	RL	Units	Dilution	Batch	Prepared	Date/Time Analyzed	Notes
3080440-01	SW 1-7	ND	0.025	mg/L	1	B3H2319	08/15/2023	08/15/2023 16:08	

Analyte: pH [SM 4500-H B]

Analyst: EAS

pH analyzed in lab

Matrix: Stormwater

Laboratory ID	Client Sample ID	Result	RL	Units	Dilution	Batch	Prepared	Date/Time Analyzed	Notes
3080440-01	SW 1-7	6.52	NA	pH Units	1	B3H1736	08/17/2023	08/17/2023 11:58	
3080440-02	pH of Rain	5.80	NA	pH Units	1	B3H1736	08/17/2023	08/17/2023 12:01	

CET # : 3080440
Project: Stormwater
Project Number: 002

Analyte: Fecal Coliform [Colilert-18] **Analyst: TF**

Matrix: Stormwater

Laboratory ID	Client Sample ID	Result	RL	Units	Dilution	Batch	Prepared	Date/Time Analyzed	Notes
3080440-01	SW 1-7	135.40	1.0000	MPN/100 mL	1	B3H1635	08/15/2023	08/15/2023 16:09	

Analyte: Total Calcium [EPA 200.7] **Analyst: SS**

Matrix: Stormwater

Laboratory ID	Client Sample ID	Result	RL	Units	Dilution	Batch	Prepared	Date/Time Analyzed	Notes
3080440-01	SW 1-7	0.70	0.10	mg/L	1	B3H1638	08/16/2023	08/17/2023 19:18	

Analyte: Total Magnesium [EPA 200.7] **Analyst: SS**

Matrix: Stormwater

Laboratory ID	Client Sample ID	Result	RL	Units	Dilution	Batch	Prepared	Date/Time Analyzed	Notes
3080440-01	SW 1-7	0.22	0.050	mg/L	1	B3H1638	08/16/2023	08/17/2023 19:18	

Analyte: Total Hardness [EPA 200.7] **Analyst: Various**

Matrix: Stormwater

Laboratory ID	Client Sample ID	Result	RL	Units	Dilution	Batch	Prepared	Date/Time Analyzed	Notes
3080440-01	SW 1-7	2.6	0.46	mg/L	1				

CET # : 3080440
Project: Stormwater
Project Number: 002

Analyte: Total Copper [EPA 200.7]

Analyst: SS

Matrix: Stormwater

Laboratory ID	Client Sample ID	Result	RL	Units	Dilution	Batch	Prepared	Date/Time Analyzed	Notes
3080440-01	SW 1-7	ND	0.040	mg/L	1	B3H1638	08/16/2023	08/17/2023 19:18	

Analyte: Total Zinc [EPA 200.7]

Analyst: SS

Matrix: Stormwater

Laboratory ID	Client Sample ID	Result	RL	Units	Dilution	Batch	Prepared	Date/Time Analyzed	Notes
3080440-01	SW 1-7	0.11	0.020	mg/L	1	B3H1638	08/16/2023	08/17/2023 19:18	

Analyte: Total Lead [EPA 200.7]

Analyst: SS

Matrix: Stormwater

Laboratory ID	Client Sample ID	Result	RL	Units	Dilution	Batch	Prepared	Date/Time Analyzed	Notes
3080440-01	SW 1-7	0.027	0.013	mg/L	1	B3H1638	08/16/2023	08/17/2023 19:18	

Client Sample ID SW 1-7

Lab ID: 3080440-01

Testing Performed at: PH-0535

Aquatic Toxicity

Method: EPA-821-R-02

Analyst: subcontract

Matrix: Stormwater

Analyte	Result (%)	RL (%)	Dilution	Prep Method	Batch	Prepared	Date/Time Analyzed	Notes
24 Hr. LC50	**16**	NA	1	No Prep Wet Chem	[none]	08/16/2023	08/16/2023 11:00	
48 Hr. LC50	**8.92**	NA	1	No Prep Wet Chem	[none]	08/16/2023	08/16/2023 11:00	

CET # : 3080440
Project: Stormwater
Project Number: 002

CASE NARRATIVE

Revision: Original report dated 8/23/2023; Reported COD results per client request.

CET # : 3080440
Project: Stormwater
Project Number: 002

All questions related to this report should be directed to David Ditta, Timothy Fusco, or Robert Blake at 203-377-9984.

Sincerely,

David Ditta
Laboratory Director

This technical report was reviewed by Robert Blake

R Blake J.

Project Manager

This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory

Report Comments:

Sample Result Flags:
E- The result is estimated, above the calibration range.
H- The surrogate recovery is above the control limits.
L- The surrogate recovery is below the control limits.
B- The compound was detected in the laboratory blank.
P- The Relative Percent Difference (RPD) of dual column analyses exceeds 40%.
D- The RPD between the sample and the sample duplicate is high. Sample Homogeneity may be a problem.
+- The Surrogate was diluted out.
*C1- The Continuing Calibration did not meet method specifications and was biased low for this analyte. Increased uncertainty is associated with the reported value which is likely to be biased low.
*C2- The Continuing Calibration did not meet method specifications and was biased high for this analyte. Increased uncertainty is associated with the reported value which is likely to be biased high.
*F1- The Laboratory Control Sample recovery is outside of control limits. Reported value for this analyte is likely to be biased on the low side.
*F2- The Laboratory Control Sample recovery is outside of control limits. Reported value for this analyte is likely to be biased on the high side.
*I- Analyte exceeds method limits from second source standard in Initial Calibration Verification (ICV). No directional bias.

All results met standard operating procedures unless indicated by a data qualifier next to a sample result, or a narration in the QC report.

For Percent Solids, if any of the following prep methods (3050B, 3540C, 3545A, 3550C, 5035 and 9013A) were used for samples pertaining to this report, the percent solids procedure is within that prep method.

Complete Environmental Testing is only responsible for the certified testing and is not directly responsible for the integrity of the sample before laboratory receipt.

ND is None Detected at or above the specified reporting limit
Reporting Limit (RL) is the limit of detection for an analyte after any adjustment made for dilution or percent moisture.
All analyses were performed in house unless a Reference Laboratory is listed.
Samples will be disposed of 30 days after the report date.

3080440

CET

COMPLETE ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING, INC.

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

80 Lupes Drive
Stratford, CT 06615
Tel (203) 377-9984
Fax (203) 377-9962

COMPANY NAME AND ADDRESS	PHONE #	REPORT TO:	PROJECT #:	PROJECT LOCATION:	PURCHASE ORDER #:	SAMPLED B
Superior Plating Co. Lacey Place Southington, CT. 06489	FAX #	Richard Durazzo	Storm Water	002		Richard Durazzo

RELINQUISHED BY:	DATE	TIME	RECEIVED BY:
Richard Durazzo	8-15-23	15:08	8/15/23 15:08
RELINQUISHED BY:	DATE	TIME	RECEIVED BY:
RELINQUISHED BY:	DATE	TIME	RECEIVED BY:

SAMPLE I.D.	DATE	TIME	SAMPLE MATRIX	TAT * (CHECK ONE) SAME DAY	24 HR	2-3 DAY	STD	# OF CONT	ANALYSIS REQUIRED: Oil + Grease	pH / Total chlorine	TSS	Nitrates	Aquatic Toxicity	Total Ammonia TKN	Metals Cu, Pb, Zn	pH - rainfall Sampler	Fecal Coliform
SW-1	8/15/23	9:30 AM	water HCl				X	1	X								
SW-2			water				X	1		X	X	X					
SW-3			water				X	1					X				
SW-4			water H_2SO_4				X	1						X			
SW-5			water HNO_3				X	1							X		
SW-6			water				X	1								X	
SW-7			water														X

Standard Turnaround (5 Days) | Rush Upon Request

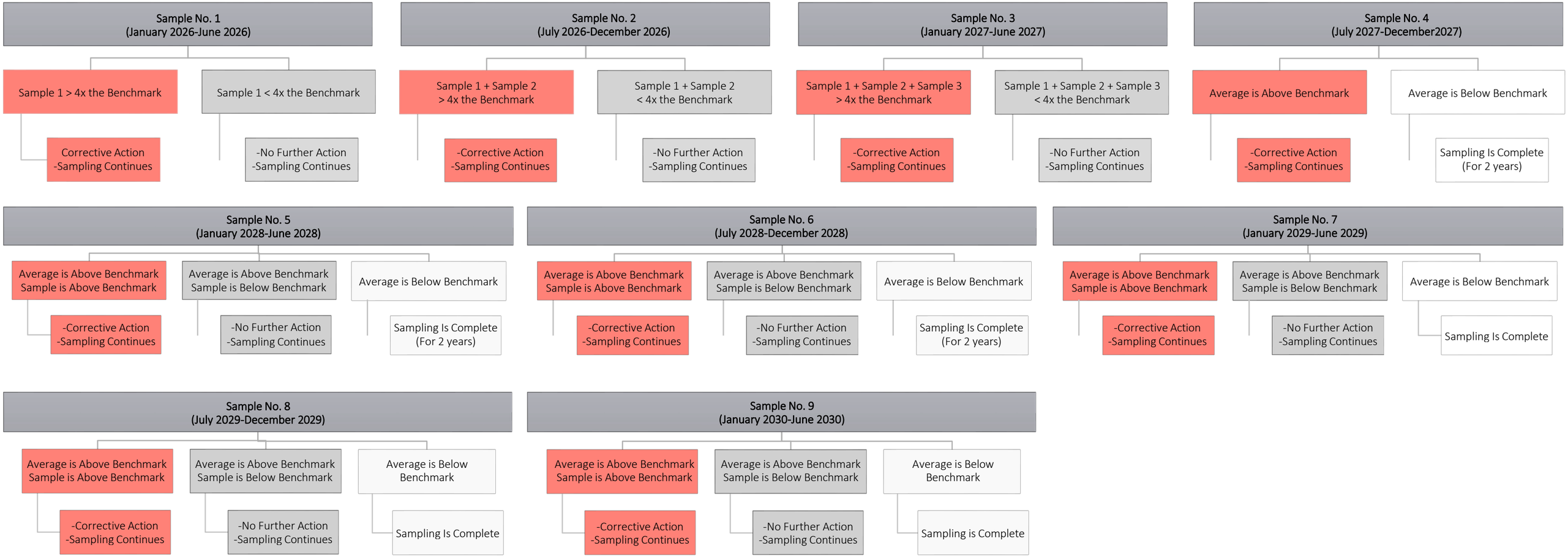
COMMENTS Please analyze all parameters within required holding time limit

TAT begins when the samples are received at the Lab. TAT for samples received after 3 p.m. will start on the next business day.

22.0 Y

ATTACHMENT F – SECTOR-SPECIFIC MONITORING FORM

Appendix H Guidance for Semi-annual Benchmark Monitoring and Corrective Action



Appendix L
DMR No Data Indicator Codes

Purposes:
No Data Indicator Codes (NODI) codes are used on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) to explain why a specific data value or the DMR cannot be submitted for a given parameter or period. These codes must be used by facilities with NPDES permits to indicate various reasons for missing data, such as operational issues, weather conditions, or sampling failures. Permittees must use the appropriate NODI code on the DMR from the list below.

NODI Code	NODI Code Description
1	Wrong Flow
2	Operation Shutdown
3	Special Report Attached
4	Discharge to Lagoon/Groundwater
5	Frozen Conditions
6	State-specific No Data Indicator – Invalid
7	No Influent
8	Other (See Comments)
9	Conditional Monitoring - Not Required This Period
A	General Permit Exemption
B	Below Detection Limit/No Detection
C	No Discharge
D	Lost Sample/Data Not Available
E	Failed to Sample/Required Analysis Not Conducted
F	Insufficient Flow for Sampling
G	Sampling Equipment Failure
H	Invalid Test
I	Land Applied
J	Recycled - Water-Closed System
K	Natural Disaster
L	DMR Received but not Entered
M	Laboratory Error
N	Not Constructed
P	Laboratory Error or Invalid Test
Q	Not Quantifiable
R	Administratively Resolved
S	Fire Conditions
T	Environmental Conditions - Monitoring Not Possible
V	Weather Related
W	Dry Lysimeter/Well
X	Parameter/Value Not Reported
Y	State-specific No Data Indicator – Valid

Connecticut
Department of Energy &
Environmental Protection

Permit #_____

General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity

Stormwater Monitoring Report

Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products

Facility Information

Permittee Name: _____ Site Name: _____
Mailing Address: _____
Contact Person: _____ Title: _____
Business Phone: _____ EXT: ____ Email: _____
Site Address: _____
Receiving Water Body: _____ Permit #: _____
Primary SIC: _____ NAICS: _____
Discharges into an Impaired Waterbody: Yes ☐ No ☐ (If yes, complete the table on page 3)

Sample Information

Sample Location: _____ Person Collecting Sample: _____
Date/Time Collected: _____ Date of Previous Storm Event: _____
This report is for samples required: Annually ☐ Semi-Annually ☐ Other ☐
Check here if the sample contains snow or ice melt: ☐
Check here if a benchmark exceedance is solely due to background or off-site sources: ☐

Additional Information

Reminder: Paper Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) may be used to submit monitoring results only until the Commissioner issues a Notice of Coverage to the permittee. After the Notice of Coverage is issued, all monitoring results must be submitted electronically through NetDMR, EPA's online DMR reporting system. The tables below are formatted to closely match the layout used in NetDMR to help facilitate the transition to electronic reporting.

Connecticut
Department of Energy &
Environmental Protection

Permit #_____

Sector AA – Monitoring Table

PARAMETER		QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION				NO. EX	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS	SAMPLE TYPE
		VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	UNITS			
Chemical Oxygen Demand 81017	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****					
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	75	mg/L		Semiannual	Grab
Total Oil and Grease 00556	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****					
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	5.0	mg/L		Semiannual	Grab
pH 00400	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT		*****					
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	5.0 INST MIN	*****	9.0 INST MAX	mg/L		Semiannual	Grab
Solids, total suspended 00530	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****					
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	90	mg/L		Semiannual	Grab
Total Phosphorus (TP) 00665	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****					
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	0.40	mg/L		Semiannual	Grab
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) 00625	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****					
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	2.30	mg/L		Semiannual	Grab
Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO3-N) 00620	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****					
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	1.10	mg/L		Semiannual	Grab
Total Copper (Cu) 01042	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****					
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	0.059	mg/L		Semiannual	Grab
Total Lead (Pb) 01051	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****					
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	0.076	mg/L		Semiannual	Grab
Total Zinc (Zn) 01092	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****					
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	0.160	mg/L		Semiannual	Grab
Total Aluminum (Zn) 01105	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****					
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	0.75	mg/L		Semiannual	Grab

Connecticut
Department of Energy &
Environmental Protection

Permit #_____

Sector AA – Impaired Water Monitoring

Parameter	Frequency	Results (Units)	Test Method	Laboratory Name

Connecticut
Department of Energy &
Environmental Protection

Permit #_____

Statement of 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 is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

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

_____ _____
Signature of Permittee Date

_____ _____
Name of Permittee Date

_____ _____
Signature of Preparer Date

_____ _____
Name of Preparer Date

Please email all completed forms to:

Deep.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov

ATTACHMENT G – ROUTINE INSPECTION FORM

SUPERIOR PLATING COMPANY

Storm Water Pollution Prevention - Monthly Inspection Form

YES responses indicates that there is no action requried NO responses require
1) A detailed description of the issue identified and & 2) Identification of the correctvie actions needed in the bottom section of the form

INSPECTION AREA & CRITERIA		YES	NO	Comments /Observations
Dumpsters / Trailers / Other Outdoor Materials Storage	Dumpsters are maintained covered between additions of waste; drain plugs are in place.			
	Surrounding Area is well maintained; good housekeeping practices are followed			
	Materials are stored temporarily and in a manner that prevents direct contact with stormwater runoff.			
Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past 3 years	There is no visible sign of pollutants exposed to precipitation.			
Paved Areas and curbing	Paved and parking areas are free from staining (oil, grease, rust, etc.)			
	There is no evidence of Leaking Vehicles.			
Material Loading, Unloading & Storage Areas	There are no visible signs of leaks or spills material.			
	Free of trash/debris			
Control Measures	All control measures have been implemented.			
	Current control measures are preventing the potential for pollutants to enter stormwater discharge.			
Catch Basins / Inlets	Catch basins and storm water inlets are structurally sound.			
	Catch basins and storm water inlets are functioning properly (not clogged).			
	There is no visible sign of potential pollutants.			
	Grates and surrounding surface areas are free of debris and sediment			
Outfalls	Functioning properly			
	There is no visible sign of potential pollutants.			
Unpaved Areas	There are no areas of significant erosion			
	Unpaved areas are free from trash and debris			
Non-authorized non-stormwater discharges	Site is free of Non-authorized non-stormwater discharges			

Monthly Routine Inspection Procedure*:* **During normal facility operating hours, conduct inspections of areas of the facility covered by the requirements in this SWPPP including, the following: A). Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater. B). Areas that are identified as potential pollutant sources C). Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past three years. D). Stormwater discharge points. At least once each calendar year, the routine inspection must be conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring. If such discharge locations are inaccessible, inspect nearby downstream locations.**
Such inspections shall, at a minimum, include the following: A). Industrial materials, residue or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater. B). Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks and other containers. C). Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site. D). Tracking or blowing of raw, intermediate, final or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas. E). Erosion of soils at the facility, including the immediate vicinity of discharge points. F). Non-authorized non-stormwater discharges. G). Control measures needing replacement, maintenance, or repair.

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS -Description of corrective action taken or planned to correct any deficiencies found as a result of this inspection.

Inspector Name:	**Inspector Signature:**
Date of Inspection:	**Time of Inspection:**
Weather Conditions:	**Discharge Occurring (Y/N):**

ATTACHMENT H – VISUAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Quarterly Visual Assessment Form

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Sampling Technician:			**Title:**		
Outfall Number:			**Sampling Location:**		
		Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Date					
Time					
Rain / Snow Melt					
Parameters	Color				
	Odor				
	Clarity (diminished)				
	Floating Solids				
	Settled Solids				
	Foam				
	Oil Sheen				
	Other Pollutants				
	Corrective Actions				
	If Yes, describe:				

SUPERIOR PLATING COMPANY
Quarterly Visual Assessment Form

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Sampled by: PRINT NAME			**Title:**		
Signature:			**PPT Member (Y/N)** **Or Contract Company Name:**		
Outfall Number:			**Sampling Location:**		
		Quarter 1	**Quarter 2**	**Quarter 3**	**Quarter 4**
Date					
Time					
Rain Event / Snow Melt					
If Rain Event, Enter Prior Storm Detail					
If Rain Event, 0.1 inches or more of rainfall? (Yes/No)					
Parameters	**Color**				
	Odor				
	Clarity (diminished)				
	Floating Solids				
	Settled Solids				
	Foam				
	Oil Sheen				
	Other Pollutant Indicator(s)				
	Action Required (Y/N)				
	If Yes, describe:				

SUPERIOR PLATING COMPANY
Quarterly Visual Assessment Form

	Visual Assessment Procedure: A.).The permittee must make the assessment of a stormwater discharge sample in a clean, colorless glass or plastic container, and examine it in a well-lit area as soon as possible after collecting the sample. B.) The permittee must make the assessment of the sample they collected within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event (or snowmelt). If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as it if feasible to do so after the first 30 minutes and the permittee must document why it was not possible to take the sample within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge and qualifying storm event. C.). The permittee must make the assessment on discharges from a qualifying storm event that occurs at least 72 hours (three days) from the previous discharge.

CORRECTIVE ACTION FOLLOW UP:
Describe Results of Control Measures Review, Dates of Action(s)Taken, and/or Planned Actions and Associated Target Dates.

Completed by: PRINT NAME	**Title:**
Signature:	**Date:**

ATTACHMENT I – SEMI-ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE INSPECTION FORM

Semi-Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

Evaluation Procedure: Each requirement addressed in this Plan, and all areas at the facility covered, are included in the evaluation. The scope of the CSCE includes elements such as: Stormwater Management Systems, Drainage Areas, Impervious Areas, Structural and Non-structural Control Measures, Buildings (and other permanent structures/covers). In addition, as required under subsection 4.4.3.3 of the IGP, the CSCE includes the following activities:

Make a visual inspection of material handling areas, and material storage areas, and other potential sources of pollution identified in the SWPPP for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the stormwater drainage system
Describe Findings and Observations
Determine whether structural stormwater management measures, erosion control measures, control measures and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the SWPPP are implemented and maintained in accordance with best engineering practices, manufacturer's specifications, and the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual".
Inspect the integrity and functionality of stormwater treatment systems (e.g., oil-water separators, collection tanks, piping etc)
Inspect the implementation and integrity of structural improvements, enhanced/resilient pollution prevention measures, and other mitigation measures that are intended to minimize impacts from stormwater discharges from major storm events such as hurricanes, storm surge, extreme/heavy precipitation
Review required documentation in the SWPPP semi-annually to confirm compliance
Review monitoring results to determine if new control measures are required to be implemented in accordance with corrective actions
List any new or previously unidentified discharges from the site.
List any evidence of, the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.
Is there any evidence of pollutants discharging to receiving waters at any facility outfall(s), and what are the conditions of or around the outfall(s)?
Are any control measures in need of maintenance, repair or replacement?

ATTACHMENT J – MONITORING, INSPECTION, AND REPORTING SCHEDULE

MONITORING, INSPECTION, AND REPORTING SCHEDULE[1]		**EFFECTIVE: JANUARY 1, 2026**		
Type	**Frequency**	**Schedule[2]**		**Reporting Due Date[3]**
Routine Site Inspection[4]	Monthly	☐January ☐February ☐March ☐April ☐May ☐June	☐July ☐August ☐September ☐October ☐November ☐December	Monthly[5]
Visual Assessment Monitoring[6, 7]	Quarterly	☐January 1 to March 30; ☐April 1 to June 30; ☐July 1 to September 30; and ☐October 1 to December 31		Quarterly[5]
Benchmark Monitoring [6, 8]	Semiannually[9]	☐January 1 to June 30; and ☐ July 1 to December 31		☐July 30; and ☐January 30 following each calendar year
Aquatic Toxicity Monitoring[6]	One-time Permit Year 1	Schedule with a benchmark monitoring event above in 2026		☐July 30; or ☐January 30
Comprehensive Site Inspection[10]	Semiannually	☐January 1 to June 30; and ☐ July 1 to December 31		Semiannually [5]
Impaired Waters Monitoring	Annually	☐ January 1 to December 31		☐January 30 following each calendar year[11]
Annual Report	Annually	☐ January 1 to December 31		No later than April 15 following each calendar year[12]

Note(s):

1. The first monitoring period under the 2025 General Permit begins on January 1, 2026. If the five-year General Permit is administratively continued beyond 2030, all monitoring requirements remain in effect at their original (i.e., year 1) frequency.
2. Semi-annual monitoring events must be separated by at least 30 days.
3. Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) submittal to the CT DEEP is due within 30 days after the end of each monitoring period.
   a. Submit paper DMRs via email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov until a Notice of Coverage is received. Then follow the CT DEEP instructions on how to transition to the federal online platform NetDMR.
   b. If samples are collected during multiple storm events within a scheduled monitoring period, the additional sampling results must be submitted with the DMR as an attachment.
   c. No Data Indicator Codes (NODI) codes provided in Appendix L of the General Permit are used on a DMR to explain why a specific data value or the DMR cannot be submitted. A copy is included in Attachment F.
4. At least once each calendar year, conduct the monthly inspection during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring.
5. File completed inspection forms on-site and accessible. Findings will be summarized in the Annual Report.
6. Monitoring is performed at Sampling Points 001 and 002. A sector AA Monitoring Form is included in Attachment F.
7. If it snows at least once over a period of four quarters, at least one assessment must capture snowmelt discharge, if feasible.
8. Once all benchmark monitoring requirements are fulfilled for the permit term, notify the CT DEEP via email (reference 3.a.)
9. Appendix H of the General Permit provides "Guidance for Semi-annual Benchmark Monitoring and Corrective Action."
10. Conduct the comprehensive site inspection during a rainfall event, if possible.
11. Refer to *Deadlines for DMR Submission* provided in section 4.7.2.2 of the General Permit.
12. Submit to DEEP.Stormwater.Industrial@ct.gov entering "ATTN: Industrial Stormwater GP" in the subject line.

ATTACHMENT K – EMPLOYEE TRAINING MATERIALS

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Training

Superior Plating Company

2026



Presented by:

GZA GeoEnvironmental
95 Glastonbury Boulevard
Glastonbury, CT 06033

Training Topics

- ❑ Regulatory Summary / Background
- ❑ Pollution Prevention Team
- ❑ Drainage Areas and Discharge Points
- ❑ Potential Pollutant Sources
- ❑ Control Measures
- ❑ Facility Inspections
- ❑ Stormwater Monitoring
- ❑ Reporting
- ❑ Corrective Action
- ❑ Recordkeeping
- ❑ Review
- ❑ Questions

ATTACHMENT L – CORRECTIVE ACTION DOCUMENTATION

Connecticut
Department of Energy &
Environmental Protection

Appendix G
Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Purpose:

A qualified professional, as defined in the general permit, trained and designated by the permittee, will complete this form as soon as they are made aware of a condition triggering a Corrective Action Measure (CAM). The permittee must keep this form and any related documentation in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

Violation of an Effluent Limitations Guideline:

Violation of an Effluent Limit Guideline (ELG) requires immediate reporting in accordance with the permit terms and conditions. The permittee may attach this form when completing the online notification of noncompliance. See Sections 4.6 and 4.7 of the general permit for further reporting requirements. The Noncompliance Reporting portal is located at:

https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/industrial-wastewater/compliance-assistance/notification-requirements

Request for an Extension or Waiver:

The permittee may also use this form to request an extension to timelines for implementing Corrective Action Measure Level 1, 2, or 3 as needed, or to request a Waiver from further Corrective Action Measures and/or monitoring. A request, and copy of the this form along with supporting documentation may be submitted to DEEP at Stormwater Staff DEEP.Stormwaterindustrial@ct.gov. Retain a copy of all requests and communication in the SWPPP.

Connecticut
Department of Energy &
Environmental Protection

Appendix G
Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Section 1. Corrective Action Measure Documentation Submission Type	
General Corrective Action Measure Documentation	☐
Violation of an Effluent Limitations Guideline	☐
Unauthorized spill, leak, release, or discharge	☐
Request for an Extension to CAM Timelines	☐
Request for a Waiver from Further Corrective Action Measures and/or Monitoring[2]	☐

Section 2. Corrective Action Measure General Information		
Permittee Information	**Permittee Name**	
	Site Name	
	Site Address	
	Site City/State/Zip	
	Permit Number (CTR05)	
Site Contact (Person Filling out this Form)	**Name (first & last)**	
	Title	
	Email Address	
	Phone Number	
Date/ Time/ Location	**Location of Incident on Site**	
	Time of Condition Started	
	Date of Condition Started	

Appendix G
Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Section 3. Corrective Action Triggering Condition Information

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

Appendix G
Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Please provide a description of the event or the request being made to the Commissioner:

Appendix G
Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Section 4. Corrective Action Measure Select the appropriate level and describe the actions taken		
☐ **Corrective Action Level 1**	Immediate Actions (Within 1-2 Days)	
	Subsequent Actions (Within 14-60 Days)	
	Extension (Greater than 60 Days)	
	Follow-up sample, if applicable (include date, discharge location, and parameter)	
☐ **Corrective Action Level 2**	Immediate Actions (Within 1-2 Days)	
	Subsequent Actions (Within 14-60 Days)	
	Extension (Greater than 60 Days)	
	Follow-up sample, if applicable (include date, discharge location, and parameter)	
☐ **Corrective Action Level 3**	Immediate Actions (Within 1-2 Days)	
	Subsequent Actions (Within 14-60 Days)	
	Extension (Greater than 60 Days)	
	Follow-up sample, if applicable (include date, discharge location, and parameter)	

Appendix G
Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Section 5. Additional Information (check all that apply)	
☐ **Follow-up photographs**	**Please describe any photographs taken and attach them to the end of this document.**
☐ **Request for an extension**	**Please describe the request for an extension for CAM implementation. Please see the permit for criteria applicable to exemptions.**
☐ **Request for a waiver**	**Please describe the request for a waiver from further corrective action measures and/ or monitoring. Please see the permit for criteria applicable to waivers.**
Certification	I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement made in the submitted information may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with section 22a-6 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, pursuant to section 53a-157b of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies, and in accordance with any other applicable statute.

Certifier Name:	Click or tap here to enter text.	Certifier Title:	Click or tap here to enter text.
Certifier Signature:		Date:	Click or tap here to enter text.
Site/Facility Name and Address:	Click or tap here to enter text.	General Permit No.:	Click or tap here to enter text.

ATTACHMENT M – COASTAL CONSISTENCY REVIEW

Connecticut
Department of Energy & Environmental Protection
LAND & WATER RESOURCES

State Coastal Consistency Review Form

This form is designed to help applicants of projects in the coastal area who are applying to a regulatory program administered by the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP). See Appendix A for coastal area/boundary definitions. Proposed projects in the coastal area must be consistent with all applicable policies and standards in Connecticut's Coastal Management Act (CCMA)[1]. Please check the category applicable to the proposed activity:

☐ **State Agency Actions, CGS Section 22a-100**
Please submit the completed form directly to LWRD Planning Section staff at DEEP.LWRDPlanning@ct.gov

☒ **Other DEEP Regulatory Programs, CGS Section 22a-98**

DEEP staff receiving this completed form as an attachment to their program's application may determine consistency or forward to LWRD Planning staff for assistance at DEEP.LWRDPlanning@ct.gov

This form has been designed so that it may be completed using the "Reference Guide to Coastal Policies and Definitions." Reference Guide to Coastal Policies and Definitions (ct.gov)

Part I: Project Information

1. **Applicant Name: The Superior Plating Company**
   Mailing Address: **2 Lacey Place**
   City/Town: **Southport** State: **CT** Zip Code: **06890**
   Business Phone: **203-255-1501** ext.:
   Contact Person: **Rich Durazzo**

2. **Preparer Name: GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.**
   Mailing Address: **95 Glastonbury Boulevard, 3rd Floor**
   City/Town: **Glastonbury** State: **CT** Zip Code: **06033**
   Business Phone: **860-286-8900** ext.:
   Contact Person: **David Rusczyk** Phone: **860-858-3110** ext.
   E-mail: **david.rusczyk@gza.com**

3. **Street Address or Description of Location of the Project Site:**
   2 Lacey Place
   City or Town: **Southport**

[1] Coastal Management Manual Chapter 1 (ct.gov)

4. Brief Project Description:

NPDES General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity

5. Is the project located within the coastal boundary as defined in CGS section 22a-94(b)? See Appendix A, below.

☒ Yes ☐ No

If you answered **Yes** to this question, complete the entire form.

If you answered **No** to this question, and your project is located in a coastal area, skip Parts II through V and complete Parts VI, VII and VIII.

6. **NATURAL DIVERSITY DATA BASE (NDDB):** According to the most current "Natural Diversity Data Base Areas Maps", will the activity which is the subject of this form, including all impacted areas, be located within an area identified as, or otherwise known to be, a habitat for state listed endangered, threatened or special concern species?

☒ Yes ☐ No Date of Map: **December 2025**

a. If Yes and the review has been completed as part of another DEEP license application, provide the NDDB Determination # and proceed to Part II;

b. If Yes and the review has not been completed, submit an NDDB Review Request using the DEEP's ezFile portal (filings.deep.ct.gov/DEEPPortal/). To get started, create a user account and start a new NDDB filing. Additional information about this new filing process can be found on the NDDB website. ***All requests for review must go through the new NDDB portal*.** **Email deep.nddbrequest@ct.gov if you need help.**

Please note if NDDB biologist review is required, it may take 6 to 8 weeks and may require the applicant to produce additional documentation, such as ecological surveys, which must be completed prior to submitting this form.

A copy of the NDDB Determination response letter that has not expired *must* be submitted with this completed form as Attachment A. Include a copy of any mitigation measures developed for this activity and approved by NDDB. Be aware that you must renew your NDDB Determination if it expires before project work commences.

Part II: Identification of Applicable Coastal Use and Activity Policies and Standards

Identify all statutory goals and policies in or referenced by Section 22a-92 of the Coastal Management Act applicable to the proposed activities by checking the applicable boxes in the following table.

- ☒ General Development* - CGS Sections 22a-92(a)(1), 22a-92(a)(2), 22a-92(a)(9), 22a-92(a)(9)
- ☐ Water-Dependent Uses - CGS Sections 22a-92(a)(3), 22a-92(b)(1)(A)
- ☐ Ports and Harbors - CGS Section 22a-92(b)(1)(C)
- ☐ Coastal Structures and Filling - CGS Section 22a-92(b)(1)(D)
- ☐ Dredging and Navigation - CGS Sections 22a-92(c)(1)(C), 22a-92(c)(1)(D)
- ☐ Boating - CGS Section 22a-92(b)(1)(G)
- ☐ Fisheries - CGS Section 22a-92(c)(1)(I)
- ☐ Coastal Recreation And Access - CGS Sections 22a-92(a)(6), 22a-92(C)(1)(j), 22a-92(c)(1)(K)
- ☐ Sewer and Water Lines - CGS Section 22a-92(b)(1)(B)
- ☐ Fuel, Chemicals And Hazardous Materials - CGS Sections 22a-92(b)(1)(C), 22a-92(b)(1)(E), 22a-92(c)(1)(A)
- ☐ Transportation - CGS Sections 22a-92(b)(10)(F), 22a-92(c)(1)(F), 22a-92(c)(1)(G), 22a-92(c)(1)(H)
- ☐ Solid Waste - CGS Section 22a-92(a)(2)
- ☐ Dams, Dikes and Reservoirs - CGS Section 22a-92(a)(2)
- ☐ Cultural Resources - CGS Section 22a-92(b)(1)(J)
- ☐ Open Space and Agricultural Lands - CGS Section 22a-92(a)(2)

* applicable to all proposed activities

Part III: Consistency With Applicable Statutory Coastal Use and Activity Goals and Policies

Explain how the proposed activity is consistent with the applicable coastal activities goals and policies identified in Part II and describe any mitigation necessary to offset adverse impacts.

The subject facility is renewing their Industrial Stormwater General Permit. The facility was previously approved for the permit while in the Coastal Boundary of the Town of Stratford. No new discharges or expansion of the building's footprint has occurred since the last stormwater permit approval.

The subject facility is located approximately 800 feet north of the closest wetland. A vegetated buffer is present along the eastern boundary of the property while an industrial facility abuts up against the southern portion of the property. There are 3 detention basins present to help control stormwater at the site. The majority of the facility operations are buffered between the detention basins and the facility building on the east side of the property. The paved driveway is curbed along the eastern portion of the property to help prevent material releases from migrating offsite. The property is served by public water and sewer services, and stormwater at the facility is discharged to the Town of Stratford's (MS4) storm sewer system on Long Beach Road and Lordship Boulevard. No chemicals stored on the exterior of the facility. Outdoor material storage is associated with trash and cardboard compactors, and a dumpster for recycling office paper.

Use of the property is generally consistent with the capability of the land and water resources to support that use without significantly disrupting the natural environment or sound economic growth. No wetlands are located within 800 feet of the property and the site is not located within an aquifer protection area.

No adverse impacts to coastal resources are anticipated from facility activities.

Part IV: Identification of Applicable Coastal Resources and Coastal Resource Policies

Identify the coastal resources and associated statutory policies that apply to your project by checking the applicable boxes in the following table.

Coastal Resources	on-site	adjacent to work site	off-site but potentially affected by the project
General Resources* - CGS Sections 22a-93(7), 22a-92(a)(2)	X	X	X
Beaches & Dunes - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(C), 22a-92-(b)(2)(C), 22a-92(c)(1)(K)	☐	☐	☐
Bluffs & Escarpments - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(A), 22a-92(b)(2)(A)	☐	☐	☐
Coastal Hazard Area - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(H), 22a-92(a)(2), 22a-92(b)(2)(F), 22a-92(b)(2)(J), 22a-92(c)(2)(B), 22a-92(a)(5)	☐	☐	☐
Coastal Waters & Estuarine Embayments - CGS Sections 22a-93(5), 22a-93(7)(K), 22a-93(7)(L), 22a-93(7)(G), 22a-92(a)(2), 22a-92(c)(2)(A)	☐	☐	☐
Developed Shorefront - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(I), 22a-92(b)(2)(G)	☐	☐	☐
Freshwater Wetlands and Watercourses - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(F), 22a-92(a)(2)	☐	☐	☐
Intertidal Flats - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(D), 22a-92(b)(2)(D), 22a-92(c)(1)(K)	☐	☐	☐
Islands - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(J), 22a-92(b)(2)(H)	☐	☐	☐
Rocky Shorefront - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(B), 22a-92(b)(2)(B)	☐	☐	☐
Shellfish Concentration Areas - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(N), 22a-92(c)(1)(I)	☐	☐	☐
Shorelands - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(M), 22a-92(b)(2)(I)	☐	☐	☐
Tidal Wetlands - CGS Sections 22a-93(7)(E), 22a-92(a)(2), 22a-92(b)(2)(E), 22a-92(c)(1)(B)	☐	☐	☐

* applicable to all proposed activities

Part V: Consistency with Applicable Statutory Coastal Resource Goals and Policies

Explain how the proposed activity is consistent with the applicable statutory coastal resource goals and policies identified in Part IV and describe any mitigation necessary to offset adverse impacts.

No coastal resources (as defined by CGS 22a-93(7)) are located at the subject facility to potentially be impacted by stormwater discharges at the facility.

As indicated in Part III, the subject facility is located approximately 800 feet north of the closest wetland area. A vegetated buffer is present along the eastern boundary of the property while an industrial facility abuts up against the southern portion of the property. There are 3 detention basins present to help control stormwater at the site. The majority of the facility operations are buffered between the detention basins and the facility building on the east side of the property. The paved driveway is curbed along the eastern portion of the property to help prevent material releases from migrating offsite. The property is served by public water and sewer services, and stormwater at the facility is discharged to the Town of Stratford's (MS4) storm sewer system on Long Beach Road and Lordship Boulevard. No chemicals stored on the exterior of the facility. Outdoor material storage is associated with trash and cardboard compactors, and a dumpster for recycling office paper. .

Part VI: Identification of Potential Adverse Impacts

Identify the adverse impact categories that apply to the proposed activity. Check the applicable box if the proposed activity has the potential to generate any adverse impacts defined in the Coastal Management Act and referred to in the following table. If the category is applicable to the proposed activity, you may describe in Part VII project design features which may eliminate or minimize the potential for identified adverse impacts.

Potential Resource Impacts	**Applicable**	**Not Applicable**
Characteristics & Functions of Resources - CGS Section 22a-93(15)(H)	☐	☒
Coastal Flooding - CGS Section 22a-93(15)(E)	☐	☒
Coastal Waters Circulation Patterns - CGS Section 22a-93(15)(B)	☐	☒
Drainage Patterns - CGS Section 22a-93(15)(D)	☐	☒
Patterns of Shoreline Erosion and Accretion - CGS Section 22a-93(15)(C)	☐	☒
Visual Quality - CGS Section 22a-93(15)(F)	☐	☒
Water Quality - CGS Section 22a-93(15)(A)	☐	☒
Wildlife, Finfish, Shellfish Habitat - CGS Section 22a-93(15)(G)	☐	☒

Potential Impacts on Water Dependent Uses	**Applicable**	**Not Applicable**
Locating a non-water-dependent use on a site suited to or planned for a water-dependent use - CGS Section 22a-93(17)	☐	☒
Replacing an existing water-dependent use with a non-water-dependent use - CGS Section 22a-93(17)	☐	☒
Siting a non-water-dependent use which reduces or eliminates public access to marine or tidal waters - CGS Section 22a-93(17)	☐	☒

Part VII: Consistency with Statutory Adverse Impact Policies

Explain how all potential adverse impacts identified, as applicable, in Part VI have been avoided, eliminated or minimized.

Not applicable.

Part VIII: Remaining Adverse Impacts

Identify any adverse impacts which remain after incorporating all measures to eliminate or minimize such adverse impacts, and explain why no feasible and prudent alternatives exist that would further avoid or reduce such impacts.

No adverse impacts to coastal resources are anticipated from facility activities.

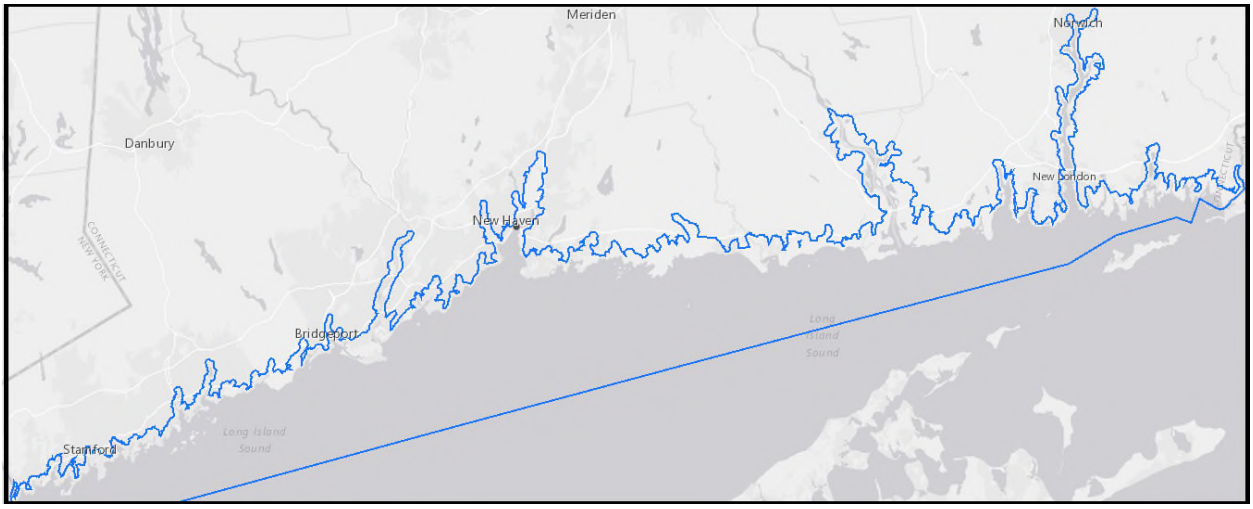
APPENDIX A

Coastal Area and Boundary

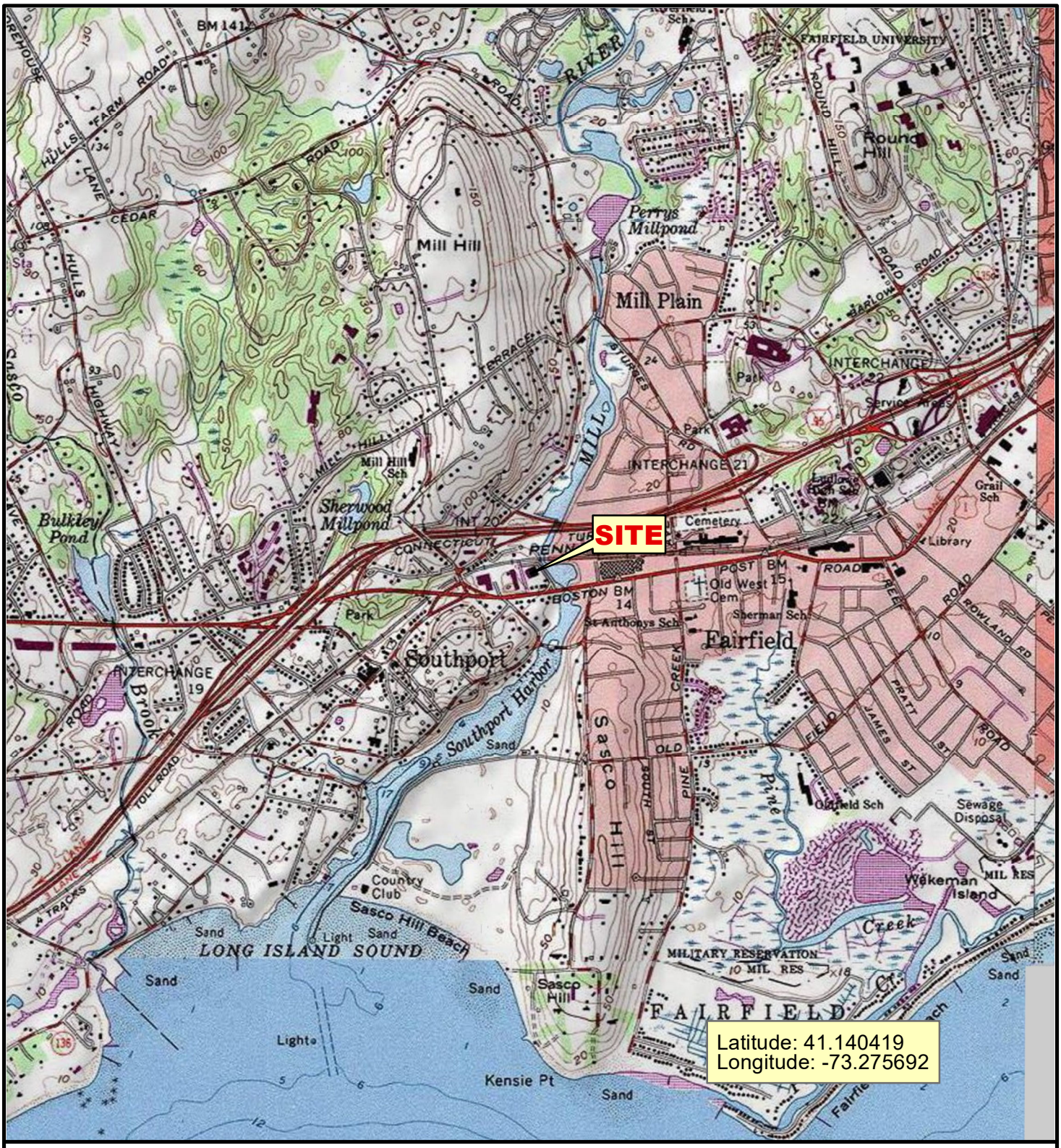
The *coastal area*, as defined in CGS section 22a-94 (a), includes the land and water within the following towns:

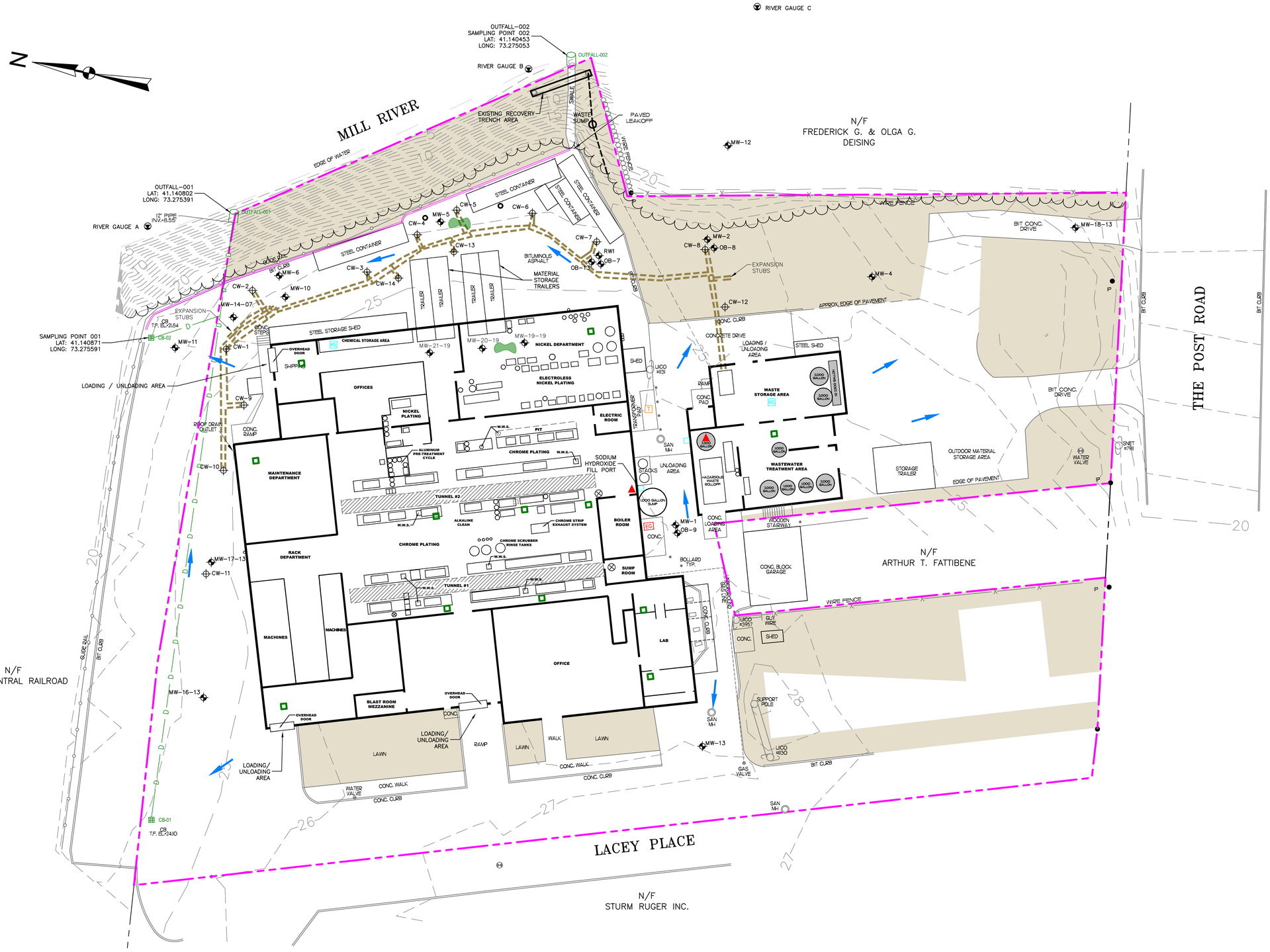
Branford	Guilford	Old Saybrook
Bridgeport	Hamden	Orange
Chester	Ledyard	Preston
Clinton	Lyme	Shelton
Darien	Madison	Stamford
Deep River	Milford	Stonington (Borough and Town of)
East Haven	Montville	Stratford
East Lyme	New London	Waterford
Essex	New Haven	West Haven
Fairfield	North Haven	Westbrook
Greenwich	Norwalk	Westport
Groton (City and Town of)	Norwich	
	Old Lyme	

The *coastal boundary*, as defined in CGS section 22a-94(b), is a designated region within the coastal area, shown below. It is delineated on DEEP- approved coastal boundary maps found here: [Coastal Area and Boundary Polygon | CT Geodata Portal]



ATTACHMENT N – NATURAL DIVERSITY DATA BASE


SITE
Latitude: 41.140419
Longitude: -73.275692
Southport
Fairfield
Mill Plain
Mill Hill
Perrys Millpond
Sherwood Millpond
Bulkley Pond
Round Hill
Sasco Hill
Sasco Hill Beach
LONG ISLAND SOUND
Southport Harbor
Pine Creek
Wakeman Island
Kensie Pt
Country Club
Sewage Disposal
MILITARY RESERVATION
FAIRFIELD
INTERCHANGE 19
INTERCHANGE 21
FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY
Old West Cem
Cemetery
Library
Park
Sand
Light
Sand
Sand
Sand



LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- BELOW GRADE GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION LINES (SUPPLY AND RETURN)
- EXISTING MONITORING WELL GROUNDWATER ELEVATION (FEET)
- CONTAINMENT WELL
- ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK (SODIUM HYDROXIDE)
- ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK
- TRANSFORMER
- EMERGENCY GENERATOR (NATURAL GAS)
- CHEMICAL FILL PORT
- HAZARDOUS MATERIALS STORAGE
- APPROXIMATE SPILL LOCATION
- CATCH BASIN
- OUTFALL
- STORM DRAIN LINE
- ROOF DRAIN
- EDGE OF PAVEMENT / CURB
- EDGE OF WATER
- BUILDING
- PERVIOUS AREA
- APPROXIMATE TREE LINE
- FENCE
- RAIL ROAD
- MANHOLE SUMP ACCESS TO TUNNEL
- W.W.S. WASTEWATER SUMP
- RIVER GAUAGE
- DIRECTION OF SLOW
- SPILL KIT

Notes:

1. Base map: plan titled "TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY" (416-A-2-CLIENT.dwg) prepared by Dymar and dated October 1, 2003. See drawing for additional notes and map references.
2. The purpose of this drawing is to locate, describe, and represent the positions of various stormwater pollution prevention features in relation to the subject site. this drawing is not considered a land survey.
3. Feature symbols are for graphical purposes only and do not imply size, dimensions, orientation, alignment, or any other measurements. all feature locations are approximate.
4. Total site acreage (approximate): 2.358 acres.
5. Total impervious acreage (approximate): 1.758 acres.

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SUPERIOR PLATING COMPANY, INC.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
SITE LAYOUT

PREPARED BY: GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Engineers and Scientists www.gza.com			PREPARED FOR: SUPERIOR PLATING COMPANY
PROJ MGR: CM	REVIEWED BY: DJR	CHECKED BY: CS	FIGURE 2
DESIGNED BY: CS	DRAWN BY: MR	SCALE: AS SHOWN	
DATE: 3-25-2026	PROJECT NO. 05.0043459.03	REVISION NO.	SHEET NO.

©2017 – GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. G:\Projects\43000-43499\43459 Superior Plating\43459-03.dir\CAD\Figures\FIG2_SWPPP.dwg [2] March 27, 2026 – 10:48am michael.lumsdo

Connecticut Department of
ENERGY &
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION

79 Elm Street • Hartford, CT 06106-5127 www.ct.gov/deep Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer

May 13, 2021

Robert Lamonica
GZA GeoEnvironmental Inc
35 Nutmeg Dr, Suite 325
Trumbull CT 06611
Robert.lamonica@gza.com

Project: On-going In-Situ Remediation of Hexavalent Chromium in Groundwater at Superior Plating Company, 2 Lacey Place in Southport, CT
NDDB Determination No.: 202105248

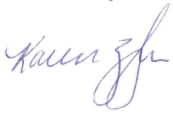
Dear Mr. Lamonica,

I have reviewed Natural Diversity Database (NDDB) maps and files regarding the area of work provided for the proposed injection of the chemical reducing agent Remotox calcium polysulfide (CPS) as part of on-going in-situ groundwater remediation of hexavalent chromium at Superior Plating Company, 2 Lacey Place in Southport, Connecticut. According to our records there are State Special Concern Blueback herring (*Alosa aestivalis*) that occur in the Mill River. I do not anticipate negative impacts to State-listed species (RCSA Sec. 26-306) resulting from the new injections at the site based upon the information provided, however, if monitoring shows the potential for impacts to the Mill River, you must contact NDDB (deep.nddbrequest@ct.gov) and DEEP Inland Fisheries (DEEP.Inland.Fisheries@ct.gov) so that we may reassess the situation. The result of this review does not preclude the possibility that listed species may be encountered on site and that additional action may be necessary to remain in compliance with certain state permits. This determination is good for two years. Please submit a new NDDB Request for Review if the scope of work changes or if work has not begun on this project by May 13, 2023.

Natural Diversity Data Base information includes all information regarding critical biological resources available to us at the time of the request. This information is a compilation of data collected over the years by the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection's Natural History Survey, cooperating units of DEEP, landowners, private conservation groups and the scientific community. This information is not necessarily the result of comprehensive or site-specific field investigations. Consultations with the NDDB should not be substitutes for on-site surveys necessary for a thorough environmental impact assessment. Current research projects and new contributors continue to identify additional populations of species and locations of habitats of concern, as well as, enhance existing data. Such new information is incorporated into the database as it becomes available.

Please contact me if you have further questions at (860) 424-3378, or karen.zyko@ct.gov . Thank you for consulting the Natural Diversity Database.

Sincerely,



Karen Zyko
Environmental Analyst

ATTACHMENT O – EMERGENCY CONTINGENCY PLAN (2024)

EMERGENCY / CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR SPILLS AND / OR INCIDENTS INVOLVING HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND / OR WASTES

SUPERIOR PLATING COMPANY
LACEY PLACE
SOUTHPORT, CT. 06490

(203) 255-1501
EPA ID# CTD001166826

HAZARDOUS WASTE / WATER COMPLIANCE CONTACT:
RICHARD DURAZZO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER

This plan covers both hazardous waste spills, spills of production chemicals, and other chemical or emergency situations. The appendix lists all chemicals used in the plant and the physical and biological hazards associated with them. The primary hazards are of spills of corrosive chemicals.

Rev. June 26, 2024

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LIST OF EMERGENCY COORDINATORS AND RESPONDERS

EMERGENCY COORDINATOR
Richard Durazzo – Environmental Manager
88 Andover Drive, Milford, Ct. 06460
Work# (203) 255-1501 cell (203) 812-9876
Function: Determine appropriate technical response and coordinate activities. Correspond with Regulatory Agencies as needed.

ALTERNATE EMERGENCY COORDINATOR
Octavio Benevides – Maintenance Supervisor
190 Stratfield Place, Bridgeport, Ct. 06606
Work# (203) 255-1501 cell (203)395-5172
Function: If necessary, determine initial response and coordinate activities.

EMERGENCY RESPONDERS

Freidoon Naraghi – Chemist
Work# (203) 255-1501 cell (203) 449-0452
Function: Notify the Emergency Coordinator, initial spill containment and response

Carlos Lopes – Pollution Control Technican
Work# (203) 255-1501 cell (203) 545-7117
Function: Notify the Emergency Coordinator, initial spill containment and response

William Bodie – Production Supervisor
Work# (203) 255-1501 cell (203) 767-1864
Function: Notify the Emergency Coordinator, initial spill containment and response

John Lavaredas – Production Supervisor
Work# (203) 255-1501 cell (203)258-5243
Function: Notify the Emergency Coordinator, initial spill containment and response

FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONTACTS:

ORGANIZATIONS	LOCATION	PHONE #
Fire Dept Emergency		911
Medical Emergency		911
Police Emergency		911
Ambulance Service	100 Reef Rd, Fairfield	911
Police Service	100 Reef Rd, Fairfield	911
Bridgeport Hospital	267 Grant St, Bridgeport	(203) 384–3566
St. Vincent's Hospital	2800 Main St, Bridgeport	(203) 576–5171
STATE		
State Police	Troop G, Bridgeport	(203) 696-2500
DEP Spill Emergency	79 Elm St, Hartford	(860) 424-3338
DEP Main #	79 Elm St, Hartford	(860) 424-3000
FEDERAL		
EPA Region 1 Office	JFK Federal Bldg, Boston, MA	(617) 223–5775
OTHER CONTACTS		
US Coast Guard	National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
Poison Center (Bridgeport Hospital)	267 Grant St, Bridgeport	(203) 384-3566
ACV Environmental Services, Inc. (Contract Spill Response Co.)	118 Burr court, Bridgeport, Ct. 06605	(800) 899-4672

ARRANGEMENTS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Fire Department – Spill Response Team will be notified

Police Department – Chemical spills coordinated by Fire Department

Hospitals – Bridgeport Hospital for trauma, burns, and poisoning

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
EMERGENCY ACTION GUIDELINE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS

When incidents involve the spillage or release of a hazardous material, the following emergency actions and precautions should be taken:

1. Notify immediately the Fire Department, Police Department, and the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Oil and Chemical Spill Response Division Haz / Mat Team (24hr # 1-860-424-3338)
2. Protect yourself. Stay upwind and uphill of any accident involving suspected hazardous materials. Do not touch any spilled material, or breathe any smoke, fumes, or vapors. Do not eat, drink or smoke. Use protective equipment.
3. Eliminate all sources of ignition such as flares, flames, sparks, smoking, flashers, flashlights, gas and diesel engines. When transferring flammables, prevent static by bonding and grounding. Do not drive into or through any spilled material. Park at a safe distance.
4. Coordinate your activities with the on-scene commander (usually the fire chief) and follow their instructions. If you are the on-scene commander implement your Haz/Mat Contingency Plan, establish strict command and control and if necessary set up a command post.
5. Prevent the public from entering the danger area: 2000 ft. around the accident site. Evacuate all unnecessary persons from within this area. If needed start a down wind evacuation. Use the "DOT Emergency Response Guide Book", Table of Isolation & Evacuation Distances as a reference.
6. Prevent unnecessary exposure to hazards by using protective equipment and minimizing the number of workers and amount of time in the danger zone.
7. Identify the hazardous materials involved, using the shipping papers, manifest, labels, placards, company personnel, etc. Obtain the correct spelling of all chemicals involved. Do not remove the manifests or shipping papers from the accident scene.
8. Determine the hazards of the identified hazardous material using all available resources such as the CT DEP, DOT Emergency Guide Book, NFPA Manual, other manuals and CHEMTREC (24hr 1-800-424-9300).
9. Rescue injured, considering all HAZARDS. Use appropriate safety equipment (air pack, protective clothing, helmet, boots, gloves, etc.).
10. First Aid, unless given by a physician, should be limited to procedures necessary to save a life or minimize injury. Remove the victim from the contaminated area. Determine the exact nature of the hazardous substance before beginning chemical-specific first aid.
    a. For poisoning contact the Poison Control Center (1-800-343-2722)
    b. For contamination, flush with eyes and skin with plenty of water for at least 15 min.: wash, do not scrub. Remove contaminated clothing. Protect yourself: use appropriate clothing and respirator.
    c. Avoid direct mouth-to-mouth respiration: use an airway or preferably a mechanical respirator.

d. Prevent contamination of the ambulance and reduce air contamination by wrapping the patient in an evacuation bag or space blanket.

e. Inform hospital personnel of the nature of the hazardous material exposure.

1. Name of the chemical (correct spelling is important)
2. Type of placard or label (poison, corrosive, irritant, etc.)
3. Method of exposure (inhalation, skin contact, ingestion, etc.)

11. Understand the nature of the hazardous material before applying water or any other fire-fighting agent. Letting a fire burn may be an option.
12. If possible, stop a leak by shutting valves, plugging holes or changing the position of the container. Just slowing a spill may buy time. Use appropriate safety equipment (SCBA, special protective clothing, etc.).
13. Prevent spilled materials and firefighting runoff from entering sewers, buildings and watercourses by containing, diking, adsorbing or diverting. As a general rule spills should not be flushed. Pay particular attention to water reservoirs and groundwater areas.
14. Stabilize the accident scene and wait for instructions from the CT DEP before beginning cleanup and recovery operations. Use this time to check personnel and equipment for contamination and to decontaminate or segregate contaminated equipment.

WARNING: These guidelines are only general recommendations and are not specific to any particular chemical. YOU ARE IN DANGER AT ALL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ACCIDENTS AND RISK INJURY OR DEATH REGARDLESS OF PRECAUTIONS TAKEN. If you have no function at the scene, leave!!!

SUPERIOR PLATING COMPANY'S POLICY FOR SPILL CONTROL

In the event of a spill, the following procedures are to be followed:

Notification of Facility Personnel: The Emergency Coordinator or Alternate Emergency Coordinator is to be notified.

Chain of Command for Spill Response: After the Coordinators are notified, the appropriate workers are utilized in order – Responders, Lab Personnel, and Production Supervisors especially if the facility needs to be shut down for any length of time.

GENERAL:

For each chemical involved the particular problems and / or hazards connected with spill control are listed under the headings for each chemical and the MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS (MSDS) – see MSDS book maintained in the Laboratory. Lab personnel should be consulted, if possible.

The following are the general response to a spill. Location of absorbents, safety equipment and protective clothing is shown in the Plant Layout in the Appendix.

1. Safeguard life; evacuate if necessary. If evacuation is necessary, activate the fire alarm to empty the facility of all personnel. Follow the evacuation routes listed on the map. Assemble at the front-loading dock to communicate the problem and account for all employees.
2. Notify fire department and / or emergency response personnel and appropriate organization as required.
3. If no toxic fumes are present, contain spill by diking, or absorption with Haz-Sorb, crushed ceramic absorbents (e.g. Speedi-Dri). Soda ash (Na_2CO_3) will neutralize acids, if necessary. If toxic fumes are present or believed to be present, stay far away and upwind. Wait for Emergency Response Professionals to mitigate.
4. Control leak source. Prevent incompatible materials from being mixed using materials mentioned above.
5. Notification of all appropriate authorities.
6. Exact identification of spilled material by Laboratory Personnel.
7. Recovery of spilled material. Use metal drums and plastic liners to containerize the residue. Include all PPE used and any contaminated product.
8. Treatment and disposal of material including all absorbents used. If the material cannot be treated by the waste treatment system, place all containers in the hazardous waste storage area and label each container with a hazardous waste label identifying its contents.
9. Review of cause or causes of spill to prevent a re-occurrence.

NOTE: Depending on availability of personnel as many steps as possible should be performed simultaneously.

CONTROL MEASURES FOR SPILL PREVENTION

CHEMICAL STORAGE AREA – Where liquid chemicals are stored, drum pallets with containment are utilized. For 55-gal drums there is 66 gal capacities, for smaller deldrums (15 gal size) 44 gal capacity pallets are used. This complies with 40CFR264.175.

HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREA (WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT) – The floor where the drums of hazardous waste and larger waste holding tanks are kept is pitched to flow to a common trench. This trench gravity feeds to a sump where there is a high level alarm and pumping station. The 2000 gal holding tank #1 which would contain any spill from this area also has a high level alarm.
Cyanide waste is kept in a separate bermed area away from acids.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT – The treatment tanks (1000 and 2000 gal) are enclosed in a large trench and utilize a sump with a high level alarm. Capacity is sufficient to handle the largest tank.

CHROME PRODUCTION AREA – All plating tanks are contained within one of several trenches. Each has a sump (identified on the map as W.W.S.), which will collect and contain the largest tank. These sumps are pumped out periodically to the wastewater collection system. These serve as containment and for collection of all rinse-waters that land on the floor.

NICKEL PRODUCTION AREA - The tanks in this area are predominantly steel tanks with plastic liners. Floor spillage is removed using wet-dry vacuums and placed in drums for disposal.

BULK CHEMICAL TRANSFERS

In general, liquid caustic soda 50% is received in bulk chemical deliveries. The following procedures are used to off load this chemical safely.

CAUSTIC SODA – We receive approximately 2000 gals of 50% caustic soda from a tanker truck. The load is off loaded to two tanks – one in the main plant (in the sump room) and one in the wastewater treatment plant. Two employees are stationed during the transfer – one by the tanker truck and one inside by the receiving tank. Pails are placed under any hose connection where any drips or leaks might occur. The driver is suited up with appropriate PPE and remains by the shut off valve. Before off loading the paperwork is checked for verification that the right chemical is being transferred and the amount of chemical does not exceed the capacity of the receiving tank. After the chemical is off loaded, the hoses are purged of residue with air pressure from the tanker.

TRANSFERING CHEMICALS FROM THE MAIN PLANT TO THE WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

Various solutions are transferred from the main plant to the wastewater treatment plant utilizing both above and below ground pipes. Caustic cleaners, strips, and Electroless nickel solutions are transferred to waste treatment holding tanks and wastes from the plating department are pumped through an underground (pipe-in-a-pipe) pipe chase.

Designated waste handlers are only to move chemicals through the facility. They are trained under our Hazardous Waste / Chemical Safety and Emergency Response Training.
The use of barrel trucks to transport drums of chemicals in a safe manner is employed. All bung tops are tightened using bung wrenches, and all drums are in proper condition and are properly labeled as per our training protocol.

SEVERE WEATHER (TORNADOS, EARTHQUAKE, etc.)

Adverse weather or acts of God occur unexpectedly. When an emergency occurs with little or no warning you must be prepared to respond to the aftermath. If you have enough warning to take shelter try to remember to shut off equipment that may be hazardous when left unattended. If the plant is damaged, be prepared to give medical aid. If a spill is detected, contact your Emergency Coordinator and report your finding. Never light a cigarette or flame type device, ruptured gas lines or fumes from spills could ignite explosively!

POWER FAILURE

Power failures, like storms, can happen at anytime and are unpredictable. If an outage occurs in the daytime hours, most buildings have enough windows or indirect light to see. Wait for your Emergency Coordinator or supervisor to inform you if evacuation is necessary (review evacuation procedures). If no light is available, do not attempt to leave your area. Wait for emergency lights to come on and / or someone with flashlights to escort you out of danger.

NOTE: Do to the presence of chemical fumes when the ventilation system is off do to the power outage, it is important to leave the plant and wait outside until the power is restored and the ventilation system is turned on. Your Emergency Coordinator or supervisor will give an all clear signal to allow employees back to their work stations.

SPILL NOTIFICATION

Section 22a-450 of the Connecticut General Statutes requires that any person or company having a spill or release of any chemical, to immediately report the incident to the Department of Environmental Protection. A hazardous materials accident or spill may also be reported by any other person or agency knowing the details of the incident. It is important to realize that early notification will save response time and may significantly reduce both the duration and cost of the incident. To help the DEP and other response agencies evaluate the emergency the following information should be available to the person reporting the spill. Do not delay reporting, however, if some of the information is not readily obtainable.

DEP 24-HOUR EMERGENCY NUMBER: 860-424-3338

ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY INFORMATION

1. Your name and call back telephone number?
2. A brief description of the accident?
3. Where did the accident occur?
4. When did it occur?
5. Chemical(s) involved (extremely hazardous substances)?
6. Type, size and condition of the container or tank?
7. Amount of chemical released?
8. Is the spill going into water bodies, sewers or structures?
9. Are gases or vapors being released?
10. Weather conditions?
11. Composition of surrounding area (residential, industrial, etc.)?
12. Are there injuries?
13. Party responsible for the spill (name of company, carrier, etc.)?
14. Have local fire and police been notified?
15. What actions are being taken (spill control, evacuation, etc.)?
16. How can contact be re-established with caller or responsible party at the scene

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF WASTE MANAGEMENT
OIL AND CHEMICAL SPILL RESPONSE DIVISION

REPORT OF PETROLEUM OR CHEMICAL PRODUCT DISCHARGE, SPILLAGE OR RELEASE

1.When did the incident occur? Date_____Time_____

2. Where did the incident occur?

_____
_____
_____
_____

3. How did the incident occur? (Describe the cause)

_____
_____
_____
_____

4. Under whose control was the chemical or petroleum product at the time of the incident?

Name:
_____Mailing Address: _____
Town_____State_____Zip Code_____Tel No._____

5. Who is the owner of the property onto which the spill occurred?

_____
_____

If this is a corporate property or property owned jointly, who represents the owners? Corporate property □ Property owned jointly □
Name_____
Address _____
Town _____State _____ Zip code _____Tel No. _____

6. When was the incident verbally responded to the Environmental Protection?
Date_____ Time _____

7. Who reported the incident and who were they representing?
Name _____Title _____
Mailing Address _____
Town _____ State _____Zip Code_____Telephone #_____

8. What were the chemicals or petroleum products released, spilled or discharged? Give an exact description of each of the materials involved in the incident, including chemical names, percent concentrations, trade names, etc.

If the chemicals are Extremely Hazardous Substances or CERCLA hazardous substances they must be identified as such and include the reportable quantity (RQ). Please attach a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each chemical involved.

What were the quantities of chemicals that were released, spilled or discharged to each environmental medium (air, surface water, soil, groundwater)? NOTE: Connecticut General Statues 22a-450 requires the reporting of any amount of any substance or material released to the environment.

9. Did any of the chemical travel beyond the property line? NOTE: materials that enter the groundwater are considered to have gone beyond the property line.

10. What actions were taken to respond to and contain the release, spill or discharge?

11. What actions are being taken to prevent reoccurrence of an incident of this type?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____Attach additional sheets if necessary.

12. Were there any injuries as a result of the incident? If so, list the names of exposed individuals, their addresses, phone numbers and describe their injuries.

Name_____
Mailing address and street_____
Town_____State_____Zip Code_____Telephone #_____

Attach additional sheets if necessary.

13. What is the appropriate advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals?

_____
_____
_____
_____

14. Are there any known or anticipated health risks, acute or chronic, associated with the release of this chemical or medical advice that should be communicated?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

15. Was the incident completely cleaned up by the time this report was submitted? If not, what are the anticipated remedial actions and their duration?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

16. CERTIFICATION. I hereby affirm that the a foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge.

Signature_____Title_____Date_____
Print Name_____Telephone#_____
Street address/PO Box_____
City/Town_____State_____Zip Code_____

This form may be reproduced or computerized as long as it contains all of the information requested and is on an 8 ½" x 11" white paper, black type format. For serious incidents the questions may be in a narrative format, which must include the preparer's affidavit.

MAIL TO: Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Waste Management
Oil and Chemical Spill Response Division
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106-5127

Telephone: (860) 424-3338

-

EVACUATION PROCEDURE

When the fire alarm is sounded indicating a fire, all employees are to head for the nearest exit. Each supervisor will then perform a head count to verify that all employees in his department have evacuated the building. Each supervisor will then report to the primary emergency coordinator after all his employees have been accounted for.

There will be a minimum of two drills every year for each shift to familiarize all employees with the proper evacuation technique.

This alarm can also be used for all other emergencies (i.e. chemical, natural gas leak, structural etc.)

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

If a fire or explosion occurs all company personnel will be notified and the evacuation signal will be given. No employee will be expected to control a structural fire. Employees trained to use extinguishers can fight small fires such as trashcan fires. If you discover a fire, immediately report it to the fire department and the Emergency Coordinator. Make sure you remain outside if you are evacuated and wait for further instructions either from your supervisor, the Emergency Coordinator, or an emergency coordinating designates.

Extinguishers / Type of Fires Recommended

Class A – Trash, wood or paper fires
Class B – Liquid, grease or flammable gas
Class C – Electrical equipment fires

Class ABC – Can be used for all three types of fires

SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS

1. CYANIDE – There is extremely limited use of cyanide compounds in the Rochelle Copper Strike and Enprep 214 Alkaline Deruster / Cleaner solutions. These tanks are clearly identified in the Plant Layout in the Appendix and by warning signs on the tanks.

If any solution should spill, IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT SPILL CONTROL UNIT!

AVOID ALL CONTACT WITH ACID!!!

Using self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing contain the spill as in the General Instructions for Spill Control. If there is any acid in the area, soda ash (sodium carbonate Na_2CO_3) may be used as an absorbent and to maintain alkalinity. Cyanides can be rendered harmless using alkaline chlorination (high pH >11.5 and residual chlorine). All material recovered should be disposed of by a licensed transporter to a TSDF.

2. CHROMIUM PLATING SOLUTION – are the principal hazardous material used and stored on site (approximately 20,000-25000 gals). These are aqueous solutions of chromic acid anhydride (CrO_3) ranging from 200-700 g/L with approximately 2.5 g/L sulfate usually added as sulfuric acid. These solutions are non-flammable. Chromic acid is a strong oxidant as are its solutions but at operating concentrations the solutions are strongly corrosive materials and contact with the skin can produce skin ulcers (chrome sores).

In cleaning up spills protective clothing and a face shield or chemical goggles are required. Respiratory protection is not required for spilled solutions. Any skin contact should be WASHED OFF AT ONCE as is the case of any strong acid.

Spill control should be managed as listed in the General Instructions for Spill Control.

3. CHOMIC ACID DRY FLAKE OR POWDER – is used to prepare the plating solutions. The dust is harmful and respiratory protection (Certified as Tested and Approved by NIOSH/OSHA/ANSI) is required as is COMPLETE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EYE PROTECTION. Both dry chromic acid and chromium plating solutions must be washed off at once after any skin contact.

The dry material is a sufficiently strong oxidizing agent to ignite many hydrocarbons on contact, e.g. ethylene glycol (antifreeze), alcohols, acetone, etc. Contact with any REDUCING AGENTS MUST BE AVOIDED as extremely violent deflagration, fire or explosion may result. Contact of dry chromic acid with sodium hydrosulfite (sodium dithionite A.K.A. Vaculite), sodium hypophosphite and phosphoric anhydride are examples of chemicals to avoid.

4. SODIUM HYDROSULFITE - (also called sodium dithionite and Vaculite) is a strong reducing agent and may react violently with strong oxidizing agents such as hydrogen peroxide or chromic acid. If small amounts of moisture are added to the dry material occasionally

spontaneous ignition will result. Full protective clothing including a respirator with an approved cartridge is required. Wash off skin contact at once and treat as caustic burn.

Ordinary spills can be swept up and neutralized using protective clothing and a dust respirator. In case of skin contact, wash with soap and water.

5. METAL HYDROXIDE SLUDGE – A.K.A. F006, it is the treated sludge from the wastewater treatment process. It contains approximately 5% Cr, 1% Ni, and the balance is other metal hydroxides including magnesium and sodium. This waste is relatively harmless however dust can be irritating. Spills should be completely cleaned up and put in the 30 cu yd container. This container must be shipped within 90 days upon first adding waste to it.

Safety glasses and protective gloves must be worn when cleaning up a spill.

6. SODIUM HYDROXIDE - (caustic soda 50%) – Causes severe chemical burns to the skin and eyes wash with water immediately. Use protective clothing and eye protection. If mists are present use NIOSH approved respirators. Contain spills with dikes; absorb with Speed-Dri or Hay-sorb: vacuum up; remove all affected or contaminated soil. Neutralize with dilute acid, e.g. hydrochloric product is common salt.

7. NICKEL PLATING SOLUTIONS are dermatological sensitizers and protective clothing and eye protection are required. Dike, absorb and remove completely including sufficient soil to insure complete removal.

8. SODIUM HYPOPHOSHITE - ($NaHPO_2.H_2O$) is a strong reducing agent and contact with dry chromic acid, hydrogen peroxide, nitrates, or other oxidizing agents should be avoided.

Spills can be swept up using protective clothing and an approved dust mask. In case of skin contact wash with soap and water. Dispose of reclaimed material properly – consult the laboratory.

IN A FIRE USE A SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS AS TOXIC PHOSPHINE GAS (PH_3) MAY BE LIBERATED.

9. OTHER MATERIALS – Use general spill control procedures. Review MSDS'S of the hazardous material if you are not sure of its characteristics.

ALWAYS DISPOSE OF RECOVERED SPILLED MATERIALS PROPERLY.

PLANT LAYOUT, PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS, AND CAPABILITIES

I. GENERAL

A. SAFETY EQUIPMENT

a. Site Layout in Plan 1 in Appendix

b. Emergency equipment locations are noted below and in the Plant Layout in Plan 2 in the Appendix.

1. First Aid Kit – with appropriate materials for treatment of acid or alkali chemical burns – (2) one is located in the Annex and one in the shop office.

B. PLANT DESCRIPTION

a. Entrance:

Main Building – main entrance door is plate glass with a metal frame: all others are metal frame doors with windows of reinforced glass.

Annex – All doors are metal with no windows.

b. Emergency Exits:

Main Building – except for the two entrances the rest of fire doors with panic bars (400 lbs. Pressure required).

Annex – same as entrance doors

c. Absorbent:

Speedi-Dri absorbent and Haz-sorb bags (holds 8 times their weight in liquid). Speedi-Dri is the most rapid acting absorbent and should be used where speed is essential.

d. Fire Alarm System:

One monitored by alarm company and the Fairfield Fire Department with smoke sensors and heat sensors in both the main building and the annex

e. Communication System:

Internal telephone paging system with exterior speakers

f. First Aid Station:

A variety of first aid equipment including OSHA approved cyanide-poisoning kits located in the Lab

g. Safety Showers and Eye Wash Stations:

Emergency showers and / or eye wash stations are available where chemical exposure is present

h. Fire Extinguishers:

Mostly type ABC and some CO_2 are available through out the Main Plant and the Annex.

i. Hazardous Materials Storage Area:

Standard Plating Chemicals; solution storage in the Annex in fiberglass holding tanks

j. Waste Storage Area:

Annex – in fiberglass holding tanks and metal and plastic 55 gal drums

II. PHYSICAL CONTAINMENT EQUIPMENT

1. SPILL STORAGE TANKS – 6 located in the Annex
2. ABSORBENT – minimum of 10 bags stored by the chemical storage and Annex areas
3. SHOVELS – minimum of 2 shovels located in the safety cabinet in the Annex
4. AIR OPERATED DIAPHRAM PUMP – air operated diaphragm pump for transferring liquids to tanks or drums
5. AIR HOSE – enough air line to reach through out the property (approximately 100 ft is stored in the safety cabinet in the Annex)
6. PROTECTIVE CLOTHING – rubber gloves, yellow chemically resistant Tyvek suits, face shields, goggles dust mists respirators, and rubber boots are stored in the safety cabinet in the Annex – enough of each is kept on hand for any to protect at least 4 workers
7. METAL DRUMS – empty metal 55 gal drums with lids, liners and rings are stored outside the Annex – at least 6 are available at all times
8. MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES – various supplies including flashlights, duct tape wet / dry vacuums, hoses, etc. are stored in the Annex
9. SAMPLE SET – glass and plastic sample bottles are kept in the laboratory along with various reagents that are used to send samples of material to the appropriate laboratories as needed for analysis

EMERGENCY RESPONSE SAFETY EQUIPMENT CHECKLIST

A checklist certifying the above mentioned safety and spill response equipment is enclosed in the Appendix

The checklist is used during monthly inspections

SUPERIOR PLATING COMPANY

LACEY PLACE

SOUTHPORT, CT 06490

EPA ID # CTD001166826

HAZARDOUS WASTE / CHEMICAL SAFETY

AND

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

TRAINING MANUAL

PART I – TRAINING

A. FREQUENCY:

All maintenance personnel, waste treatment personnel and other personnel designated In the Contingency Plan will attend an initial training session and a refresher session once per year. New personnel requiring training will receive such training within six months of being hired and not perform any duties involving hazardous wastes or waste management until certified completion of such training. All personnel will attend safety / right To Know Seminar on beginning of employment and yearly there after.

B. RECORDS:

The Environmental Manager shall maintain documentation attesting to the duration and date of training. Records and job descriptions of all personnel involved in waste management and training will similarly be maintained. The qualifications of all training personnel will also be noted. All involved persons will also attend the standard company course on safety, health and chemical hazards.

C. JOB DESCRIPTIONS:

Attached are the job descriptions of the following personnel involved in hazardous waste management.

D. SYLLABUS EMERGENCY RESPONSE / CONTINGENCY PLAN / SPILL CONTROL

1. "Right To Know review of chemical / toxic substances required of all employees on employment and yearly thereafter. A review of the characteristics of such chemical or chemical mixture used in the plant including the long-term implications of exposure; e.g. potential carcinogencity, accumulative toxicity, etc.
2. Detailed review of the nature of all chemicals used in the plant for all emergency response personnel to be given on assignment to response team and yearly thereafter. Will include testing either oral or written to insure each member understands the characteristics of each chemical. Each safety data sheet will be covered in detail but additional material on key chemicals including methods of waste treatment, a basic explanation of the possible chemical reactions and their consequences, and laboratory demonstration of the pertinent reactions will be included.
3. Spill containment and spill response will be covered in detail for all emergency response personnel on assignment to the response groups and yearly thereafter. Also covered will be the use and selection of safety and protective equipment such as respirators, face shields, etc.; the proper disposal of recovered spills; sampling and analytical techniques; outside laboratories to be used as required;

the responses required to local, state and federal authorities. There will also be a very detailed review of the Contingency / Emergency Response Plan. Each member of the team will be furnished a copy of the plan.

PART II – INSPECTIONS

A. FREQUENCY:

Inspections shall be conducted daily, weekly, and monthly depending on which inspection is being performed. The Environmental Manager, Waste Treatment Technician, and / or Maintenance Personnel will conduct the inspections.

B. RECORDS:

A log shall be kept which notes the date of the inspection, those participating and the results of each item checked. Any deficiencies shall be noted along with the corrective action agreed upon and a schedule showing the date by which the corrective action will be completed and the name and title of the responsible individual. Copies of the inspection logs that are used are enclosed in the Appendix.

C. INSPECTION PROCEDURE:

The individual or individuals conducting the inspection shall use the respective inspection checklist and:

For the Daily Hazardous Waste Inspection – inspect the hazardous waste storage tanks, the waste treatment tanks, any drums of waste, any piping and plumbing associated with the waste treatment and hazardous waste areas, the collection sumps and all alarms.

For Weekly Pollution Control Inspection Log – inspect the waste treatment tanks, the waste acid feed system, sodium hydroxide (50% caustic soda) feed system, all plumbing and valves used in the waste treatment process, all sumps used to collect wastewater, mixers, floors, berms, alarms, pH meters, chart recorders, all chemicals used in the waste treatment process, the Lamella clarifier, sand filters, filter press, the neutralization sumps, air agitation and the level control system in the neutralization sumps, the riverbank ground water collection system, the river bank, the polymer feed system, and the neutralization pH feed system.

For the Emergency Response Safety Equipment Monthly Inspection – gas meter and pump, half-faced respirators and associated replacement cartridges, disposable respirators (currently 3M 8516 and 8233), PPE (ex. Rubber boots, Tyvek suits, rubber gloves, cloth gloves, face shields and eye ware, etc.), Spill Containment equipment (ex. Brooms, shovels, speedi-dri), diaphragm pump and airline, hoses and nozzles, and metal and plastic drums with lids and bung tops.

PART III - PERSONNEL

Position: Environmental Health and Safety Manager
Reports To: Plant Manager
Occupant: Richard Durazzo

Required Education and Skills:

Environmental background with industrial experience in analytical chemistry. Should be familiar with electroplating as well as both classic wet chemical and instrumental methods of analysis. Good understanding of inorganic chemical reactions and physical chemistry is also required. An understanding of the theory and practice of industrial waste treatment.

Responsibilities:

1. Supervision of Waste Treatment and Laboratory personnel
2. Operation of all waste treatment equipment
3. Legal removal of hazardous waste within 90-day generator limit
4. Maintenance of all records, manifests and forms required by state, local or federal agencies
5. Emergency Coordinator
6. Participates in inspection of waste treatment / hazardous waste / emergency / safety equipment
7. Safety Manager

Position: Maintenance Supervisor
Reports To: Plant Manager
Occupant: Octavio Benevides

Required Education and Skills:

Mechanical, plumbing and electrical skills to maintain shop equipment are required. A basic understanding of plating processes, plating wastes and waste treatment is required. Completion of emergency / contingency response training both in-house and outside seminars is required.

Responsibilities:

1. Alternate Emergency Coordinator
2. Directly supervises maintenance personnel
3. Provides technical direction for all maintenance work assignments
4. Responsible for all installation and maintenance of waste treatment equipment and facilities
5. Participates in emergency / contingency response planning and training

Position: Senior Analytical Chemist
Reports To: Laboratory Manager
Occupant: Freidoon Naraghi

Required Education and Skills:

Have a degree in chemistry or chemical engineering with industrial experience in analytical chemistry. Should be familiar with electroplating and instrumental methods of analysis. Good understanding of waste treatment methods.

Responsibilities:

1. Analysis of effluent samples
2. Hazardous waste analysis
3. Identification of spilled chemicals and / or analyses as required
4. Advise Response Team on technical considerations in spill control or other emergencies as required

Position: Pollution Control Technican
Reports To: Laboratory Manager
Occupant: Carlos Lopes

Required Education and Skills:

Job knowledge should include chemical handling of acids and bases, ability to read and write English, physical ability to lift 70 lbs., and have an understanding of most waste treatment procedures.

Responsibilities:

1. Transfer wastes from the main plant to waste treatment plant via pumping and moving of drums
2. Inspect sumps and tanks for condition and evidence of leaks
3. Assist Waste Treatment Technician as needed
4. Notify the Emergency Coordinator of any spills or incidents
5. Initial spill containment and response

Position: Production Supervisor
Reports To: General Plant Manager

Occupant: William Bodie

Required Education and Skills:

The ability to supervise a group of electroplaters and meet production requirements. Some supervisory training and / or experience are desirable. Hands on knowledge of electroplating process (hard chrome and / or nickel plating).

Responsibilities:

1. Supervise a group of electroplaters to meet production requirements
2. Notify the Emergency Coordinator of any spills or incidents
3. Provide labor as necessary to aid in response
4. Assist in the evacuation of employees as per procedures

Position: Production Supervisor
Reports To: General Plant Manager
Occupant: John Lavaredas

Required Education and Skills:

The ability to supervise a group of electroplaters and meet production requirements. Some supervisory training and / or experience are desirable. Hands on knowledge of electroplating process (hard chrome and / or nickel plating).

Responsibilities:

1. Supervise a group of electroplaters to meet production requirements
2. Notify the Emergency Coordinator of any spills or incidents
3. Provide labor as necessary to aid in response
4. Assist in the evacuation of employees as per procedures

APPENDIX

A. CHEMICAL INVENTORY

B. DAILY HAZARDOUS WASTE INSPECTION LOG

C. WEEKLY POLLUTION CONTROL INSPECTION LOG

D. MONTHLY EMERGENCY RESPONSE SAFETY EQUIPMENT INSPECTION

E. PLANT LAYOUTS

1. **TOPOGRAPHIC MAP**
2. **PLANT LAYOUT**
3. **WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM LAYOUT**
4. **FACILITY SURVEYED DRAWING (A-1)**
5. **EVACUATION ROUTES**

F. SPILL CONTRACTOR AGGREEMENT

Table A

Discharge Serial Number: 001-1 | **Monitoring Location: 1**

Wastewater Description: Pretreated metal finishing wastewater, contaminated groundwater, rinse water from composite mesh pad mist eliminators, contaminated cooling tower decants, boiler blowdown and decant wastewater, air compressor blowdown, filter backwash, roof run off from galvanized steel structure, and utility sink wastewaters.

Monitoring Location Description: At the final 10,000 holding tank after sand filter

Discharge is to: The Town of Fairfield Water Pollution Control Facility

PARAMETER	UNITS	FLOW/TIME BASED MONITORING				INSTANTANEOUS MONITORING		
		Average Monthly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Sample/Reporting Frequency [2]	Sample Type or Measurement to be reported	Instantaneous limit or required range	Sample/ Reporting Frequency[2]	Sample Type or measurement to be reported
Cadmium, Total	mg/l	0.1	0.5	NR	NA	0.5	Monthly	Grab
Chromium, Total	mg/l	1.0	2.0	NR	NA	2.0	Twice per Month	Grab
Copper, Total	mg/l	1.0	2.0	NR	NA	2.0	Monthly	Grab
Cyanide, Total	mg/l	0.65	1.2	NR	NA	1.2	Quarterly	Grab
Flow, Maximum During 24 hr Period[1]	gpd	NA	9,500	Daily/Monthly	Total Flow	NA	NR	NA
Flow (Day of Sampling)	gpd	NA	9,500	Twice per Month	Total Flow	NA	NR	NA
Fluoride, Total	mg/l	20.0	30.0	NR	NA	30.0	Twice per Month	Grab
Lead, Total	mg/l	0.1	0.5	NR	NA	0.5	Twice per Month	Grab
pH (Day of Sample)	S.U.	NA	NA	NR	NA	6.0-10.0	Twice per Month	RDS
Nickel, Total	mg/l	1.0	2.0	NR	NA	2.0	Twice per Month	Grab
Nitrogen, Nitrate total (as N)	mg/l	NA	NA	NR	NA	---	Quarterly	Grab
Silver, Total	mg/l	0.1	0.43	NR	NA	0.43	Twice per Year	Grab
Tin, Total	mg/l	2.0	4.0	NR	NA	4.0	Twice per Month	Grab
Total Toxic Organics[3]	mg/l	NA	NA	NR	NA	2.13	Monthly	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	NA	NA	NR	NA	75.0	Twice per Month	Grab
Zinc, Total	mg/l	1.0	2.0	NR	NA	2.0	Twice per Month	Grab

Table A Footnotes:

[1] For this parameter, the Permittee shall maintain at the facility a record of the Total Daily Flow for each day of discharge and shall report the Maximum Daily Flow for each month.

[2] The first entry in this column is the 'Sample Frequency'. If this entry is not followed by a 'Reporting Frequency' and the 'Sample Frequency' is more frequent than monthly then the 'Reporting Frequency' is monthly. If the 'Sample frequency' is specified as monthly, or less frequent, then the 'Reporting Frequency' is the same as the 'Sample Frequency'.

[3] See Section 5 (F) of this permit.

Table B								
Discharge Serial Number: 001-A						**Monitoring Location: 1**		
Wastewater Description: Hexavalent chromium bearing wastewaters from process and contaminated groundwater sources								
Monitoring Location Description: At the sample port after the 1,000 or 2,000 gallon hexavalent chromium treatment tank								
Discharge is to: The filter press								
PARAMETER	**UNITS**	**FLOW/TIME BASED MONITORING**				**INSTANTANEOUS MONITORING**		
		Average Monthly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Sample/ Reporting Frequency [1]	Sample Type or Measurement to be reported	Instantaneous limit or required range	Sample/ Reporting Frequency[1]	Sample Type or measurement to be reported
Chromium, Hexavalent	mg/l	0.1	0.2	Twice per Month	Grab Sample Average	0.3	NR	NA

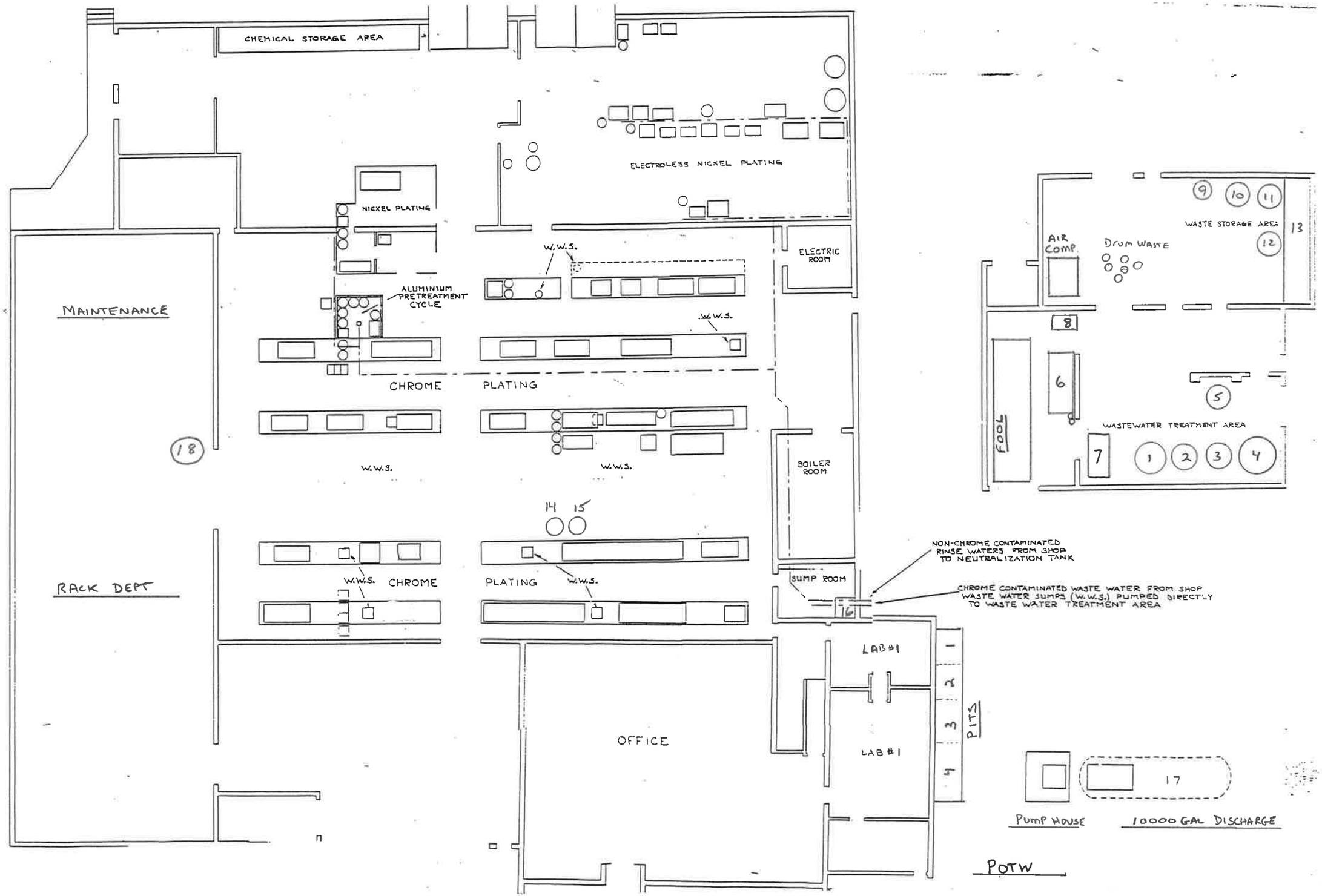
Table B Footnotes:

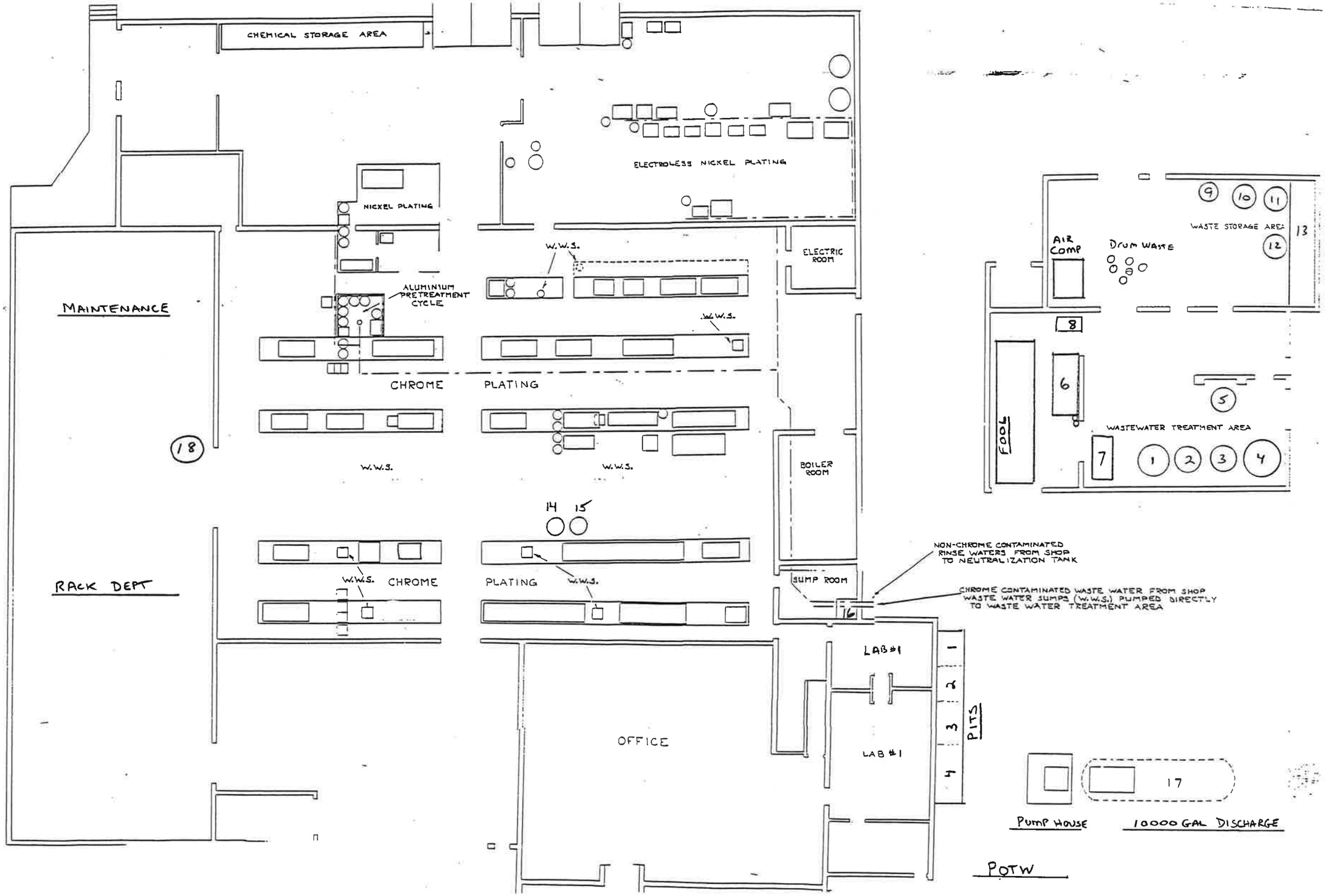
[1] The first entry in this column is the 'Sample Frequency'. If this entry is not followed by a 'Reporting Frequency' and the 'Sample Frequency' is more frequent than monthly then the 'Reporting Frequency' is monthly. If the 'Sample frequency' is specified as monthly, or less frequent, then the 'Reporting Frequency' is the same as the 'Sample Frequency'.

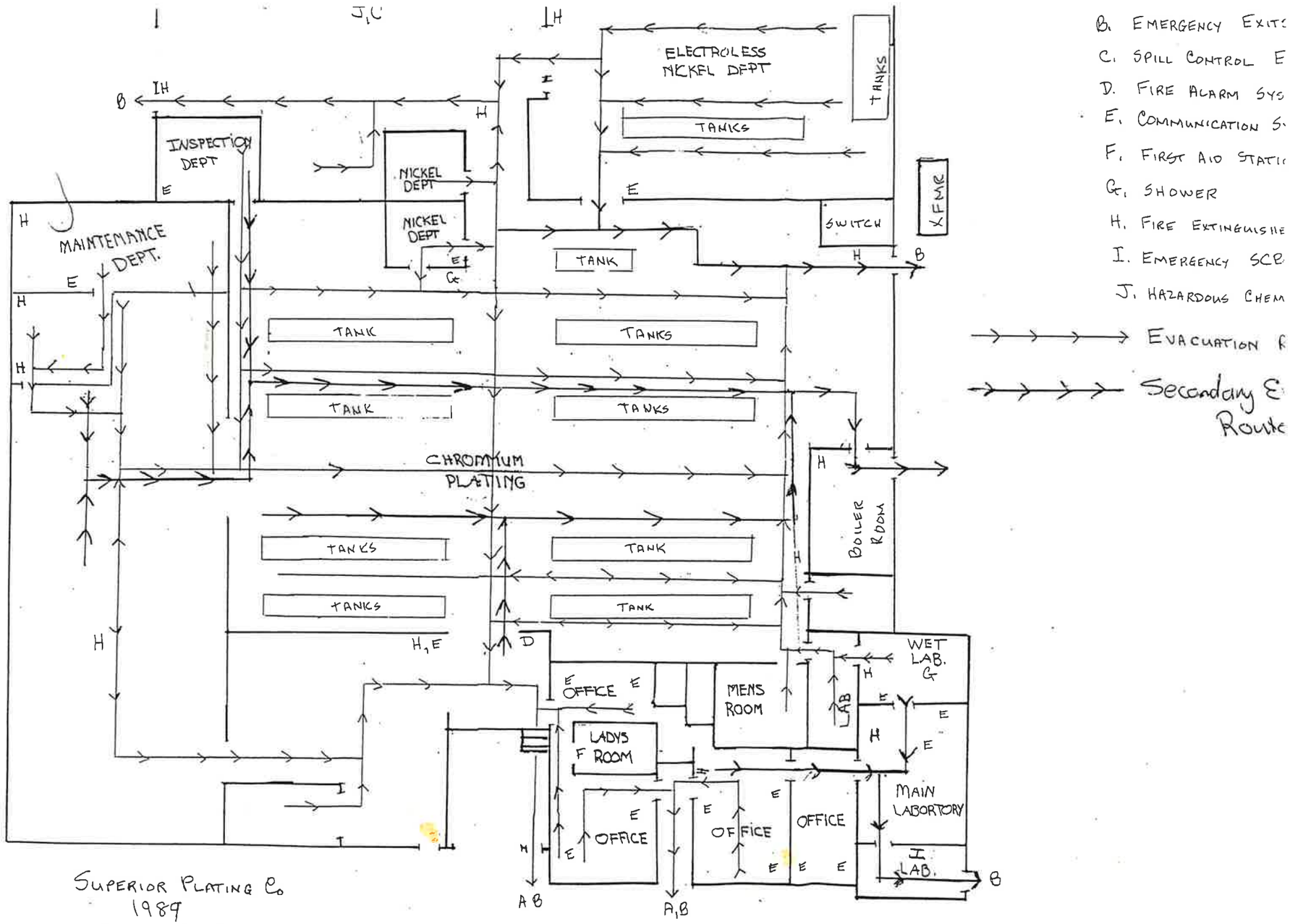
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PARAMETER	**UNITS**	**FLOW/TIME BASED MONITORING**				**INSTANTANEOUS MONITORING**		
		Average Monthly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Sample/ Reporting Frequency [1]	Sample Type or Measurement to be reported	Instantaneous limit or required range	Sample/ Reporting Frequency[1]	Sample Type or measurement to be reported
Chromium, Hexavalent	mg/l	0.1	0.2	Twice per Month	Grab Sample Average	0.3	NR	NA

Table B Footnotes:

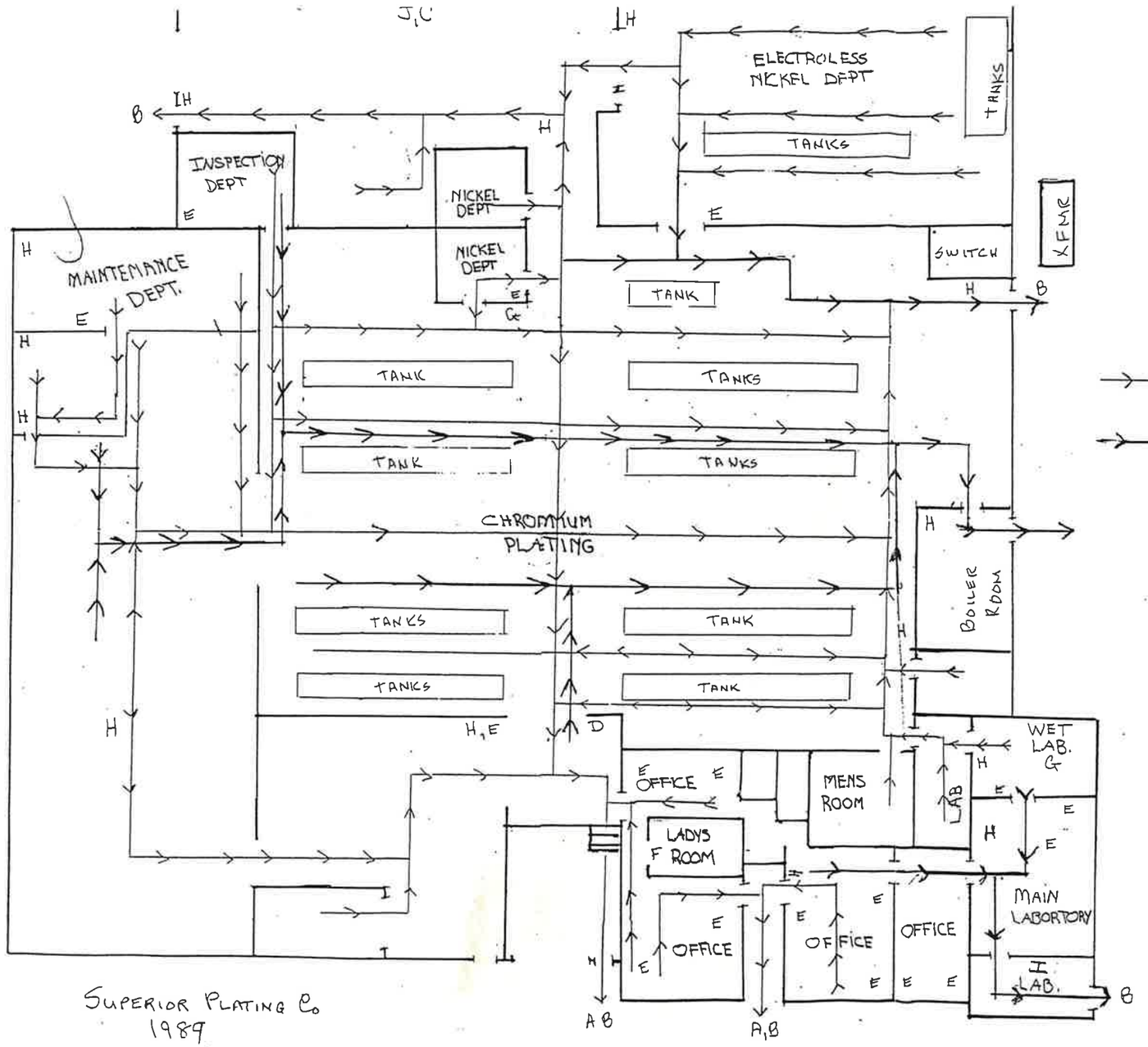
[1] The first entry in this column is the 'Sample Frequency'. If this entry is not followed by a 'Reporting Frequency' and the 'Sample Frequency' is more frequent than monthly then the 'Reporting Frequency' is monthly. If the 'Sample frequency' is specified as monthly, or less frequent, then the 'Reporting Frequency' is the same as the 'Sample Frequency'.


CHEMICAL STORAGE AREA
ELECTROLESS NICKEL PLATING
NICKEL PLATING
ELECTRIC ROOM
W.W.S.
ALUMINIUM PRETREATMENT CYCLE
MAINTENANCE
CHROME PLATING
18
W.W.S.
BOILER ROOM
14 15
RACK DEPT
CHROME
PLATING
SUMP ROOM
16
NON-CHROME CONTAMINATED RINSE WATERS FROM SHOP TO NEUTRALIZATION TANK
CHROME CONTAMINATED WASTE WATER FROM SHOP WASTE WATER SUMPS (W.W.S.) PUMPED DIRECTLY TO WASTE WATER TREATMENT AREA
LAB #1
OFFICE
PITS
9 10 11
WASTE STORAGE AREA
13
12
AIR COMP.
DRUM WASTE
8
6
5
FOOL
WASTEWATER TREATMENT AREA
7
1 2 3 4
17
PUMP HOUSE
10000 GAL DISCHARGE
POTW


CHEMICAL STORAGE AREA
ELECTROLESS NICKEL PLATING
NICKEL PLATING
W.W.S.
ELECTRIC ROOM
ALUMINIUM PRETREATMENT CYCLE
MAINTENANCE
W.W.S.
CHROME PLATING
18
W.W.S.
W.W.S.
BOILER ROOM
14 15
RACK DEPT
W.W.S. CHROME
PLATING W.W.S.
SUMP ROOM
NON-CHROME CONTAMINATED RINSE WATERS FROM SHOP TO NEUTRALIZATION TANK
CHROME CONTAMINATED WASTE WATER FROM SHOP WASTE WATER SUMPS (W.W.S.) PUMPED DIRECTLY TO WASTE WATER TREATMENT AREA
16
LAB #1
OFFICE
LAB #1
1
2
3
4
PITS
9
10
11
WASTE STORAGE AREA
13
12
AIR COMP
DRUM WASTE
8
6
5
FOOL
WASTEWATER TREATMENT AREA
7
1
2
3
4
17
PUMP HOUSE
10000 GAL DISCHARGE
POTW



SUPERIOR PLATING Co
1989
Scale 1/8" = 1' 0"

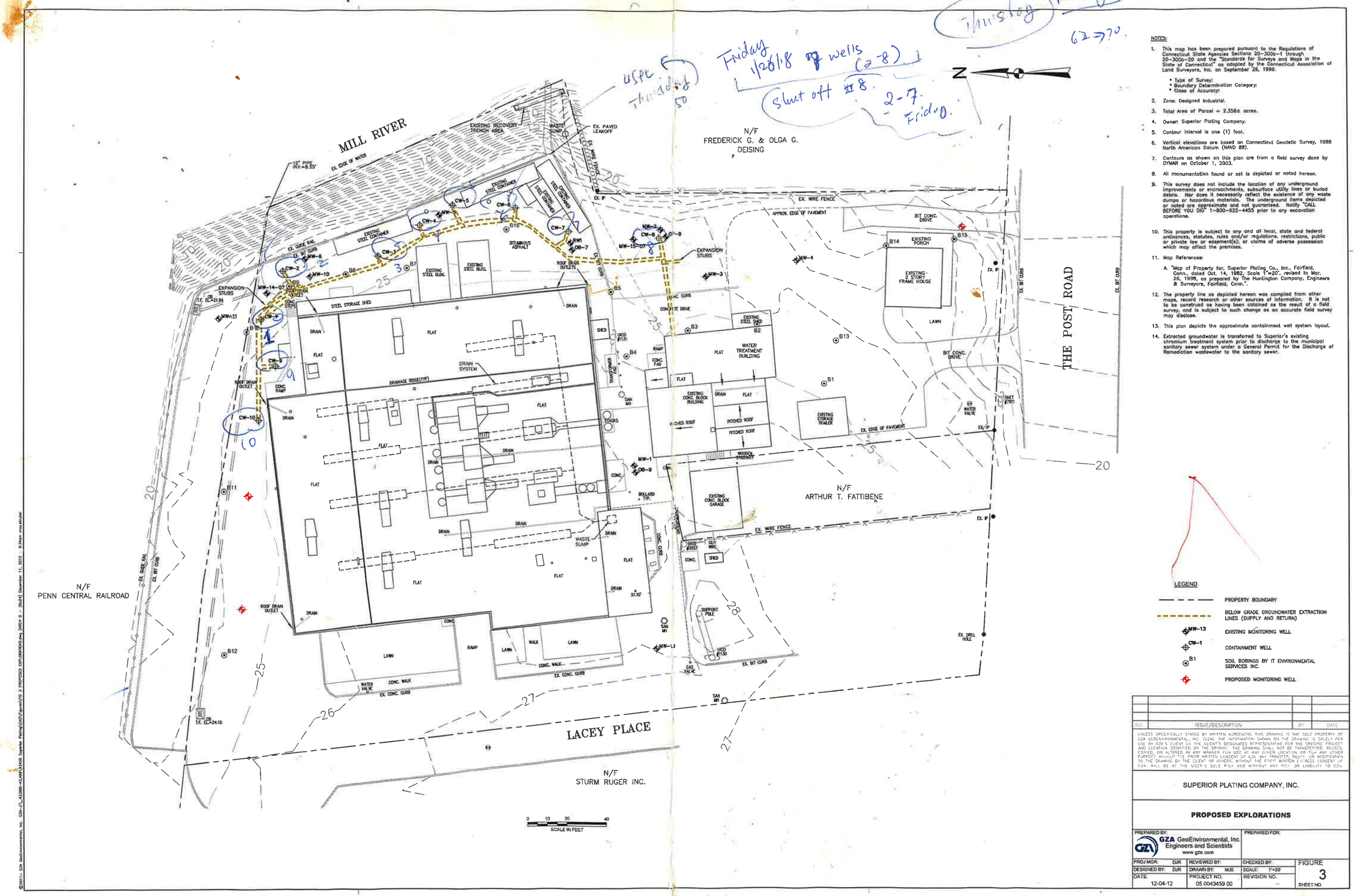


B. EMERGENCY EXIT
C. SPILL CONTROL E
D. FIRE ALARM SYS
E. COMMUNICATION S
F. FIRST AID STATI
G. SHOWER
H. FIRE EXTINGUISHE
I. EMERGENCY SCB
J. HAZARDOUS CHEM

EVACUATION R

Secondary E
Route

SUPERIOR PLATING Co
1989
Scale 1/8" = 1' 0"



NOTES:

1. This map has been prepared pursuant to the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies Sections 20-300b-1 through 20-300b-20 and the "Standards for Surveys and Maps in the State of Connecticut" as adopted by the Connecticut Association of Land Surveyors, Inc. on September 26, 1996.
   - Type of Survey:
   - Boundary Determination Category:
   - Class of Accuracy:
2. Zone: Designed Industrial.
3. Total Area of Parcel = 2.358± acres.
4. Owner: Superior Plating Company.
5. Contour interval is one (1) foot.
6. Vertical elevations are based on Connecticut Geodetic Survey, 1988 North American Datum (NAVD 88).
7. Contours as shown on this plan are from a field survey done by DYMAR on October 1, 2003.
8. All monumentation found or set is depicted or noted hereon.
9. This survey does not include the location of any underground improvements or encroachments, subsurface utility lines or buried debris. Nor does it necessarily reflect the existence of any waste dumps or hazardous materials. The underground items depicted or noted are approximate and not guaranteed. Notify "CALL BEFORE YOU DIG" 1-800-922-4455 prior to any excavation operations.
10. This property is subject to any and all local, state and federal ordinances, statutes, rules and/or regulations, restrictions, public or private law or easement(s), or claims of adverse possession which may affect the premises.
11. Map References:
    A. "Map of Property for, Superior Plating Co., Inc., Fairfield, Conn., dated Oct. 14, 1982, Scale 1"=20', revised to Mar. 26, 1998, as prepared by The Huntington Company, Engineers & Surveyors, Fairfield, Conn.".
12. The property line as depicted hereon was compiled from other maps, record research or other sources of information. It is not to be construed as having been obtained as the result of a field survey, and is subject to such change as an accurate field survey may disclose.
13. This plan depicts the approximate containment well system layout.
14. Extracted groundwater is transferred to Superior's existing chromium treatment system prior to discharge to the municipal sanitary sewer system under a General Permit for the Discharge of Remediation wastewater to the sanitary sewer.

LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- BELOW GRADE GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION LINES (SUPPLY AND RETURN)
- MW-13 EXISTING MONITORING WELL
- CW-1 CONTAINMENT WELL
- B1 SOIL BORINGS BY IT ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC.
- PROPOSED MONITORING WELL

NO.	ISSUE/DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE

UNLESS SPECIFICALLY STATED BY WRITTEN AGREEMENT, THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC. (GZA). THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THE DRAWING IS SOLELY FOR USE BY GZA'S CLIENT OR THE CLIENT'S DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE SPECIFIC PROJECT AND LOCATION IDENTIFIED ON THE DRAWING. THE DRAWING SHALL NOT BE TRANSFERRED, REUSED, COPIED, OR ALTERED IN ANY MANNER FOR USE AT ANY OTHER LOCATION OR FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF GZA. ANY TRANSFER, REUSE OR MODIFICATION TO THE DRAWING BY THE CLIENT OR OTHERS, WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN EXPRESS CONSENT OF GZA, WILL BE AT THE USER'S SOLE RISK AND WITHOUT ANY RISK OR LIABILITY TO GZA.

SUPERIOR PLATING COMPANY, INC.

PROPOSED EXPLORATIONS

PREPARED BY: GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Engineers and Scientists www.gza.com		PREPARED FOR:	
PROJ MGR: DJR	REVIEWED BY:	CHECKED BY:	FIGURE 3
DESIGNED BY: DJR	DRAWN BY: MJS	SCALE: 1"=20'	
DATE: 12-04-12	PROJECT NO. 05.0043459.00	REVISION NO. –	SHEET NO.

©2011 – GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. G:\...\43000-43999\43459 Superior Plating\CAD\Figures\FIG 3 PROPOSED EXPLORATIONS.dwg (ARCH D – 36x24) December 11, 2012 – 9:34am mcs.thakar

APPENDIX

A. CHEMICAL INVENTORY

B. DAILY HAZARDOUS WASTE INSPECTION LOG

C. WEEKLY POLLUTION CONTROL INSPECTION LOG

D. MONTHLY EMERGENCY RESPONSE SAFETY EQUIPMENT INSPECTION

E. PLANT LAYOUTS

1. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
2. PLANT LAYOUT
3. WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM LAYOUT
4. FACILITY SURVEYED DRAWING (A-1)
5. EVACUATION ROUTES

F. SPILL CONTRACTOR AGGREEMENT

CONTROL MEASURES FOR SPILL PREVENTION

CHEMICAL STORAGE AREA – Where liquid chemicals are stored, drum pallets with containment are utilized. For 55-gal drums there is 66 gal capacities, for smaller deldrums (15 gal size) 44 gal capacity pallets are used. This complies with 40CFR264.175.

HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREA (WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT) – The floor where the drums of hazardous waste and larger waste holding tanks are kept is pitched to flow to a common trench. This trench gravity feeds to a sump where there is a high level alarm and pumping station. The 2000 gal holding tank #1 which would contain any spill from this area also has a high level alarm.
Cyanide waste is kept in a separate bermed area away from acids.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT – The treatment tanks (1000 and 2000 gal) are enclosed in a large trench and utilize a sump with a high level alarm. Capacity is sufficient to handle the largest tank.

CHROME PRODUCTION AREA – All plating tanks are contained within one of several trenches. Each has a sump (identified on the map as W.W.S.), which will collect and contain the largest tank. These sumps are pumped out periodically to the wastewater collection system. These serve as containment and for collection of all rinse-waters that land on the floor.

NICKEL PRODUCTION AREA - The tanks in this area are predominantly steel tanks with plastic liners. Floor spillage is removed using wet-dry vacuums and placed in drums for disposal.

MATERIAL
ACETIC ACID
ACETYLENE
ALKAWAY
ALMATE
ALODINE 1200S
ALUMINUM OXIDE
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE - AQUA AMMONIA
ANODEX-NP-2
ANTIMONY COMPOUNDS (ANTIMONIAL LEAD)
AQUA AMMONIA (SEE AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE)
ARGON
BARIUM CARBONATE
BORIC ACID
BUFFING COMPOUND
CALCIUM CHLORIDE (DOWFLAKE)
CARBON
CAST COBALT
CEE BEE 7X7 AQUEOUS DEGREASER
CEE BEE SUPER BEE 300LF
CEE BEE SUPER BEE 300LF LIQUID pH ADJUSTER
CHROMIC ACID CRYSTALS
CHROMIC ACID LIQUID (SEE HEEF 25C, 25G, 25R)
CITRIC ACID
CLOROX – (HOUSEHOLD BLEACH- SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE 5.25%)

MATERIAL
COPPER & COPPER COMPOUNDS - INCL. TAPE
COPPER SULFATE
COPPER CYANIDE
CUTTING FLUID – ALUMINUM
CUTTING FLUID - TAP MAGIC
CUTTING TOOLS – (TITANIUM NITRIDE)
DARCO CARBON S-51
DYKEM HI SPOT BLUE #107
ENPREP 214
E.N.D. PLATE
ENSTRIP NP-1
ENSTRIP NP-2
ENSTRIP S
FERRIC CHLORIDE SOLUTION
FERROUS ALLOYS
FGR – FLUOBORATE GRAIN REFINER
FGR(R) FLUOBORATE GRAIN REFINER
FIDELITY 4886 – B (ELECTROLESS NICKEL)
FIDELITY 4886 – C (ELECTROLESS NICKEL)
FISKE'S CUT-N-COOL
FLUOBORIC ACID
FORMIC ACID
GLASS BEAD
GLYCOLIC ACID - SEE HYDROXYACETIC ACID
GRAPHOKOTE 220+

MATERIAL
GRINDING WHEEL
GUHRING, INC., TWIST DRILLS
HEAT SHRINKABLE POLMER PRODUCTS
HEEF 25-A
HEEF 25-C
HEEF 25-G
HEEF 25-M
HEEF 25-R
HI DRY ABSORBENT
HOPE - BOILER INHIBITOR
HOPE - COOLING TOWER INHIBITOR
HYDROCHLORIC ACID
HYDROFLUORIC ACID
HYDROXYACETIC ACID - GLYCOLIC ACID
IODINE
ISOPREP 172
ISOPREP 177
LACTIC ACID
LAQUER THINNER
LEA COMPOUND
LEAD & LEAD COMPOUNDS - INCL. TAPE
LEAD FLUOBORIC ACID
LIQUID NICKEL SULFATE - PALM & U.V (SEE NICKEL SULFATE LIQUID)
LIQUID WRENCH
LUBRICATING GREASE

MATERIAL
LUBRICATING OIL
MACSTOP 9554
MAGNESIUM OXIDE
MALIC ACID
METEX 6811 LIQUID ZINCATE
METEX M-629
METEX S-438
METHYLETHYEL KETONE - MEK
MICCRO PEELABLE COATING (MICCRO 16)
MICCRO SUPER XP-2000 (SEE XP-2000)
MOBILRAMA 245
MURIATIC ACID (SEE HYDROCHLORIC ACID)
NEOCHEL
NICKEL ADDITIVE (BARRETT SNR-24)
NICKEL & NICKEL COMPOUNDS - S.S.
NICKEL CARBONATE
NICKEL CHLORIDE
NICKEL CHLORIDE CRYSTALS
NICKEL R – ROUNDS
NICKEL S-ROUNDS
NICKEL STRIPPER-SHIPPLEY 428-D
NICKEL STRIPPER-SHIPPLEY 428-L
NICKEL STRIPPER-SHIPPLEY PM-952
NICKEL SULFAMATE
NICKEL SULFATE SOLUTION

MATERIAL
NIKLAD ELV 811A
NIKLAD ELV 811B
NIKLAD ELV 811H
NITRIC ACID
NITROUS OXIDE
O + G (PRODUCTS) -CONCRETE,SAND,GRAVEL
OAKITE 90
OAKITE 164
OMEGA AP-2210 (POLYMER)
OMEGA BP-4123 (COAGULENT)
OXYGEN
PEPTONE
PHOSPHORIC ACID ANHYDROUS-P2O5
PHOSPHORIC ACID LIQUID
PLASTISOL E-5007
PLASTISOL R-5000
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE
POTASSIUM STANNATE
PROPANE
PUMICE
RED STOP OFF PAINT 323
ROPREP 85
ROCHELL SALTS
SACCHARIN
SALT SPRAY, PAREX 5%

MATERIAL
SCOTCH BRITE PADS
SHELL DIALA – (R) OIL AX
SILICIA, CRYSALLINE QUARTZ (SAND FILTER SAND)
SILICON CARBIDE
SNAP AM
SODIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM CARBONATE - SODA ASH
SODIUM CHLORIDE
SODIUM CITRATE
SODIUM COPPER CYANIDE
SODIUM CYANIDE
SODIUM HYDROSULFITE
SODIUM HYDROXIDE 50% CAUSTIC
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (BLEACH)
SODIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE
SODIUM METABISULFITE
SODIUM NITRATE
SOLDER (44-FLUX CORED)
STAMP PAD INK
STANNOUS FLUOBORIC
STANNOUS TIN FLUOBORATE
SUCCINIC ACID
SULFAMIC ACID
SULFURIC ACID
TECTYL 502C

MATERIAL
TECTYL 511M CLASS I (OILS)
TECTYL 900
THERMOCOAT N4 (55) WAX
TIN
TIN/LEAD/ANTIMONY BABBITT
TIN FLUOBORATE SOLUTION
TITANIUM METAL
TOLUENE
TURPENTINE
WAX (B-60, B-90, B-100, B-100A)
WD – 40
WELDING ALLOYS
XP-2000
XP-2000 (REDUCER)
ZINCATE (SEE ALMATE)

DAILY HAZARDOUS WASTE INSPECTION LOG

	HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE Roll-Off Container	WASTE TREATMENT TANKS	DRUMMED WASTE	PLUMBING/PIPING	COLLECTION SUMPS	ALARMS	
DATE/ TIME	CHECK FOR LEAKS, CRACKS, LABELED, 90-DAY LIMIT	CHECK FOR LEAKS, CRACKS,	CHECK FOR LEAKS, LABELED, 90-DAY LIMIT, BUNGS OR LIDS ARE SECURE wastes are compatible	CHECK FOR LEAKS, BROKEN FITTINGS OR VALVES, CRACKS, LOOSE CONNECTIONS	CHECK FOR LEAKS, CRACKS, DEBRI, SOLUTION LEVEL,	TEST OPERATION OF EACH ALARM	INSPECTOR'S NAME

A= ACCEPTABLE UN= UNACCEPTABLE

IDENTIFY PROBLEMS NOTED AND WHAT CORRECTIVE ACTION WAS TAKEN

WEEKLY POLLUTION CONTROL INSPECTION LOG

INSPECTOR: **DATE:** **TIME:**

LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	TYPES OF PROBLEMS	STATUS ACCEPT/UNACC	OBSERVATIONS	CORRECTIVE ACTION	DATE REMEDIED
WASTE TREATMENT	TANK #1	LEAKS, BULGES, OVERFLOWING FUMES				
WASTE TREATMENT	TANK #2	LEAKS, BULGES, OVERFLOWING, FUMES				
WASTE TREATMENT	TANK #3	LEAKS, BULGES, OVERFLOWING, FUMES				
WASTE TREATMENT	TANK #4	LEAKS, BULGES, OVERFLOWING, FUMES				
WASTE TREATMENT	TANK #5	LEAKS, BULGES, OVERFLOWING, FUMES				
WASTE TREATMENT	WASTE ACID FEED SYSTEM	LEAKS, PUMP AND PIPES OK, ENOUGH WASTE ACID				
WASTE TREATMENT	SODIUM HYDROXIDE 50%	LEAKS, BULGES, OVERFLOWING, FUMES				
WASTE TREATMENT	PLUMBING & VALVES	LEAKS, BROKEN FITTINGS, CRACKS				
WASTE TREATMENT	SUMPS	DETERIORATION, LEAKS, OVERFLOW				
WASTE TREATMENT	PUMPS	LEAKS, CHECK OPERATION				
WASTE TREATMENT	MIXERS	MOUNTED SECURE, CHECK OPERATION				
WASTE TREATMENT	FLOORING	DETERIORATION, LEAKS, CHEMICAL SPILLS				
WASTE TREATMENT	BERMS	LEAKS, CRACKS				
WASTE TREATMENT	ALARMS	CHECK OPERATION				
WASTE TREATMENT	pH METERS	CHECK OPERATION (SEE ELECTRODE LOG)				

INSPECTOR: **DATE:** **TIME:**

LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	TYPES OF PROBLEMS	STATUS ACCEPT/UNACC	OBSERVATIONS	CORRECTIVE ACTION	DATE REMEDIATED
WASTE TREATMENT	CHART RECORDER	CHECK OPERATION HAVE EXTRA CHART PAPER				
WASTE TREATMENT	CHEMICALS	ARE ENOUGH ON HAND FOR AT LEAST 2 WKS.				
WASTE TREATMENT	LAMELLA	CHECK FLOW (65gpm MAX), TSS (20ppm MAX)				
WASTE TREATMENT	SAND FILTERS	LEVEL OF SAND. BACKFLUSHED OFTEN				
WASTE TREATMENT	FILTER PRESS	CHECK OPERATION, EXTRA CLOTHS				
OUTSIDE LAB NEAR NEUTRALIZATION	AIR AGITATION IN SUMPS	CHECK OPERATION, HAVE ENOUGH AIR FLOW				
NEUTRALIZATION SUMPS 1-4	SUMPS	ADEQUATE MIXING, ANY SLUDGE ACCUMULATION				
NEUTRALIZATION SUMPS 1-4	LEVEL CONTROL	CHECK OPERATION				
RIVERBANK	PUMPING STATION #1 (TRENCH PUMP #1)	CHECK OPERATION				
RIVERBANK	PUMPING STATION #2 (TRENCH PUMP #2)	CHECK OPERATION				
RIVERBANK	PUMPING STATION #3 (2nd STAGE PUMP)	CHECK OPERATION				
WASTE TREATMENT	PUMPING STATION #4 (3rd STAGE PUMP)	CHECK OPERATION				
RIVERBANK	VISUAL INSPECTION	OBSERVE RIVER FOR ANY APPARENT POLLUTION				
LAB	POLYMER FEED SYSTEM	CHECK TANK, VALVES, MIXER & POLYMER FEED				
LAB	NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEM	CAUSTIC/ACID FEED, SUPPLY, PLUMBING,FLOW				
CHROME PRODUCTION	SUMPS	LEAKS, EXCESS WATER, CONDITION OF PITS OK				

EMERGENCY RESPONSE SAFETY EQUIPMENT - MONTHLY INSPECTION

INSPECTOR: _____ **DATE:** _____ **TIME:** _____

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	CAPABILITIES OF EQUIPMENT	LOCATION	MIN QTY ACCEPT	ACTUAL QTY	COMMENTS
PORTABLE GAS METER, PUMP	FOR MONITORING AIR PARAMETERS	PERFORMS O2, H2S, LEL, AND CO ANALYSIS/ALARMS	LAB	1		
1/2 FACE RESPIRATOR	AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR	PROVIDES PURIFIED AIR FOR < 10X PEL CONDITIONS	SAFETY CABINET	4		
ACID GAS CARTRIDGES	USED W/ RESP. FOR ACID GASSES	PROVIDES FILTERING OF Cl,HCl,SO2,& FORMALDEHYDE GASES	SAFETY CABINET	10		
ORGANIC VAPOR CARTRIDGES	USED W/ RESP. FOR ORGANIC VAPORS	PROVIDES FILTERING OF ORGANIC VAPORS	SAFETY CABINET	10		
3M –8210 RESPIRATORS	DISPOSABLE DUST/MIST RESP.	PROVIDES FILTERING OF SOLID AND LIQUID PARTICLES EXCLUDING OILS	SAFETY CABINET	1-BOX		
3M –8233 RESPIRATORS	DISPOSABLE HEPA RESP / FINE DUST	PROVIDES FILTERING OF SOLID AND LIQUID PARTICLES EXCLUDING OILS	SAFETY CABINET	4		
PVC PLATERS BOOTS	PPE FOR MOST ACIDS/ALKALIS	PROVIDES PROTECTION AGAINST ACIDS AND ALKALIS	SAFETY CABINET	4 PAIRS		
PVC 14" GLOVES	PPE FOR MOST ACIDS/ALKALIS	PROVIDES PROTECTION AGAINST ACIDS AND ALKALIS	SAFETY CABINET	12 PAIRS		
CLOTH GLOVES	PPE FOR DRY NON-CHEMICAL USE	PROVIDES MINIMAL PROTECTION / USE ONLY FOR DRY DIRT OR DUST	SAFETY CABINET	12 PAIRS		

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	CAPABILITIES OF EQUIPMENT	LOCATION	MIN QTY ACCEPT	ACTUAL QTY	COMMENTS
FACE SHIELDS	PPE FOR FACE PROTECTION	PROVIDES FACIAL PROTECTION AGAINST ACID OR ALKALI SPLASHES	SAFETY CABINET	4		
YELLOW TYVEK SUITS-LG	DISPOSABLE PPE FOR CHEMICALS	PROVIDES SOME SHORT TERM PROTECTION AGAINST CHEMICALS ON CLOTHING	SAFETY CABINET	6		
YELLOW TYVEK SUITS -XLG	DISPOSABLE PPE FOR CHEMICALS	PROVIDES SOME SHORT TERM PROTECTION AGAINST CHEMICALS ON CLOTHING	SAFETY CABINET	6		
ROLLS OF 2" DUCT TAPE OR EQUAL	FOR SEALING UP SUITS TO PPE	STRONG ENOUGH FOR SEALING PPE WITH SOME CHEMICAL RESISTENCE	SAFETY CABINET	2		
BROOMS	FOR SWEEPING UP MATERIAL	ADEQUATE FOR REMOVING ABSORBENT FROM ASHFALT OR CONCRETE	SAFETY CABINET	2		
SHOVELS	FOR PICKING UP MATERIAL	ADEQUATE FOR TRANSFERING ABSORBENT TO CONTAINERS	SAFETY CABINET	2		
SPEEDY DRY	FOR ABSORBING SPILLS	PROVIDES CONTAINMENT OF SPILLED SUBSTANCE AND FOR ABSORBING SPILLS EXCEPT WITH STRONG OXIDERS	WASTE TREATMENT	10 BAGS		
DIAPHRAGM PUMP	FOR PUMPING LIQUIDS	RESISTENT TO ACIDS AND ALKALIS	WASTE TREATMENT	1		
AIR LINE FOR PUMP	USED W/ DIAPHRAGM PUMPS	USED WITH COMPRESS AIR <125 PSI	SAFETY CABINET	100 FT		
GARDEN HOSE WITH NOZZLE	FOR WATER USE	FOR USE WITH CITY WATER	SAFETY CABINET	1		
EMPTY METAL DRUMS W/LINERS, LIDS, AND BOLTS	COLLECT/DISPOSE OF SPILL RESIDUE	APPROVED FOR DOT CLASS II, OR III TYPE SHIPPING	STORAGE ANNEX	6		

Environmental Services Agreement

This Environmental Services Agreement ("Agreement") is effective as of this 29th day of April, 2024 ("Effective Date"), by and between ACV Environmental Services, Inc., having offices at 118 Burr Court Bridgeport CT 06605 ("Contractor"), and Superior Plating Inc, having offices at - Lacey Place Fairfield, CT 06890("Customer"). Contractor and Customer may be referred to in this Agreement as "Parties" and individually as "Party".

Contractor and its Affiliates are engaged in the business of providing environmental and industrial services, goods, and equipment, including, but not limited to, waste or other material management, emergency response, remediation, cleaning, vacuuming, decontamination, demolition, containment, transportation, treatment, recycling, disposal, and related services (collectively, "Services"). In the course of its business, Customer generates, utilizes, or manages certain waste or other material ("Waste"), and may require Services. In consideration of the mutual covenants set forth herein, the Parties agree as follows:

1. AFFILIATES. The term "Affiliate" means any existing or future entity that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, Contractor. At any time during this Agreement, an Affiliate may perform Services for Customer at the direction of Contractor, or at the direction of Customer under the same terms of this Agreement pursuant to a Pricing Document that is issued to Customer by the Affiliate. When an Affiliate so performs, all references to "Contractor" herein will refer only to the Affiliate performing the Services, as if this Agreement was entered into solely between that Affiliate and Customer. Customer will not hold Contractor, or any other nonperforming Affiliate, liable or jointly liable for Services that were not performed by Contractor or any other Affiliate, and an Affiliate that is a party to one Pricing Document will have no liability or obligation under any other Pricing Document to which it is not a party.

2. TERM; TERMINATION. This Agreement will continue for a period of 3 years from the Effective Date and will automatically renew for successive periods of 1 year each ("Term"). If any Services commenced prior to the execution of this Agreement, the Parties intend that these terms and conditions shall apply retroactively to such Services. Either Party may terminate a Pricing Document or this Agreement upon 30 days prior written notice to the other Party. Termination of this Agreement shall result in the automatic and simultaneous termination of all Pricing Documents. Upon termination, (a) all Contractor equipment shall be returned to Contractor in the same condition it existed when Customer received it, ordinary wear and tear excepted, and (b) Customer will compensate Contractor for all Services performed up to the termination date, demobilization and decontamination charges, and any other expenses incurred by Contractor related to the termination. Any terms or conditions in this Agreement that could impact a Party's rights or obligations after the termination of this Agreement shall survive termination.

3. PROCEDURE. Customer will submit to Contractor a request for Services with sufficient detail to enable Contractor to provide a Pricing Document. A "Pricing Document" could be a proposal, authorization, purchase order, scope of work, or similar document that sets forth pricing and specific terms and conditions for the Services and may be signed by both Customer and Contractor. Contractor will have no obligation to perform Services not expressly described in a Pricing Document. Customer authorizes Contractor to immediately commence performance of the requested Services as Contractor deems necessary. Customer further authorizes Contractor, unless otherwise stated in a Pricing Document, to determine all aspects of the Services in Contractor's sole discretion. Contractor's pricing or proposal documents will govern in the event of any conflict with the terms of any Customer provided document. All Services performed by Contractor during the Term shall be subject to this Agreement regardless of whether the Pricing Document expressly identifies or incorporates this Agreement.

4. WASTE SERVICES. Except as otherwise directed by Contractor, prior to any Waste management, handling or disposal, Customer must submit to Contractor for approval a completed waste product questionnaire, profile, manifest, or similar document describing Waste to be handled ("Waste Documentation") and provide a representative sample (if Contractor requests). Contractor is not required to perform an exhaustive analysis of the Waste to identify its components, nor will any Contractor analysis relieve Customer of its responsibility to ensure the Waste conforms to the approved Waste Documentation. Contractor does not

any foreign matter. Contractor may perform, in its discretion, any additional cleaning, at Customer's expense. If Customer fails to provide access to the equipment, Contractor is authorized to proceed by any lawful means to recover the equipment, and Customer will pay all costs related to Contractor's repossession, repair, and cleaning.

6. EMERGENCY RESPONSE

A. Customer may request response Services by telephone at **800-899-4672** or pursuant to a mutually agreed written Pricing Document. Customer shall provide Contractor with all information necessary to assess the type of response Service needed, upon which Contractor will rely in determining if and to what extent Contractor will respond. All emergency response related Services are provided at Contractor's current standard rates, unless otherwise quoted by Contractor.

B. Customer acknowledges that Contractor's provision of response related Services is on an as-available basis, does not guarantee Contractor's response or a response within a specific timeframe, and Customer may not name Contractor in its state or federal contingency plan. Customer also acknowledges that Contractor does not represent or warrant that it will recover any specific quantity of Waste or that it will achieve any specific level of cleanliness. CONTRACTOR DOES NOT REPRESENT OR WARRANT THAT, AND CUSTOMER WAIVES ANY CLAIMS THAT, ITS SERVICES WILL RENDER ANY REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY, SAFE FOR HUMAN ACTIVITY OR OCCUPATION, OR BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH ANY APPLICABLE LAW.

7. REMEDIATION; RESTORATION.

A. In Contractor's performance of assessment and remediation Services, Contractor does not guarantee that all sources of possible contamination will be identified or that all contaminants will be detected, properly identified, remediated, or removed.

B. Contractor will exercise reasonable care to minimize damage to the site. Customer acknowledges that, despite Contractor's reasonable care, some damage may occur in the normal course of the Services and agrees that Contractor will not be liable for such damage and will be entitled to additional compensation if it is asked to perform restoration services or other services not expressly included in the scope of Services.

8. CHANGES. Contractor's proposed compensation will represent its best estimate, taking into account the costs, effort, and time it expects to expend in performing the Services based on its reasonable assumptions of the conditions and circumstances under which the Services will be performed. As the Services are performed, conditions may change or circumstances outside of Contractor's reasonable control may develop which would require Contractor to expend additional costs, effort, or time to complete the Services, in which case Contractor will notify Customer and an equitable adjustment will be made to Contractor's compensation and the time for performance. Unless otherwise specified in writing, Contractor's proposed fees will assume that Contractor will not encounter any underground structures, utilities, boulders, rock, water, running sand, or other unanticipated conditions while drilling or excavating, and Contractor shall be compensated for any additional efforts expended or costs incurred in addressing such conditions. If hazardous conditions of any type or quantity not originally anticipated are discovered at the site, Contractor in its sole discretion may suspend and amend the scope of Service or terminate the Services and Contractor shall be compensated for Services performed and for costs reasonably incurred in connection with the suspension or termination.

9. CONTRACTOR WARRANTIES. Contractor warrants and represents to Customer:

A. Contractor is engaged in the business of performing the Services and has appropriate expertise, facilities, and ability to perform the Services in a lawful manner.

B. Contractor will provide supervision, labor, materials, tools, equipment, and subcontracted items for the performance and completion of the Services as agreed in writing between the Parties.

C. Contractor will perform the Services in compliance with all Applicable Law.

10. CUSTOMER WARRANTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES. Customer acknowledges, warrants, and represents to Contractor:

A. Prior to any Services, Customer will advise Contractor of all known and potential health, safety, and environmental issues associated with the site and Services. Customer will provide full and complete information regarding its requirements for the Services and will immediately transmit to Contractor any new information which becomes available or any change in plans after providing such information.

B. Customer will comply with all Applicable Laws and its legal responsibilities as a generator of Waste, including providing all required notices regarding the Services to the appropriate government authorities.

C. It is Customer's responsibility to secure and pay for all necessary approvals, easements, assessments, permits, and charges required and to ensure Contractor's legal access to the site and to perform the Services.

D. The Waste delivered to Contractor will conform to the description provided in the Waste Documentation, representative samples, supporting information, and analyses. Customer will comply with all Contractor requests for evidence of Customer's continuing compliance with the terms of this Agreement and any Waste Documentation, including, without limitation, the following: (a) providing new and/or updated Waste Documentation on Waste offered for transportation and disposal; (b) providing appropriate certification that the Waste Documentation accurately reflects the Waste offered for transportation and disposal; and (c) re-sampling the Waste, at Customer's expense, if Contractor reasonably questions such Waste's acceptability under this Agreement or any Waste Documentation.

11. BILLING; PAYMENT. Unless otherwise set forth in the Pricing Document, Contractor's charges will not

provide prompt notice of such delay and work diligently to remove the cause of the delay.

17. SEVERABILITY; WAIVER. If any part of this Agreement becomes invalid for any reason, the validity of the remaining Agreement will not be affected. Failure or delay by either Party to enforce any provision of this Agreement will not be deemed a waiver of future enforcement of that or any other provision.

18. ASSIGNMENT. Customer may not, without Contractor's prior written consent, assign any of Customer's rights or obligations in this Agreement. Contractor may assign its rights and obligations hereunder, to any parent, Affiliate, or in connection with any sale, transfer, or other disposition of all, or substantially all, of its business, provided, that any assignee assumes Contractor's obligations hereunder. Contractor may subcontract parts of its obligations to qualified third parties and Affiliates. This Agreement will be binding upon, and inure to the benefit of, the Parties and their respective successors and permitted assigns.

19. GOVERNING LAW. This Agreement will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the state where disposal occurs, or if no disposal occurs, the state where most of the Services are performed, without giving effect to applicable principles of conflicts of law to the extent that the laws of another jurisdiction would be applicable thereby.

20. NOTICE. Any notice or communication required hereunder to be in writing will be deemed to have been given when delivered by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested, to the person listed in the below signature block, or other Party representative that a Party may direct in writing. Any written notices addressed to Contractor shall also be copied to: Republic Services, Inc., 18500 N. Allied Way, Phoenix, AZ 85054, Attn: Legal – Contracts. Notwithstanding the foregoing, day-to-day written communications that are operational in nature may be provided via email between the Party's business contacts.

21. ENTIRE AGREEMENT; AMENDMENT. This Agreement, including any applicable Pricing Documents and Waste Documentation approved by the Parties, contains the entire agreement between the Parties and supersedes any prior agreement between the Parties regarding any Services performed after the Effective Date. A Customer provided document will only apply to the extent necessary to initiate the Services; no terms or conditions included in a Customer-provided document will apply. This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts. The Parties agree that electronic signatures are valid and effective and that an electronically stored copy of this Agreement constitutes proof of the signature and contents of this Agreement as though it were an original. No modifications or amendments hereto will be effective unless they are in writing and signed by both Parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be executed by their duly authorized representatives.

By CONTRACTOR:

Signature: _____

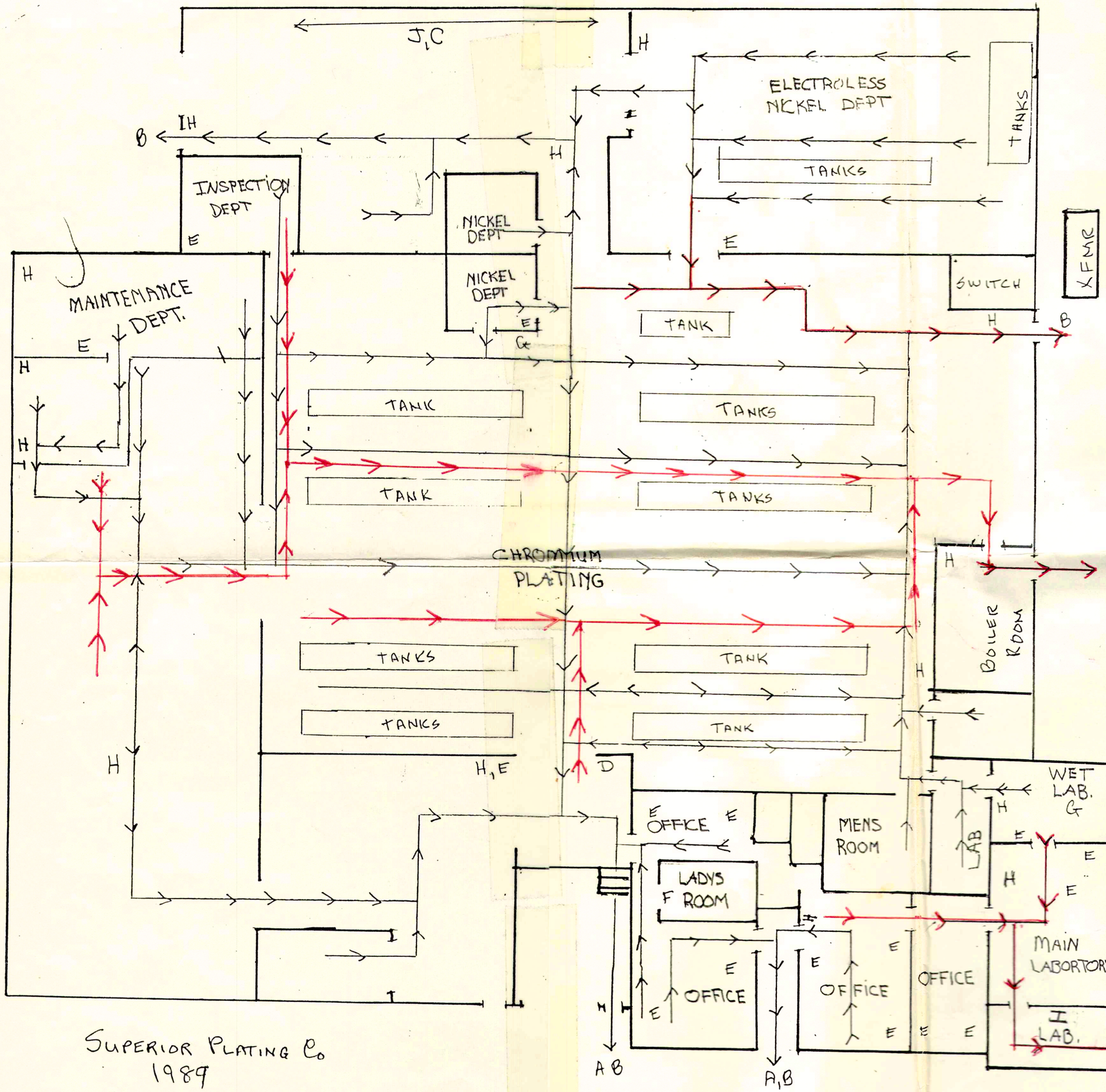
Name:
Title:
Date:

By CUSTOMER:

Signature: Richard Burazzo

Name: Richard Burazzo
Title: Environmental Manager
Date: 6-12-24

CONTRACTOR AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES ARE AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYERS M/F/DISABLED/VETERAN.

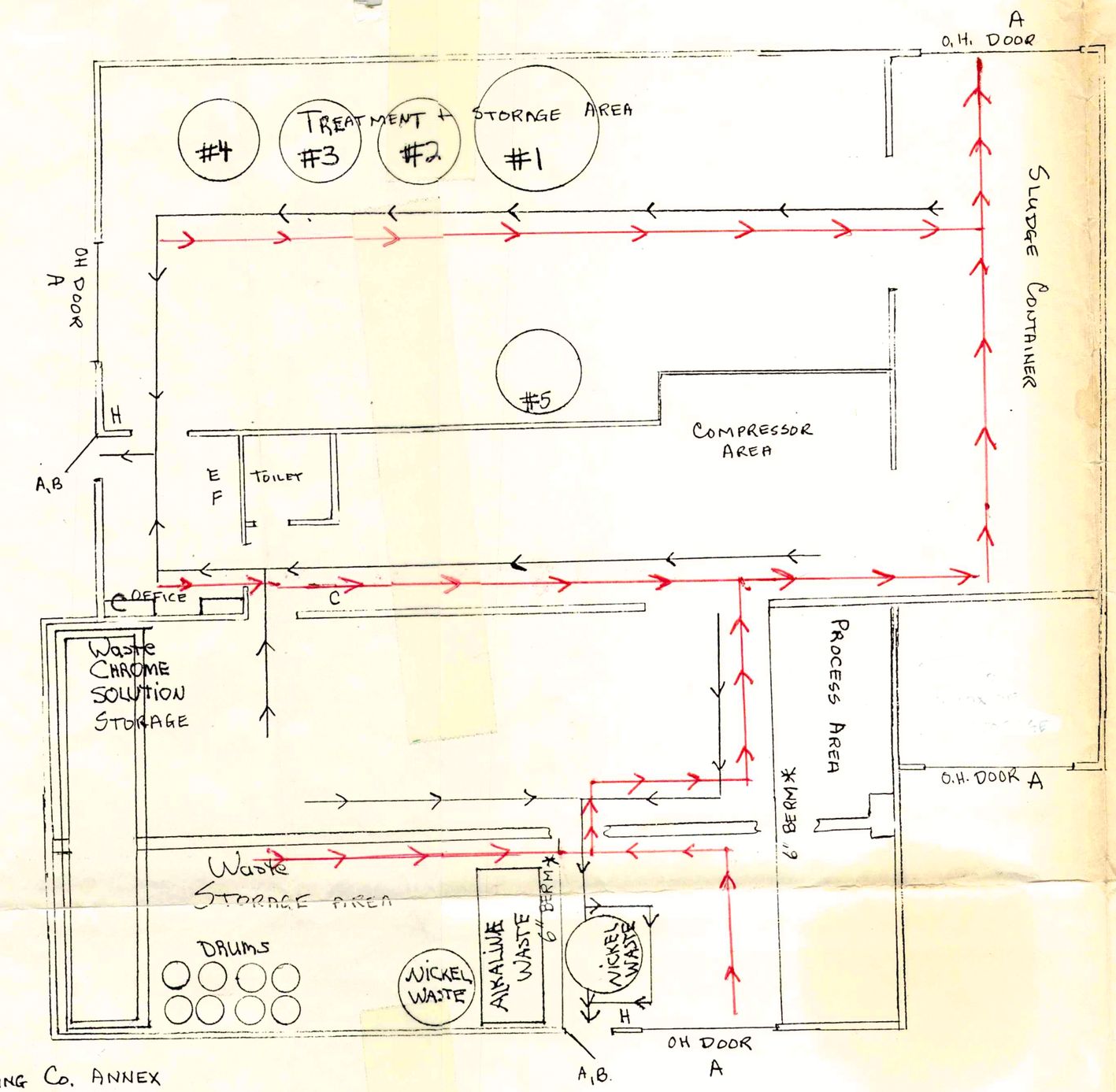


A. Entrances
B. Emergency Exits
C. Spill Control Equipment
D. Fire Alarm System
E. Communication System
F. First Aid Station
G. Shower
H. Fire Extinguishers
I. Emergency SCBA
J. Hazardous Chemicals Storage

→→→ Evacuation Route

→→→ Secondary Evacuation Route

Superior Plating Co
1989
Scale 1/8" = 1' 0"



SUPERIOR PLATING CO. ANNEX

1/8" - 1'

1989

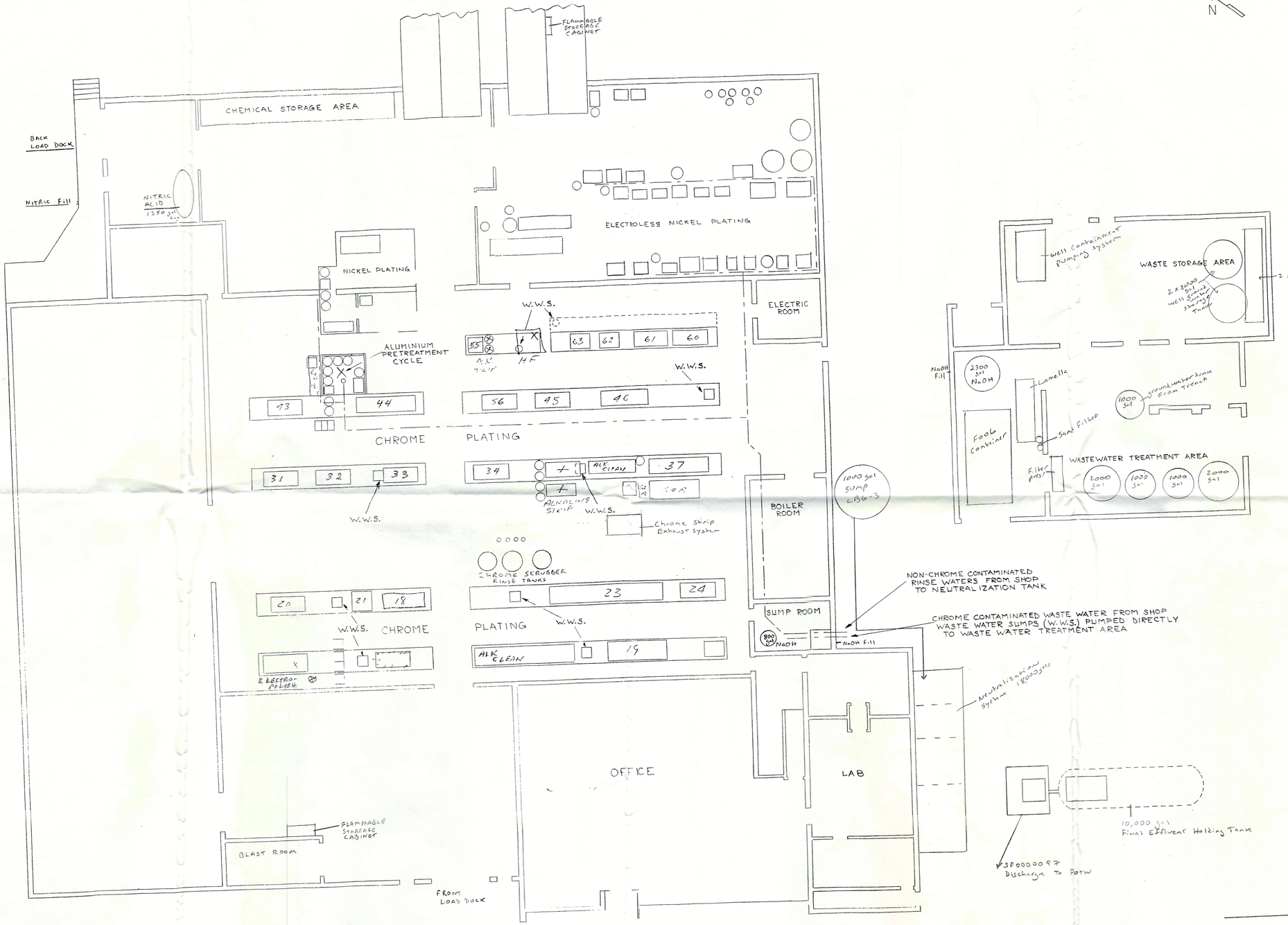
A - ENTRANCES
B - EMERGENCY EXIT - PANIC BARS
C - SPILL CONTROL EQUIPMENT
E - COMMUNICATION SYSTEM
F - FIRST AID STATION
H - FIRE EXTINGUISHER

* BERMS AND FLOOR PITCH DIRECT SPILLS TO DRAINAGE TRENCH WHICH LEADS TO SUMP WHICH DRAINS INTO TREAMENT AREA.

#1 - 2000 Gal (Waste Treatment) Holding Tank
#2 - 1000 Gal (Waste Treatment) Holding Tank
#3 - 1000 gal (Waste Treatment) Treatment Tank
#4 - 1000 Gal (Waste Treatment) Settling Tank
#5 - 1000 gal. Contaminated Groundwater Collection Tank.

→ EVACUATION ROUTE

Secondary Evacuation Route



RECEIVED
DEC 14 2001
CONSERVATION DEPT

Rev 4-11-16 R.D
Rev. 10-15-10 R.D

SUPERIOR PLATING CO.

SCALE 1"=8'	DRN BY R. WINKEL
DATE 11-22-89	

BASIC SHOP LAYOUT

SOUTHPORT, CONNECTICUT — ATTACHMENT # F

ATTACHMENT P – STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (2011)

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

for

Superior Plating

Lacey Place
Southport, CT

Prepared by: Brian G. Murray, P.E.
Kevin S. Malone, P.E.

March 1993

ipc Corporation
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Management Approval Statement

I certify that I have read and am familiar with the contents of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan dated March 1993. I authorize the commitment of the necessary manpower and materials needed to comply with the requirements of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

Signed: _____

Charles Szaley - Environmental Manager

Date: 4/5/93

Professional Engineer's Certification of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

I certify that in my professional judgement, the stormwater pollution prevention plan prepared for this site meets the criteria set forth in the general permit for the discharge of stormwater from industrial activities issued on October 1, 1992. This certification is based on my review of the stormwater pollution control plan for the site and an inspection of the site. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false statements in this certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowingly making false statements.

Name of Connecticut-licensed Professional Engineer: Kevin S. Malone

Signature of Connecticut-licensed Professional Engineer: Kevin S. Malone

Date: 3-31-93

Professional Engineer's Stamp or Seal:



Professional Engineer's Certification of Non-Stormwater Discharges

I certify that in my professional judgement, the discharge from the site consists only of stormwater, or of stormwater combined only with groundwater seepage and/or wastewater covered by an effective permit issued under Section 22a-430 or Section 22a-430b of the Connecticut General Statutes. This certification is based on testing and evaluation of the stormwater discharge from the site. I further certify that all potential sources of non-stormwater at the site, a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-stormwater discharges, the evaluation criteria or testing method used, the date of any testing and/or evaluation, and the on-site drainage points that were directly observed during the test have been described in detail in the stormwater pollution prevention plan prepared for the site. I further certify that no interior floor drains exist which are connected to any storm drainage system or which may otherwise direct interior floor drainage to exterior surfaces, unless such floor drain connection has been approved and permitted by the Commissioner. I am aware that there may be significant penalties for false statements in this certification, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment for knowingly making false statements.

Name of Connecticut-licensed Professional Engineer: Kevin S. Malone

Signature of Connecticut-licensed Professional Engineer: Kevin S. Malone

Date: 3-31-93

Professional Engineer's Stamp or Seal:



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I. POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

The Pollution Prevention Team members are listed on the attached Worksheet #1.

The duties of the Pollution Prevention Team are to implement, maintain and revise the Plan, as follows:

A. Plan Implementation

Procedures necessary to fully implement the Plan are described in sections II.A,E, III. A-F and IV of the Plan.

B. Plan Maintenance

In order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the Plan, a Comprehensive Site Evaluation will be performed at least twice per year. (Refer to section IV of the Plan.)

In addition, necessary steps will be taken as soon as possible to restore compliance with any part of the Plan whenever any condition of non-compliance is discovered.

At all times, there will be at least one member of the Pollution Prevention Team either on-site or on-call, with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures, including those which may affect the quality of stormwater runoff from the facility. See Section IIIB, Spill Prevention and Response Procedures, for additional detail.

POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM MEMBER ROSTER	Worksheet #1 Completed by: Title: Date:

Leader: Charles Szaley **Title:** Environmental Manager

Office Phone: (203) 255-1501

Responsibilities: Signatary authority; coordinate all pollution prevention plan development and implimentation; coordinate employee training program; keep all records and submit reports as necessary

Members:

(1) Natanael Conto **Title:** Maintenance Supervisor

Office Phone: (203) 255-1501

Responsibilities: Preventive maintenance, good housekeeping, inspections

(2) Freidoon Naraghi **Title:** Chemist

Office Phone: (203) 255-1501

Responsibilities: Preventive maintenance, good housekeeping, inspections

(3) _____ **Title:** _____

Office Phone: _____

Responsibilities: _____

(4) _____ **Title:** _____

Office Phone: _____

Responsibilities: _____

C. Plan Revision

The Pollution Prevention Team will amend the plan in any of the following instances:

- There is a change at the site which has an effect on the potential to cause pollution of the waters of the state;

- The actions required by the Plan fail to ensure or adequately protect against pollution of the waters of the state.

- The results of a Comprehensive Site Evaluation or other inspection indicate that changes to the Plan are required.

The plan will be amended and all actions required by the plan will be completed within 60 days of the date that Superior Plating Company becomes aware, or should have become aware, that any changes to the Plan were required.

The amended Plan must be certified by an independent Profession Engineer.

D. Reference to Other Plans

This Plan makes reference to sections of other spill prevention and control plans that are already developed for this facility, as follows:

1. Emergency/Contingency Plan for Spills and/or Incidents Involving Hazardous Chemicals and/or Wastes, May '92 (Included as Attachment 1)

II. DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

Superior Plating provides job shop metal finishing services. On-site activities consist primarily of chromium and nickel plating.

A. POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

The following areas contain materials or activities that have the potential to cause stormwater pollution associated with industrial activity:

1. Raw material/finished product loading & unloading docks.
2. Chemical receiving area at the wastewater treatment plant.
3. Access area to the indoor sludge dumpster at the wastewater treatment plant.
4. Fill pipe for indoor nitric acid tank.
5. Fill pipe for indoor caustic tanks (2).
6. Immediate access roads to the above areas
7. Scrubbers

A detailed description of these areas is provided in Attachment 2. With the exception of the fill pipes for nitric acid and caustic, no additional measures are required to control stormwater pollution.

It is recommended that the areas around the acid and caustic fill pipe connections be modified to contain any drippage which may occur during filling operations. Containment can be provided either with portable containment trays or permanent berms.

Any drippage should be handled in accordance with spill response procedures presented in Attachment 1. Retained precipitation in any containment unit will be pH tested (required range 6 to 9) before being released to a yard storm drain. When the pH is lower than 6 or greater than 9, retained stormwater will be transferred to the treatment plant for neutralization.

These modifications will be completed by October 1, 1993.

B. DRAINAGE

1. Overview of Stormwater Drainage Systems

The facility operates underground piping systems and above ground swales to drain building roofs, parking lots, and yard areas.

The drainage system discharges stormwater through a two outfalls to the Mill River. Locations of the outfall are shown on the Site Map (Attachment 3).

Outfall characteristics are as follows:

Outfall #	Location	Estimated Drainage Area	Estimated Runoff Coefficient
001	Northeast corner of property	24,000 ft2	0.80
002	East-central area of property	14,000 ft2	0.80

Note: In addition to the above, approximately 7000 ft2 of paved area drains by sheet flow to a grass and gravel area at the southeast corner of the property.

2. Evaluation of Non-Stormwater Discharges

Facility piping drawings were reviewed and wet operations were inspected to determine whether non-stormwater discharges are present in the storm sewer system.

Wet process operations are as follows:

Area	Waste	Discharge
1. Plating operations	-Rinsewater	To sanitary sewer after treatment (State permit)
	-Chrome, cyanide, & nickel solutions	Off-site disposal
	-Lead dioxide	Off-site disposal
2. Treatment plant	-Hydroxide sludge	Off-site disposal
3. Boiler	-Boiler blowdown	To sanitary sewer after treatment (State permit)
4. General	-Sanitary wastewater	To sanitary sewer

All of the above areas were inspected and drawings were reviewed to confirm that either (1) there is no discharge piping for those wastes which are hauled off-site, or (2) the waste is piped to the treatment system.

Both outfalls were observed on 3/29/93, during dry weather conditions. There was no flow in any catch basin or swale during dry weather.

Based on the above review, there are no non-stormwater discharges to the storm sewer system.

3. Site Map

The drainage areas of the outfalls are listed above and are shown on the Site Map (Attachment 3). The following features are also indicated on the Site Map, as applicable:

Item	Status
1. Direction of stormwater flow	Shown on Site Map
2. Structural controls to reduce pollutants in stormwater	N/A
3. Locations of major spills or leaks	N/A
4. Locations of following activities exposed to stormwater:	
Fueling Stations	N/A
Vehicle & Equipment Maintenance	N/A
Loading/Unloading Areas	Shown on Site Map
Treatment, Storage, Disposal Areas	Shown on Site Map
Outdoor liquid Storage Tanks	N/A
Processing Areas	N/A
5. Potential Spill Areas & Drainage Points	Shown on Site Map

C. INVENTORY OF EXPOSED MATERIALS

Worksheet #3 on the following page presents an inventory of major materials used on site, and the likelihood of their contact with stormwater. Since all chemicals and wastes are stored indoors, exposure to stormwater is not likely.

There is no treatment system for stormwater discharges at the facility.

D. SPILLS AND LEAKS

There have been no reported spills of five gallons or more of toxic or hazardous substances which could affect stormwater runoff quality between October 1989 and the present.

MATERIAL INVENTORY

Worksheet #3
Completed by: _____
Title: _____
Date: MARCH '93

Instructions: List all materials used, stored, or produced onsite. Assess and evaluate these materials for their potential to contribute pollutants to storm water runoff. Also complete Worksheet 3A if the material has been exposed during the last three years.

Material	Purpose/Location	Quantity (units)			Quantity Exposed in Last 3 Years	Likelihood of contact with storm water. If yes, describe reason.	Past Significant Spill Event	
		INVENTORY Used	Produced	Discharged			Yes	No
METAL HYDROXIDE SLUDGE	WASTE/TREATMENT PLANT		10 YD^3/MO		NONE	NO, INSIDE STORAGE		X
CHROME PLATING SOLUTION	WASTE/TREATMENT PLANT		7500 GAL/YR		NONE	NO, INSIDE STORAGE		X
CYANIDE SOLUTION	WASTE/TREATMENT PLANT		10 GAL/MO		NONE	NO, INSIDE STORAGE		X
LEAD DIOXIDE	WASTE/TREATMENT PLANT		75GAL/MO		NONE	NO, INSIDE STORAGE		X
CHROME DEBRIS	WASTE/TREATMENT PLANT		100 GAL/MO		NONE	NO, INSIDE STORAGE		X
SHIPLEY Ni STRIP	WASTE/TREATMENT PLANT		75GAL/MO		NONE	NO, INSIDE STORAGE		X
CHROMIC ACID	MANUFACTURING	12,000#			NONE	NO, INSIDE STORAGE		X
PHOSPHORIC ANHYDRIDE	MANUFACTURING	2000 #			NONE	NO, INSIDE STORAGE		X
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	MANUFACTURING	3500 GAL			NONE	NO, INSIDE STORAGE		X
SODIUM METABISULFITE	MANUFACTURING	2000 #			NONE	NO, INSIDE STORAGE		X
SULFUR DIOXIDE	MANUFACTURING	2000 #			NONE	NO, INSIDE STORAGE		X
SODIUM HYDROSULFITE	MANUFACTURING	800 #			NONE	NO, INSIDE STORAGE		X
NITRIC ACID	MANUFACTURING	2800 GAL			NONE	NO, INSIDE STORAGE		X
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE	MANUFACTURING	500 #			NONE	NO, INSIDE STORAGE		X

MATERIAL INVENTORY

Worksheet #3
Completed by: _____
Title: _____
Date: MARCH '93

Instructions: List all materials used, stored, or produced onsite. Assess and evaluate these materials for their potential to contribute pollutants to storm water runoff. Also complete Worksheet 3A if the material has been exposed during the last three years.

Material	Purpose/Location	Quantity (units)			Quantity Exposed in Last 3 Years	Likelihood of contact with storm water. If yes, describe reason.	Past Significant Spill or Leak	
		Inventory Used	Produced	Discharged			Yes	No
SULFURIC ACID	MANUFACTURING	600 GAL			NONE	NO, INSIDE STORAGE		X
HYDROCHLORIC ACID	"	300 GAL			"	" " "		X
PHOSPHORIC ACID	"	200 GAL			"	" " "		X
HYDROFLUORIC ACID	"	30 GAL			"	" " "		X
SODIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE	"	1200 #			"	" " "		X
SODIUM CYANIDE	"	250 #			"	" " "		X
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	"	15 GAL			"	" " "		X
SODA ASH	"	600 #			"	" " "		X
LEAD FLUOBORATE	"	30 GAL			"	" " "		X
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE	"	165 GAL			"	" " "		X
AMMONIUM SULFAMATE	"	50 #			"	" " "		X
GLYCOLIC ACID	"	110 GAL			"	" " "		X
BOILER COMPOUND	"	55 GAL			"	" " "		X
BORIC ACID	"	100 #			"	" " "		X

MATERIAL INVENTORY

Worksheet #3
Completed by: _____
Title: _____
Date: MARCH '93

Instructions: List all materials used, stored, or produced onsite. Assess and evaluate these materials for their potential to contribute pollutants to storm water runoff. Also complete Worksheet 3A if the material has been exposed during the last three years.

Material	Purpose/Location	Quantity (units)			Quantity Exposed in Last 3 Years	Likelihood of contact with storm water. If yes, describe reason.	Past Significant Spill or Leak	
		Inventory Used	Produced	Discharged			Yes	No
FLUOBORIC ACID	MANUFACTURING	60 GAL			NONE	NO, INSIDE STORAGE		X
NICKEL CHLORIDE	"	500 #			"	" " "		X
NICKEL SULFATE	"	500 #			"	" " "		X
NICKEL SULFAMATE	"	200 #			"	" " "		X
NICKEL CARBONATE	"	200 #			"	" " "		X
SULFAMIC ACID	"	100 #			"	" " "		X
UREA	"	100 #			"	" " "		X

E. STORMWATER MONITORING AND REPORTING

1. Stormwater Monitoring

For the purpose of future monitoring, Superior Plating believes that stormwater Outfall 002 is representative of both outfalls, based on a consideration of the features and activities within these areas. Therefore, only the stormwater discharge from Outfall 002 will be monitored in the future.

Attachment 4 contains necessary documents for stormwater monitoring, including:

- -- "Instructions for Stormwater Sampling"
- -- "Testing Protocol for Toxicity Analysis of Stormwater Samples"

2. Reporting Procedures for Stormwater Monitoring Results

a. Recordkeeping

All records and information resulting from stormwater monitoring activities prior to October 1997 shall be retained on-site until at least October 2002. This includes all analytical results, monitoring logs and instrument calibration logs.

{Note: The Connecticut General Permit for Stormwater Discharges expires October 1997.}

b. Reporting

In accordance with the general permit, monitoring results will be reported to DEP only if toxicity monitoring indicates greater than 50% mortality to either test species. Superior Plating will only be required to perform toxicity monitoring if future chemical monitoring indicates that a pollutant is present at a concentration above applicable water quality criteria (see "Instructions for Stormwater Monitoring").

Results will be reported within 90 days of the date of sampling to the DEP at the following address:

DEP/ Bureau of Water Management

Results will be reported within 90 days of the date of sampling to the DEP at the following address:

DEP/ Bureau of Water Management
165 Capitol Avenue
Hartford, CT 06106
Attn: Water Toxics Program Coordinator

The report will contain, at a minimum, the following information:

- The complete results of the toxicity tests including any chemical analyses that were conducted by the biomonitoring laboratory on these samples.

- The results of any other chemical analyses believed to be representative of the samples used in the toxicity test.

- A copy of the discharge registration form for the discharge (submitted in 1992).

III. MEASURES AND CONTROLS

The following stormwater management measures and controls will minimize the discharge of potential stormwater pollutant sources from the facility.

A. GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

All yard areas will be kept free of trash and debris.

There will be no washing of equipment or vehicles in any area that would allow washwaters to enter the stormwater drainage system.

B. SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROCEDURES

Areas where potential spills can occur and corresponding drainage points are shown on the Site Plan and are summarized in Attachment 2.

Detailed spill response procedures are listed in the Contingency Plan. A copy of this document is provided as Attachment 1.

C. EMPLOYEE TRAINING

An employee training program will be provided to inform all appropriate personnel of the components and goals of the Plan.

Personnel requiring training: All personnel now required to be trained in waste handling, all spill response personnel, pollution prevention team members.

Frequency: Annual

Scope of training: Personnel will review the requirements of the Pollution Prevention Plan, and implementation procedures contained in sections II.A,E, III. A-F and IV of the Plan. Standard procedures for good housekeeping and spill prevention &

response will be emphasized to minimize the potential for pollutants to enter stormwater.

The training will be an extension of instruction already provided regarding proper waste management techniques and spill response procedures detailed in Attachment 1.

D. SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL

Due to the flat topography, the likelihood of significant erosion on the active portion of the site appears to be low. In order to limit any potential erosion, all unpaved areas are maintained with lawn or gravel cover.

E. MANAGEMENT OF RUNOFF

As noted previously, it is recommended that the nitric acid and caustic fill pipes be provided with containment. No additional stormwater management or treatment practices are judged to be needed at this time. If future monitoring indicates the presence of stormwater contamination, additional investigation will be performed.

F. ROOF AREAS

Facility exhaust streams containing acid or chromium fumes are scrubbed prior to venting, and are not expected to contaminate exterior roof surfaces.

Roof areas will be inspected as part of the Comprehensive Site Evaluation (see section IV). If any potential sources of pollution are detected, this Plan will be revised to include a schedule of steps to eliminate the sources of pollution.

G. SALT STORAGE

No salt piles used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purpose are maintained at this facility.

IV. COMPREHENSIVE SITE EVALUATION

Superior Plating will perform comprehensive site evaluations twice per year (on or about April 1 and October 1) during rainfall events, if possible. This evaluation will include the following tasks:

A. INSPECTIONS

- Inspect all potential sources of pollution listed in Section II for evidence of, or potential for, pollutants entering the stormwater drainage system. These areas include:

    1. Raw material/finished product loading & unloading docks.
    2. Chemical receiving area at wastewater treatment plant.
    3. Access area to indoor sludge dumpster.
    4. Fill pipe for indoor nitric acid tank.
    5. Fill pipe for indoor caustic tanks (2).
    6. Immediate access roads to the above areas
    7. Scrubbers

- Inspect spill response equipment needed to implement the Plan.

- Perform a general facility inspection. A listing of the areas to be inspected includes:

    1. Stormwater Management Devices: All catch basins and rip rap will be inspected for accumulation of sediment or floating debris. Where such accumulation may obstruct flow through a catch basin or sewer outfall, the debris and sediment will be removed and properly disposed of.

    2. Building roof and facility grounds: All areas will be inspected for evidence of pollutants on exterior surfaces or potential for pollutants to enter the stormwater drainage system.

Forms to assist in conducting the required inspections are included as Attachment 5.

B. REPORT

Personnel performing the comprehensive site evaluation will prepare a report summarizing the scope of the inspection, personnel making the inspection, date of the inspection, major observations relating to the Plan, remedial actions taken relating to the Plan and signature of the Pollution Prevention Team Leader. The report will be retained on-site as part of the pollution prevention plan for at least five years from date of inspection.

ATTACHMENT 1

EMERGENCY/CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR SPILLS

EMERGENCY/CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR SPILLS AND/OR INCIDENTS INVOLVING HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND/OR WASTES

SUPERIOR PLATING COMPANY
LACEY PLACE
SOUTHPORT, CT 06490

(203) 255-1501
EPA # CT-D001166826

HAZARDOUS WASTE/WATER COMPLIANCE CONTACT

CHARLES SZALEY, CHEMIST

This plan covers both hazardous waste spills, spills of production chemicals and other chemical emergencies. The appendix lists all chemicals used in the plant and the physical and biological hazards associated with them. The primary hazards are of spills of corrosive chemicals. There are no appreciable quantities.

MAY 1, 1992

INITIAL RESPONSE TO INCIDENT

1. Safeguard Human Life

   Evacuate, if necessary

   Secure any needed medical treatment for affected individuals.

2. Notify Response Personnel as required

   Superior Plating Company
   Fairfield Fire Department
   State Police or DEP

3. Contain all spills - stop any reactions

4. Identify and Remove Spilled Materials - Cleanup

Federal, State, and Local Emergency Response Contacts:

Organizations	Location	
Fire Emergency		(911)
Ambulance Service	100 Reef Rd, Ffld.	(911)
Police Service	100 Reef Rd, Ffld.	(911)
Primary Hosp(Park City)	695 Park Av, Bpt	(203)579-5040
Secondary " (Bridgeport)	267 Grant St, Bpt	(203)384-3566
" (St. Vincent's)	2800 Main St, Bpt	(203)576-5171
State		
State Police Hdqrs	Troop G, Westport	(203)333-4143
Dept. of Environmental Protection (days only)	165 Capital Av, Htfd	(203)566-5148
" (24 hrs)	122 Washington St, Htfd	(203)566-3338
Federal		
Region I EPA Office	JFK Bldg, Boston, MA	(617)223-5775
Other Numbers		
U S Cost Guard	National Response Center	(800)424-8802
IT - Environmental Emergency Service		(203)386-0100
Poison Center (Bridgeport Hospital)		(203)384-3566

Arrangements with local authorities: *

Fire Dept - Spill Response Team will be notified

Police Dept - Chemical spills coordinated by F.D.

Hospitals - Park City for trauma except burns and poisoning

Bridgeport Hospital for burns and poisoning

St. Vincents if required

***Superior's Contingency Plan was provided to all local authorities and such local authorities will be notified of any significant changes.**

Primary Emergency Coordinator	Warren Montgomery Plant Manager
Address	1104 Oldfield Rd
City, State & Zip	Fairfield, CT 06430
Telephone (Home)+(Work)	(203) 259-3261 + (203) 255 -1501
Function	Determine appropriate technical response & coordinate activities
Secondary Emergency Coordinator	Raymond Winkel, Plant Supt.
Address	768 Mill Hill Terrace
City, State & Zip	Fairfield, Ct 06430
Telephone (Home & Work)	(203) 426-2225 +(203) 255-1501
Function	If necessary, determine initial response & coordinate activities
Secondary Emergency Coordinator	Natanael Couto, Maintenance Supv
Address	573 May Street
City, State & Zip	Naugatuck, CT 06770
Telephone (Home & Work)	(203) 481-2553 + (203) 255=1501
Function	If necessary, determine initial response & coordinate activities
Secondary Emergency Coordinator	Charles Szaley, Chemist
Address	145 Park Rd
City, State & Zip	Oxford, CT 08460
Telephone (Home & Work)	(203) 888-5295 + (203) 255-1501
Function	Perform any analyses required; suggest technical response

Name	Freidoon Naraghi, Chemist
Telephone (Home & Work)	(203) 366-6946 + (203) 255-1501
Job Function	Chemist
Emergency Responsibilites	Spill & hazard sampling and identification; hazard assessment; assist in spill containment and coordinate treatment of recovered wastes

Name	Philip Adams
Telephone (Home & Work)	(203) 259-8177 + (203) 255-1501
Job Function	Asst. Plant Supt.
Emergency Responsibilities	Line supervision of personnel involved in spill containment of personnel involved in spill and cleanup

Name	Joseph Wupperfeld
Telephone (Home & Work)	(203) 426-9203 + (203) 255-1501
Job Function	Purchasing Agent
Emergency Responsibilities:	Coordinator of supplies and equipment required

Name	Horacio Neves (1st & 3rd Shift)
Telephone (Home & Work)	(203) 926-9676 + (203) 255-1501
Job Function	Foreman
Emergency Responsibilities:	Notification of primary coordinators and initial spill containment or other response

Name	Jose Goncalves (3rd shift)
Telephone (Home & Work)	(203) 368-1991 + (203) 255-1501
Job Function	Foreman
Emergency Responsibilities:	Notification of primary coordinators and initial spill containments or other response

Support, maintenance and operation personnel - To be notified, as required to aid in containment and response:

Otto Benevides (203) 335-2031 + (203) 255-1501

Descriptions of Wastes Handled

Description	Average Vol OD Site	Monthly Volume	Dot ID Number	Dot Emergency Guide #	EPA Waste Code
1) Pretreated Metal Hydroxide Sludge (90% $Cr(OH_3$ & $Ni(OH)_3$) RQ Hazardous Waste Solid	10 cu yds	10 cu yds	NA 9189	31(Note 2)	F006
2) Chrome Pltg. Solution Principally Aq.CrO_3 250-400 g/L RQ Waste Chromic Acid Solution, Corrosive	Note 1	Note 1	UN 1755	60	D007
3) Waste Cyanide Sludge Waste Poisonous Liquid, N.O.S. Poison B, UN 2810	50 gal	10 Gal	UN 2810	-	F009
4) Lead Dioxide, RQ Waste Lead Dioxide, oxidizer, corrosive UN 1872	100 gal	75 gal	UN 1872	-	D002 D008
5) Debris Plastic tape & floor sweeping contaminated with CrO_3 solid, corrosive	400 gal	100 gal	UN 1759	60	D00
6) Shipley Nickel Stripper RQ Waste corrosive liquid, N.O.S. corrosive material UN 1760	100 gal	75 gal	UN 1760	Note 3	D002

1. Approximately 17,000 gallons of chromium plating solutions are on site NOT AS WASTES but as working process solutions. These solutions become contaminated and periodically are discarded as wastes. In the past twelve months this has amounted to 7,500 gallons.

2. Both the metal hydroxide sludge and the nickel sludge are relatively non-toxic (Chromium hydroxide is frequently used in toilet soap and is classed as harmless by the FDA). Nickel salts are known dermatological sensitizers and produce an allergic reaction in some people. Neither should be ingested. Neither are flammable or reactive materials.

3. This is proprietary process of Shipley Corporation and is covered by the attached Safety Data Sheets. It is removed to a TSD facility.

Principal Chemical Used in Manufacturing (NOT WASTE)

Dot Classification	Average Vol. on Site	Dot ID #	Dot Emrgcy Guide #	Cas #
Chromic Acid, Solid	12,000 lbs	NA 1463	42	1333820
Phosphoric Anyhdride	2,000 lbs	NA 1807	39	1314563
Sodium Hydroxide, 50%	3,500 gal	UN 1824	60	1341497
Sodium Metabisulfite	2,000 lbs	NA 2693	60	7681574
Sulfur Dioxide	2,000 lbs	UN 1079	16	7446095
Sodium Hydrosulfite	800 lbs	UN 1384	37	7775146
Nitric Acid (67%)	2,800 gal	UN 2031	44	7697372
Ammonium Bifluoride	500 lbs	UN 1727	60	1341497
Sulfuric Acid (93%)	600 gal	UN 1830	39	7664939
Hydrochloric Acid (32%)	300 gal	UN 1789	60	7647010
Phosphoric Acid (85%)	200 gal	UN 1805	60	7664382
Hydrofluoric Acid (49%)	30 gal	UN 1790	59	7664393
Sodium Hypophosphite	1,200 lbs	* NL	* NL	10039-56-2
Sodium Cyanide	250 lbs	UN 1689	55	143339
Hydrogen Peroxide (35%)	15 gal	UN 2014	45	7722841
Soda Ash (Na_2CO_3	600 lbs.	* NL	* NL	* NL
Lead Fluoborate	30 gal	NA 2291	53	13814965
Stannous Fluoborate	20 gal	* NL	* NL	* NL
Ammonium Hydroxide (35%)	165 gal	NA 2672	60	1336216
Ammonium Sulfamate	50 lbs	NA 9089	31	7773060
Glycolic Acid (98%)	110 gal	* NL	* NL	79-14-1
Boiler Compound Liq.	55 gal	NA 1760	60	* NL
Boric Acid	100 lbs	* NL	* NL	10043353
Fluoboric Acid	60 gal	UN 1775	60	67711904

Dot Classification	Average Vol. on Site	Dot ID #	Dot Emrgcy Guide #	Cas #
Nickel Chloride	500 lbs	NA 9139	31	7791200
Nickel Sulfate	500 lbs	NA 9141	31	7786814
Nickel Sulfamate	200 gal	* NL	* NL	13770893
Nickel Carbonate	200 lbs	* NL	* NL	3333673
Sulfamic Acid	100 lbs	* NL	* NL	5329146
Urea	100 lbs	* NL	* NL	57136

NOTES

* NL

PROPRIETARY MIXTURES/SOLUTIONS USED IN MANUFACTURING.

Description	Total Amount (gal)	Dot Emrgcy Guide #	Cas. #
1) Chromium Plating ($250-400$ g/l CrO_3)	17,000	60	11115745
2) Electroless Nickel (30 g/l $NiSO_4.6H_2O$; 30 g/l $NaH_2PO_2.H_2O$ plus complexing agents such as hydroxyacetic acid .	1,635	31	7786814
3) Sulfamate Nickel $[Ni(NH_2SO_3H)_2]$	925	N/L	N/L
4) Wood's Nickel Strike ($NiCl_2.6H_2O$ and HCl)	100	31	7786814
5) Lead-Tin Plating $(Pb(BF_4)\ Sn(BF_4)_2$	50	53	13814965
6) Copper Strike CuCn; NaCN plus Rochelle Salts	220	55	143339
7) Chromium Strip (Na_2CO_3)	900	N/L	N/L
8) Nickel Stripper, Shipley (see attached Safety Data Sheets)	100	N/L	N/L
9) Alkaline Cleaners ($Na_2\ CO_3$; NaOH, chelating agents, surfactants)	850	60	1310732

PROPRIETARY MIXTURES/SOLUTIONS USED IN MANUFACTURING

Description	Total Amount (gal)	Dot Emrgcy Guide #	Cas. #
10) Alkaline deruster (Na_2CO_3, NaCN surfactants	100	55	143339
11) Electropolish (H_2SO_4, H_3PO_4, H_2O)	400	39	7664939
12) Sulfuric-Hydrofluoric Pickle (Dilute Aqueous H_2SO_4 and HF)	30	(39/59	(7664939 (7664939
13) Nitric-Hydrofluoric Pickle (Dilute Aqueous HNO_3 and HF)	30	(60/59	(7697372 (7664393
14) Soak Cleaner (Na_2CO_3, NaOH, surfactants	200	60	1310732
15) Muriatic Pickle (5 - 20% Aq. HC1)	1,250	6u0	7i647010

SPILL CONTROL

I General

For each chemical involved the particular problems and/or hazards connected with spill control are listed under the headings for each chemical and the MATERIAL SAFERTY DATA SHEETS in the appendix. Lab personnel should be consulted, if possible. Following is the general response to a spill. Location of absorbents, safety equipment and protective clothing is shown on Plant Layout in the Appendix.

1. Safeguard life; evacuate if necessary.

2. Notify fire department and/or emergency response personnel and organization as required.

3. If no toxic fumes are present, contain spill by diking, or absorption with HaZ-SORB, or crushed ceramic adsorbents (e.g. Speedi-Dri). Soda ash (Na_2CO_3) will neutralize acids, if necessary.

4. Control leak source

5. Notification of all appropriate authorities

6. Exact identification of spilled material by Laboratory Personnel

7. Recovery of spilled material

8. Treatment and disposal of spilled material including all absorbents used.

9. Review of cause or causes of spill to prevent recurrence.

N.B. Depending on availability of personnel as many steps as possible should be performed simultaneously.

FIRE or EXPLOSION

If a fire or explosion occurs all company personnel will be notified and the evacuation signal will be given. No employee will be expected to control a structual fire. Small fires such as trash can fires can be fought by employees trained to use extinguishers. If you discover a fire, immediately report it to the fire department and the Emergency Coodinator. Make sure you remain outside if you are evacuated and wait for further instructions either from your supervisor, the Emergency Coordinator, or an emergency coordinating designate.

Extinguishers/ Type Fires

Class A /Trash, wood or paper fires.
Class B / Liquid, Grease or flammable gas.
Class C / Electrical Equiptment fires.

EVACUATION PROCEDURE

When the klaxon horn is sounded indicating a fire, all employees are to head for the nearest exit. Each foreman will then perform a head count to verify that all employees in his department have evacuated the building. Each foreman will then report to the primary emergency coordinator after all his employees have been accounted for.

There will be a minimum of two drills every year for each shift to familiarize all employees with the proper evacuation technique.

Edited 11

II Specific Considerations

1. CYANIDE - There is extremely limited use of cyanide compounds in the Rochelle Copper Strike and the Alkaline Deruster. These tanks are clearly identified in the Plant Layout in the Appendix and by Warning Signs on the tanks.

IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT SPILL CONTROL UNIT!!

AVOID ALL CONTACT WITH ACID!!

Using self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing contain the spill as in General Instructions. It is EXTREMELY IMPORTANT TO AVOID ANY CONTACT WITH ACID. If there is any acid in the area soda ash (Na_2CO_3) may be used as an absorbent and to maintain alkalinity. Cyanides can be rendered harmless using household or chemical bleach (Sodium hypochlorite 10%). All materials recovered from the spill must be analyzed and disposed of legally.

2. CHROMIUM PLATING SOLUTIONS - are the principal hazardous material used and stored on site (17,000 - 20,000 gallons). These are aqueous solutions of chromic acid anhydride (CrO_3) ranging from 200-450 grams per liter; most is 250 gms/liter with 2.5 gms per liter of sulfate usually added as sulfuric acid. These solutions are non-flammable. Chromic acid is a strong oxidant as are its solutions but at operating concentrations the solutions are not sufficiently reactive as to be a significant fire hazard. The solutions are strongly corrosive materials and contact with the skin can produce skin ulcers (chrome sores)

In cleaning up spills protective clothing and a face shield or chemical goggles is required. Respiratory protection is not required for spilled solutions. Any skin contact should be WASHED OFF AT ONCE as is the case of any strong acid.

Spill control should be managed as listed in the GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

3. CHROMIC ACID DRY FLAKE OR POWDER is used to prepare the plating solutions. The dust is harmful and respiratory protection (Certified as Tested and Approved by NIOSH/OSHA/ANSI) is required as is COMPLETE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EYE PROTECTION. Both dry chromic acid and chromium plating solutions must be washed off at once after any skin contact.

The dry material is a sufficiently strong oxidizing agent to ignite many hydrocarbons on contact, e.g. ethylene glycol (antifreeze), alcohols, acetone, etc. Contact with any REDUCING AGENTS MUST BE AVOIDED as extremely violent deflagration, fire or explosion may result. Contact of dry chromic acid with sodium hydrosulfite (sodium dithionite A.K.A. Vaculite), sodium hypophosphite and phosphoric anhydride are examples of chemicals to avoid.

4. Sodium Hydrosulfite (also called sodium dithionite and Vaculite) is a strong reducing agent and may react violently with strong oxidizing agents such as hydrogen peroxide or chromic acid. If small amounts of moisture are added to the dry material occasionally spontaneous ignition will result. Full protective clothing including a respirator with an approved cartridge is required. Wash off skin contact at once and treat as caustic burn.

Ordinary spills can be swept up and neutralized using protective clothing and a dust respirator. In case of skin contact wash with soap and water.

5. Chromium Hydroxide Sludge - Is 20-30% $Cr(OH)_3$ with small amounts of other metal hydroxides. This is quite innocuous; in fact, chromium hydroxide is the most commonly used green colorant in cosmetics (examine any package of green soap such as Irish Spring) and is FDA approved. Nevertheless it should be washed off with soap and water if it contacts the skin. No protective clothing is required, (Safety glasses are always required).

Spills are completely cleaned up and put in the 24 cu yd sludge containers. The sludge container is dated when received and must be shipped out in less than 90 days.

6. Sodium hydroxide (Caustic Soda, 50%) - wash off at once with water causes severe chemical burns. Use protective clothing and eye protection. If mists are present use NIOSH approved respirators. Contain spills with dikes; absorb with Speed-Dri on Hay-Sorb; vacuum up; remove all affected or contaminated soil. Neutralize with dilute acid, e.g. hydrochloric product is common salt.

7. Nickel plating solutions are dermatoligical sensitizers and protective clothing and eye protection are required. Dike, absorb and remove completely including sufficient soil to insure complete removal.

8. Sodium hypophosphite ($NaHPO_2.H_2O$) is a strong reducing agent and contact with dry chromic acid, hydrogen peroxide, nitrates, or other oxidizing agents should be avoided.

Spills can be swept up using protective clothing and an approved dust mask. In case of skin contact wash with soap and water. Dispose of reclaimed material properly -- consult the laboratory.

IN A FIRE USE A SELF-CONTAINING BREATHING APPARATUS AS TOXIC PHOSPHINE GAS (PH_3) MAY BE LIBERATED.

9. OTHER MATERIALS - Use general spill control procedures.

ALWAYS DISPOSE OF RECOVERED SPILLED MATERIALS PROPERLY.

PLANT LAYOUT, PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS, AND CAPABILITIES

I GENERAL

Safety Equipment

A. a. Site layout in Plan 1 in Appendix

b. Emergency equipment locations are noted below and in the Plant layout in Plan 2 in Appendix.

1. Self-contained breathing apparatus -2- Both located in Laboratory

2. First Aid Kit - with appropriate materials for treatment of acid or alkali chemical burns - 2 -. One is located in Annex and one in Shop Office.

B. Plant Description

a. Entrance:

Main Building - main entrance door is plate glass with a metal frame: all others are a metal frame door with a window of reinforced glass.

Annex - All doors are solid wood with no windows

b. Emergency Exits:

Main Building - except for the two entrances the rest are fire doors with panic bars (400 lbs. pressure required)

Annex - same as entrance doors

c. Absorbent: Speedi-Dri absorbant and Haz-sorb bags (holds 8 times their weight in liquid). Speedi-Dri is the most rapid acting absorbent and should be used where speed is essential.

d. Fire Alarm System: One manually operated Klaxon horn

e. Communication Systems: Internal telephone paging system with exterior speakers

f. First Aid Station: A variety of first aid equipment including OSHA approved cyanide poisoning kits located in Shop Office and Annex

g. Shower: Emergency showers with a pull chain, eye wash fountains.

h. Fire Extinguishers: Mostly ABC and some CO_2

i. Emergency Respirators: Two MSA self-containing breathing apparatus - located in Laboratory

j. Hazardous Materials Storage Area: Standard Plating Chemicals; solution storage in Annex

k. Waste Storage Area: Annex, all indoor

II. PHYSICAL CONTAINMENT EQUIPMENT

1. SHOVELS - 6 - located in annex cabinet

2. SPILL STORAGE TANKS - 1 - in Annex plus treatment tanks totalling 6,000 gallons may be used

3. ABSORBENT - Minimum 1,000 lbs. in storage area and Annex

4. AIR OPERATED DIAPHRAGM PUMP - Blue pump in Annex reserved for emergencies

5. AIR HOSE to reach any point on property located in Annex

6. PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: rubber gloves, boots, disposable safety suits, & dust masks are located in Annex cabinet

7. SAMPLE SET for securing samples of contaminated soil and/or water are located in Annex

SUPERIOR PLATING COMPANY

LACEY PLACE

SOUTHPORT, CT 06490

HAZARDOUS WASTE/CHEMICAL SAFETY/EMERGENCY RESPONSE TRAINING MANUAL

PART II TRAINING

a. FREQUENCY: All maintenance personnel, waste treatment personnel and other personnel designated in the Contingency Plan will attend an initial training session and a refresher session once a year. New personnel requiring training will receive such training within six months of being hired and will not perform any duties involving hazardous wastes or waste management until certified completion of such training. All personnel will attend Safety/Right To Know Seminar on beginning employment and yearly thereafter.

b. RECORDS: Documentation attesting to the duration and date of training shall be maintained by the Waste Treatment chemist. Records and Job Descriptions of all personnel involved in waste management and training will be similarly maintained. The qualifications of all training personnel will also be noted. All involved persons will also attend the standard company course on safety, health and chemical hazards.

c. JOB DESCRIPTIONS: Attached are the job descriptions of the following personnel involved in hazardous waste management:

d. Syllabus Emergency Response/Contingency Plan/Spill Control

1. "Right To Know" review of chemical/toxic substances required of all employees on employment and yearly thereafter. A review of the characteristics of such chemical or chemical mixture used in the plant including the long term implications of exposure; e.g., potential carcinogencity, accumulative toxicity, etc.

2. Detailed Review of the nature of all chemicals used in the plant for all emergency response personnel to be given on assignment to response team and yearly thereafter. Will include testing either oral and/or written to insure each member understands the characteristics of each chemical. Each safety data sheet will be covered in detail but additional material on key chemicals including the methods of waste treatment, a basic explanation of the possible chemical reactions and their consequences, and laboratory demonstration of the pertinent reactions will be included.

3. Spill containment and spill response will be covered in detail for all emergency response personnel on assignment to the response groups and yearly thereafter. Also covered will be the use and selection of safety and protective equipment such as respirators, self-contained breathing apparatus, face shields, etc.; the use of absorbents to contain and pick up spills; the proper disposal of recovered spills; sampling and analytical techniques; outside laboratories to be used as required; the responses required to local, state and federal authorities. There will also be a very detailed review of the Contingency/Emergency Response Plan. Each member of the team will be furnished a copy of the plan.

PERSONNEL

Position: Plant General Manager

Reports To: President

Occupant: Warren Montgomery

Required Education and Skills:

1. Manages shop operations - set priorities, assigns tasks, monitors performance of operating personnel
2. Primary Emergency Coordinator
3. Ensures that adequate manpower is available in any emergency response
4. Ensures that operating personnel comply with safety and hazardous waste regulations

Position: Plant Superintendent

Reports To: Plant General Manager

Occupant: Carl R. Winkel

Required Education and Skills:

1. Degree in Mechanical Engineering
2. Manages shop production and shop operations
3. Secondary Emergency Coordinator
4. Ensures that operating personnel comply with safety regulations

Position: Laboratory Manager

Reports To: General Manager

Occupant: Charles Szaley

Required Education and Skills:

Degree in Chemical Engineering with industrial experience in analytical chemistry. Should be familiar with electroplating as well as both classic wet chemical and instrumental methods of analysis. Good understanding of inorganic chemical reactions and physical chemistry is also required. An understanding of the theory and practice of industrial waste treatment

Responsibilities:

1. Supervision of Waste Treatment and Laboratory personnel
2. Operation of all waste treatment equipment
3. Legal removal of hazardous waste within 90-day generator limit
4. Maintenance of all records, manifests and forms required by state, local or federal agencies
5. Participates in inspection of waste treatment/hazardous waste/emergency/safety equipment
6. Safety supervisor

Position: Senior Analytical Chemist

Reports To: Laboratory Manager

Occupant: Freidoon Naraghi

Required Education and Skills:

Degree in chemistry or chemical engineering with industrial experience in analytical chemistry. Should be familiar with electroplating and instrumental methods of analysis. Good understanding of waste treatment methods.

Responsibilities:

1. Analysis of all effluent samples
2. Hazardous waste analysis
3. Identification of spilled chemicals and/or analyses as required
4. Advise Response Team on technical considerations in spill control or other emergencies as required

Position: Waste Treatment Technician

Reports To: Laboratory Manager

Occupant(s) John Lockshier

Required Education & Skills: High school graduate with some science courses as a minimum; 2 years technical college is desirable. Mechanical aptitude and familiarity with tools, piping, pumps, etc. is essential. Must attend company training on safety and waste treatment

Responsibilities:

1. Operation of Chromium reduction/precipitation facility
2. Logs in all miscellaneous wastes from shop, e.g., waste nickel solution, floor sweepings, etc.
3. Dates wastes with hazardous waste labels and notes to Waste Treatment Chemist the status of stored wastes to insure that none are retained beyond the 90-day limit
4. Maintains treatment equipment and instrumentation as far as possible; sees that specialized maintenance is performed.
5. Monitors levels of waste treatment supplies to insure that there are always adequate supplies.
6. Member of emergency/contingency response team
7. Takes samples for analysis as directed by Waste Treatment Chemist
8. Performs waste analyses as directed by the Waste Treatment Chemist.

Position: Maintenance Supervisor

Reports To: Plant Superintendent

Occupant: Nate Couto

Required Education & Skills:
Mechanical, plumbing and electrical skills to maintain shop equipment are required. A basic understanding of plating processes, plating wastes and waste treatment is required. Completion of emergency/contingency response training both in-house and outside seminars is required.

Responsibilities:

1. Secondary Emergency/Contingency Coordinator
2. Directly supervises maintenance personnel
3. Provides technical direction for all maintenance work assignments
4. Responsible for installation and maintenance of waste treatment equipment and facilities
5. Participates in emergency/contingency response planning and training
6. Participates in monthly inspection of waste treatment/-hazardous waste/emergency/ safety equipment

Position: Maintenance Workers

Report To: Maintenance Supervisor

Occupants: Otto Benevides

Required Education and Skills

As appropriate to job in at least one of the following areas - mechanical, plumbing, electrical or construction. Successful completion of hazardous waste and emergency response training. Successful completion of chemical safety training.

Duties:

1. Completion of maintenance projects as assigned by Maintenance Supervisor

2. Member of emergency\spill control\hazardous materials response team will respond in emergency per detailed plan and training

SUPERIOR
PLATING COMPANY

DIVISION SUPERIOR TECHNOLOGY
LACEY PLACE SOUTHPORT CONN. 06490 203-255-1501

March 1, 1993

EMERGENCY RESPONSE TRAINING

As an employee of Superior Plating Company, I have received training in the following subjects:

Category

1. Hazardous Chemical Awareness
2. Labels and MSDS
3. The location of Hazardous Materials
4. Protective equipment to be worn or used when handling Hazardous Materials
5. Respirator fitting, use and care
6. Procedures for handling, clean up, and disposal of Hazardous Materials
7. Review of Contingency Plan
8. Location of the following: Evacuation routes, Spill control equipment, Protective equipment, MSDS
9. Communications: That first priority is to notify authorities and get help ***
10. What to do when the following occur: Accidental exposures, Spills and accidental discharges, Fires, Explosions, Evacuations
11. Who is the Emergency Coordinator, and his role

*** As of now - All Spills will be handled by American Environmental Technologies Inc- Phone 203-744-3477
AET will be Primamy Contingency Responce Team
In the future Superior's team will become a Level C Responder

3/1/93

American Environmental Technologies, Inc.

3 Trowbridge Drive
Francis J. Clarke Industrial Park
Bethel, CT 06801
203 • 744 • 3477
Fax 203 • 794 • 0535

ON-CALL WORK AGREEMENT

This agreement is made this 21 day of January, 1993 between Superior Plating Company _____, (hereinafter called "COMPANY") and AMERICAN ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC. (hereinafter called "CONTRACTOR").

SCOPE OF WORK

CONTRACTOR agrees to provide services, material and equipment upon issuance of a company work order or annual purchase order whether issued verbally or by mail. Verbal orders are to confirmed in writing within 10 days.

AREA OF OPERATION

Contractor will respond to work locations as directed by the COMPANY.

DURATION OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall be in force until terminated in writing. CONTRACTOR and COMPANY shall have the right to terminate this agreement at any time by giving 30 calendar days written notice to the other.

PRICES

CONTRACTOR will submit their price list as part of the Agreement. If price changes occur, the CONTRACTOR will submit a new price list to become effective 30 calendar days after submission. CONTRACTOR agrees to charge rates according to their standard price list utilized in billing commercial customers.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

CONTRACTOR shall submit invoices due net 30 days.

LIMITATIONS

The provisions of this Agreement in no way guarantee that work will be let to the CONTRACTOR. The CONTRACTOR will have the right of refusal because of other commitments without penalty. However, CONTRACTOR will endeavor to provide alternative sources for competent emergency services should his forces be committed to other projects.

AMERICAN ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Signature

Corporate Manager
Title

2/17/93
Date

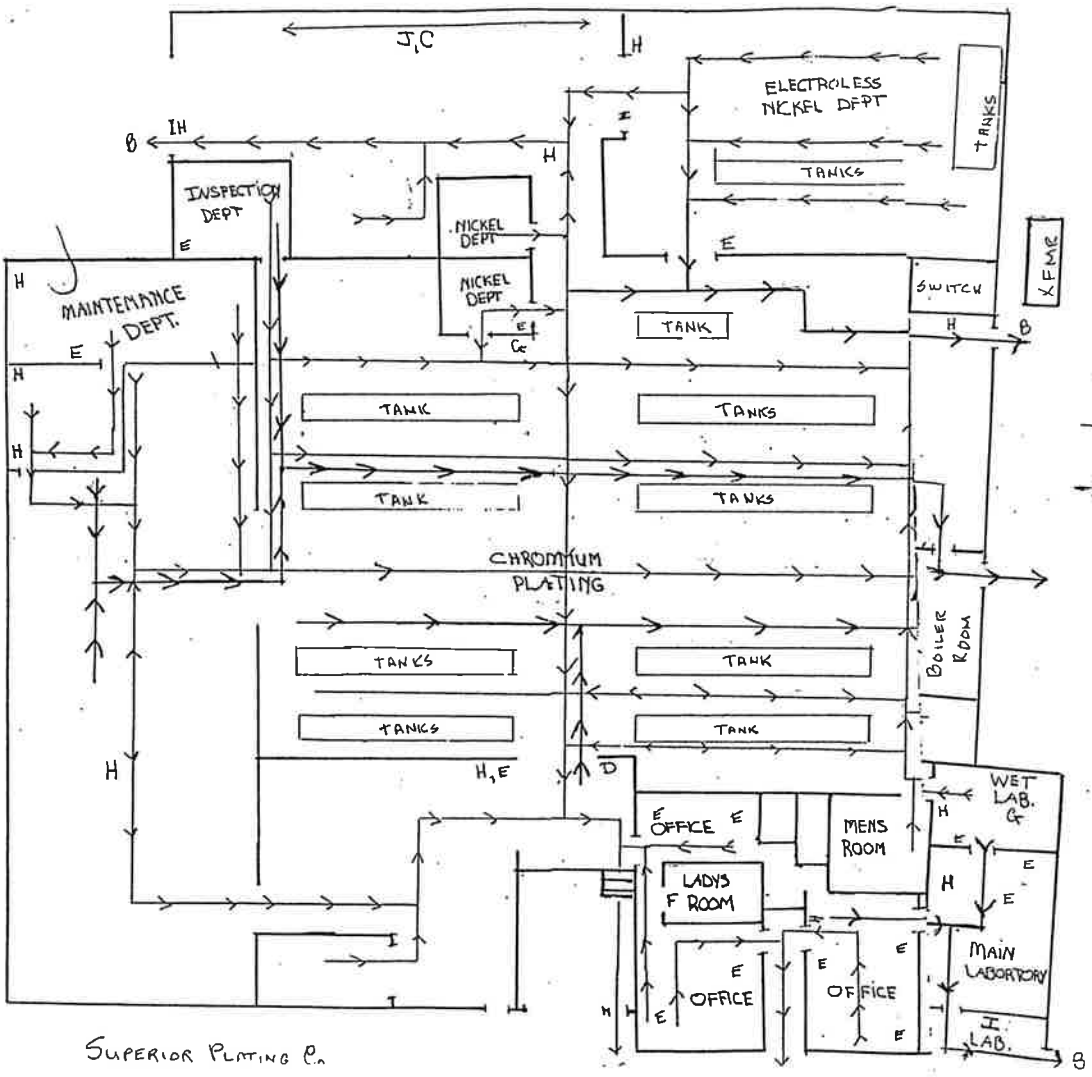
Superior Plating Company
Company

Signature

Environmental Manager
Title

January 21, 1993
Date

RECEIVED FEB 2 4 1993

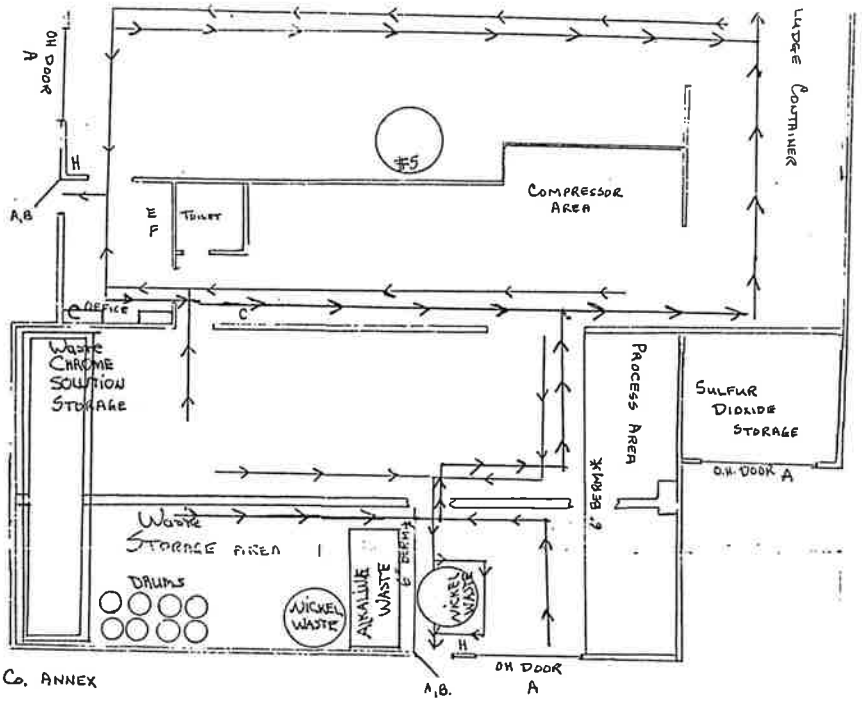


Superior Plating P.

A. Entrances
B. Emergency Exits
C. Spill Control Equ
D. Fire Alarm Syste
E. Communication Syst
F. First Aid Station
G. Shower
H. Fire Extinguishers
I. Emergency SCBA
J. Hazardous Chemicals

Evacuation Rout

Secondary Evacu Route



LOR PLATING Co. ANNEX

A - ENTRANCES
B - EMERGENCY EXIT - PANIC BARS
C - SPILL CONTROL EQUIPMENT
E - COMMUNICATION SYSTEM
F - FIRST AID STATION
H - FIRE EXTINGUISHER

* BERMS AND FLOOR PITCH DIRECT SPILLS TO DRAINAGE TRENCH WHICH LEADS TO SUMP WHICH DRAINS INTO TREAMENT AREA.

#1 - 2000 Gal (Waste Treatment) Holding Tank
#2 - 1000 Gal (Waste Treatment) Holding Tank
#3 - 1000 gal (Waste Treatment) Treatment Tank
#4 - 1000 Gal (Waste Treatment) Settling Tank
#5 - 1000 gal. Contaminated Groundwater Collection Tank.

→→→ EVACUATION ROUTE

——— Secondary Evacuation Route

SUPERIOR PLATING COMPANY
CHEMICAL INVENTORY AS OF NOVEMBER 2, 1989

ACETIC ACID
ACETYLENE
ADIPIC ACID
ALUMINUM & ALUMINUM ALLOYS
ALUMINUM OXIDE
ALUMON D
AQUA AMMONIA
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE
AMMONIUM FLUORIIDE
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE
AMMONIUM SULFAMATE
AMMONIUM SULFATE
ANTIMONIAL LEAD
BARIUM CARBONATE
BORIC ACID
BUFFING COMPOUND
CALCIUM CHLORIDE
CALCIUM HYDROXIDE
CARBON
CEE BEE A 7X7 NC
CHROMIC ACID
CHROMIC ACID HEEF 25-B
CHROMIC ACID HEEF 25-K
CHROMIC ACID HEEF 25-S
CHROMIUM METAL
CITRIC ACID
COBALT SULFATE
COPPER & COPPER ALLOYS
COPPER CYANIDE
COUMARIN
CROTONIC ACID
CUTTING FLUID
CUTTING TOOLS
DALCO KLEEN DK-80
DARMEX 123
DIVERSEY WYANDOTTE ZN-77
DOWEX RESINS
DRY GRAPHITE LUBRICANT
DYKEM BLUE
DYNADET, OAKITE
ELNIC-ELECTROLESS NICKEL
ENBOND HP-126S
ENDOX 214
EN-MAC
ENPLALTE AD-482
ENSTRIP 7015A
ENSTRIP 7015B
FLUOBORIC ACID
FORMIC ACID
FUMARIC ACID

GLYCOLIC ACID
HERCOFLOC
HEXANEDIONE
HOPE CHEM BI
HOPE CHEM CT
HOPE CHEM MICROBIOCIDE
HYDRAZINE
HYDROCHLORIC ACID
HYDROFLUORIC ACID
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
ISOPENTYL ACETATE
LACQUER THINNER
LEA COMPOUND
LEAD
LEAD FLUOBORATE
LITHIUM CARBONATE
LUBRICATING GREASE
LUBRICATING OIL
LUBRIPLATE
MAGNIFLOC 5254
METEX 6811 - ZINCATE
METEX S-438
METEX M-629
METEX E-1726
MIRANOL #1
MIRANOL #2
M-9
MOBILRAMA 245
NEOCHEL
NICKEL CARBONATE
NICKEL CHLORIDE
NICKEL STRIPPER-SHIPLEY
NICKEL SULFAMATE
NICKEL SULFATE
NIFLOR
NITRIC ACID
NITROUS OXIDE
OAKITE 164
OIL, HEATING
PAINT
PENTANEDIOIC ACID
PEPTONE
PERMA KLEER 80
PHOSPHORIC ACID
PHOSPHORIC ANHYDRIDE
PLIO BOND 30
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE
PROPANE
PROPARGYL ALCOHOL
PUMICE
RED STOP OFF

ROSHEEN Fe
SACCHARIN
SILANE Z-6030
SILANE Z-6070
SILICON CARBIDE
SNAP AM
SODIUM ACETATE
SODIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM CARBONATE
SODIUM CHROMATE
SODIUM CITRATE
SODIUM COPPER CYANIDE
SODIUM CYANIDE
SODIUM HYDROSULFITE
SODIUM HYDROXIDE
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE
SODIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE
SODIUM METABISULFITE
SODIUM NITRATE
STANNOUS FLUOBORATE
STAMP PAD INK
SULFAMIC ACID
SULFUR DIOXIDE
SULFURIC ACID
SURFACTANT
TARTARIC ACID
TELLURIUM METAL
TIN
TRITON X-100
UREA
VERSENE 220

FERRIC CHLORIDE

CALCIUM CHLORIDE 1/4/93

MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE,(OXIDE)

CONTINGENCY/EMERGENCY/WASTE TREATMENT/HAZARDOUS WASTE INSPECTION

INSPECTOR _____ WASTE TREATMENT CHEMIST INSPECTION DATE _____ TIME (24 HR NOTATION) _____

OTHERS PARTICIPATING _____ REPORT TO _____

Location	Item	Types of problems	Status Acc	Status UnAcc	Observations	Date & nature of Repairs/Remedial Action	Indiv resp for repairs
Laboratory	Self-contained breathing apparatus	Air Reserve; air delivery system, mask condition		AET			
	Cyanide Poisoning Kit	Check for tampering					
	pH meter and pH meter controller	Clean electrodes, buffer check, alarm check					
Aisle 1-4	Aisles	Free access no blockage					
	Tanks	Obvious leakage, spillage					
	Fire extinguishers (per map)	Current recharge date proper type & location					
Nickel Dept	Aisles	Free access, no blockage					
	Tanks	Leaks, spillage					
	Fire extinguishers	Current recharge date proper type & location					
	In process chemical storage, replenishment solution	Container integrity only permitted drums (EN, cleaners, chem polish solution					
	Electrolytic Nickel	Leakage, spills					
Chemical Storage	Chemicals	Improper locations e.g., chromic acid next to phosphoric anhydride, sodium dithionite or other reducing agents					
	Containers	Leakage or damage					

CONTINGENCY/EMERGENCY/WASTE TREATMENT/HAZARDOUS WASTE INSPECTION

INSPECTOR _____ WASTE TREATMENT CHEMIST INSPECTION DATE _____ TIME (24 HR NOTATION) _____

OTHERS PARTICIPATING _____ REPORT TO _____

Location	Item	Types of problems	Status Acc	Status UnAcc	Observations	Date & nature of Repairs/Remedial Action	Indiv resp for repairs
Chemical	Security	Security check of door broken lock missing					
Main Plant	Emergency exits	Blockage, inoperative panic hardware					
	Eye wash Aisle 1 Colt Dept	Operative, adequate pressure & flow					
	Safety Shower Aisle 4, Mahle Dept	Operative, adequate pressure & flow					
	Fire extinguishers as noted on layout	Fully charged, current inspection date					
Main Plant Rec. Dock	CRS Refuse Container	Use for anything other than nonhazardous wastes such as paper, food, garbage, etc. NO PAINT, ORGANICS, FLOOR SWEEPINGS OR INDUSTRIAL TYPE WASTE					
	Aisle, stairs, camp	Should not be blocked					
Rear of Plant	Storage Area	Spare tanks collecting rain water; tanks should be inverted. No chemicals should be stored in this area. Empty drums cleaned with no old labels are permitted Machinery storage should not block access to storage trailers or area.					
	Sump pumps on bank	Check for operation of pump & level switches					

CONTINGENCY/EMERGENCY/WASTE TREATMENT/HAZARDOUS WASTE INSPECTION

INSPECTOR _____ WASTE TREATMENT CHEMIST INSPECTION DATE _____ TIME (24 HR NOTATION) _____

OTHERS PARTICIPATING _____ REPORT TO _____

Location	Item	Types of problems	Status Acc	Status UnAcc	Observations	Date & nature of Repairs/Remedial Action	Indiv resp for repairs
Annex	Emergency exits	Should be clear & panic bars should be operative					
	Fire extinguishers as noted on layout	Fully charge, current inspection date					
Annex Main Room	Tank for waste (Daily Check)	Cracks, bulges, any sign of leaking -If not empty check waste label completeness & date					
	Berms	Cracks, deterioration					
	Floor	Cracks, deterioration evidence of spills					
	Waste storage, drums	Correct location - all waste storage must be behind Berm in designated area; labels check for completeness & date. Condition, covers secure Any inapplicable labels (old labels must be removed) All labels must be easily visible. Stacks must not exceed 2 drums total height					
(daily check)	Plating solution Storage tanks	Corrosion, discoloration, cracks, buckles & bulges					
	Chemical storage	Nonreactive, dry chemical storage only outside Berm - must not be mixed in with waste storage					

CONTINGENCY/EMERGENCY/WASTE TREATMENT/HAZARDOUS WASTE INSPECTION

INSPECTOR _____ WASTE TREATMENT CHEMIST INSPECTION DATE _____ TIME (24 HR NOTATION) _____

OTHERS PARTICIPATING _____ REPORT TO _____

Location	Item	Types of problems	Status Acc	Status UnAcc	Observations	Date & nature of Repairs/Remedial Action	Indiv resp for repairs
Annex.Main Room	Treatment tank	Tank condition, exhaust operating correctly, must NOT be used for storage.					
	Spill Collection-Sump (Check Daily)	Sump Condition, Alarm Detection System.					
Annex Compressor Room .	General	Cleanliness; there MUST NOT BE ANY WASTES OR CHEMICALS in this area					
Annex Waste Office	Emergency/spill control equipment cabinet	Alarm operative & contents check per list on door					
	Air operated pump & 100 ft air hose	Check operation monthly					
	pH meter	Operable; buffer check at pH 4 & 10					
Annex Waste Treatment Area	Recording pH meter Final Discharge	Chart paper, buffer check at pH 4 & 7					
	pH meter controlled	Meter check monthly with voltage reference source - weekly check with both sets of tank electrode at pH 4 & 10 with buffers					

CONTINGENCY/EMERGENCY/WASTE TREATMENT/HAZARDOUS WASTE INSPECTION

INSPECTOR _____ WASTE TREATMENT CHEMIST INSPECTION DATE _____ TIME (24 HR NOTATION) _____

OTHERS PARTICIPATING _____ REPORT TO _____

Location	Item	Types of problems	Status Acc	Status UnAcc	Observations	Date & nature of Repairs/Remedial Action	Indiv resp for repairs
Annex Waste Treatment Area (cont'd)	ORP meter controller	Meter check monthly with voltage reference source and both sets of electrodes with standard chromium reduction solution for response at about - 900 MV					
	Analytical set	Clean glassware, burette, & test solutions. Chromium test paper, pH paper					
	Polymer feed pump	Check operation & availability & operation of spare. Is polymer reservoir full? Is there at least 1 month's supply of dry polymer?					
	Air operated diaphragm feed pump	Check operation & air supply; is spare pump also available & operable?					
	Valves - water transfer	Check operation & check for leakage					
	Valves, air	Check operation					
	Tanks - 1 to 4 Reserve tank	Check condition & associated piping					
	Caustic feed to tanks 1 & 2	Check operation, check valve for leakage					
	Sump for tanks 1 - 4	Check for leakage & cleanliness -- This should be clean & without any solution accumulation					

CONTINGENCY/EMERGENCY/WASTE TREATMENT/HAZARDOUS WASTE INSPECTION

INSPECTOR _____ WASTE TREATMENT CHEMIST INSPECTION DATE _____ TIME (24 HR NOTATION) _____

OTHERS PARTICIPATING _____ REPORT TO _____

Location	Item	Types of problems	Status Acc	Status UnAcc	Observations	Date & nature of Repairs/Remedial Action	Indiv re for repa
Annex Waste Treatment Area	Filter press	Check pressure gauge & air supply gauge. Check filtrate for solids (25 ppm max) Sumps under grating should be clean					
	Sludge containers & sludge hoist	Check operation					
	Parkson Lamella Clarifier	Check overflow for solids (25 ppm max); check flow rate 75 GPM max); check clean-out taps (2 taps max may show solids); check clean-out log					
	Caustic storage tank	Check tank condition Solution level (reorder when only 25% remains) Check meters & valves					
	Sludge gondola 24 cubic yards	Check condition; check for plastic film liner, check level (20 cu yds max) Check sludge solids; it must be a dry cake; check for nonacceptable items, e.g, garbage, hexavalent chromium, check for label & check date (90 day max.)					
	General	Check for cleanliness & spillage					
Equalization tank	Level control	Check operation					
	pH electrodes	Check at 4 & 7 (this should have been done with meter check					

CONTINGENCY/EMERGENCY/WASTE TREATMENT/HAZARDOUS WASTE INSPECTION

INSPECTOR _____ WASTE TREATMENT CHEMIST INSPECTION DATE _____ TIME (24 HR NOTATION) _____

OTHERS PARTICIPATING _____ REPORT TO _____

Location	Item	Types of problems	Status Acc	Status UnAcc	Observations	Date & nature of Repairs/Remedial Action	Indiv resp for repairs
qualization Tank (cont'd)	Tank	Check condition, check for sludge accumulation					
Pump pit	Flow meter	Check OPERATION					
	Lamella feed pumps	Check main & stand by pumps for operation & flow rate (75 GPM max)					
	Lamella feed valving	Check operation & condition					
	Sewer discharge pumps	Check main & stand by pumps for operation					
	Sewer discharge valving	Check operation & condition					
	Sump pump	Check float valve & pump operation					
	General	Check cleanliness door operation, lock, etc.					
inse Sump	Air mixer #1 sump	Check operation; is solution well mixed					
	pH meter electrodes (Electrometer located in wet lab)	Check & clean electrodes run buffer check-weekly @ pH 4 & 10					
	General	Check for rinse water level Check for sludge accumulation in the bottom of the sumps					

CONTINGENCY/EMERGENCY/WASTE TREATMENT/HAZARDOUS WASTE INSPECTION

INSPECTOR _____ WASTE TREATMENT CHEMIST INSPECTION DATE _____ TIME (24 HR NOTATION) _____

OTHERS PARTICIPATING _____ REPORT TO _____

Location	Item	Types of problems	Status Acc	Status UnAcc	Observations	Date & nature of Repairs/Remedial Action	Indiv resp for repairs
Sulfur Dioxide Storage	Storage Building	Door unlocked or blocked access to instrumentation or tanks blocked					
	Warning signs	Missing or defaced					
	Sulfonator	Signs of leakage improper flow rates; check filters					
Wet Lab							
	Polymer	Check valves, mixer					
Analytical	Log book	Check frequency of waste-water & waste analyses & sampling protocol					
	Reports to DEP	As required? Has sample been retained					
	DEP Samples	Did SPC take a sample? Was it analyzed? Does your analysis agree with Dep? Was sample retained?					
	Mainenance Program	Monthly Facility Inspection					

ATTACHMENT 2

DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES (PPS)

PPS # 01: Raw material/finished product loading & unloading dock.

Location: Northeast side of plant.

Typical chemicals in area: Chromic acid, phosphoric anhydride, sodium hydroxide, sodium metabisulfite, sulfur dioxide, sodium hydrosulfite, nitric acid, ammonium bifluoride, sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid, hydrofluoric acid, sodium hypophosphite, sodium cyanide, hydrogen peroxide, soda ash, lead fluoborate, stannous fluoborate, ammonium hydroxide, ammonium sulfamate, glycolic acid, boiler compound, boric acid, fluoboric acid, nickel chloride, nickel sulfate, nickel sulfamate, nickel carbonate, sulfamic acid, urea.

Typical operations in area: Receiving of raw materials, shipping of finished product.

Primary source of potential pollution: Spillage of material.

Current methods to control pollution: Supervision while moving materials.
Spill control plan.
Spill control equipment.

Additional methods to control pollution: None necessary at this time.

PPS # 02: Chemical receiving & shipping at wastewater treatment plant

Location: East side of wastewater treatment plant.

Typical chemicals in area: Chrome plating solution, waste cyanide sludge, lead dioxide, chromium contaminated debris, Shipley nickel stripper

Typical operations in area: Accumulation and shipping of waste for disposal.

Primary source of potential pollution: Spillage of material.

Current methods to control pollution: Supervision while moving materials.
Spill control plan.
Spill control equipment.

Additional methods to control pollution: None necessary at this time.

PPS # 03: Access area to sludge dumpster

Location: West side of wastewater treatment plant.
Typical chemicals in area: Metal hydroxide sludge
Typical operations in area: Accumulation and shipping of waste for disposal.
Primary source of potential pollution: Spillage of material.
Current methods to control pollution: Supervision while moving materials.
Spill control plan.
Spill control equipment.
Additional methods to control pollution: None necessary at this time.

PPS # 04: Nitric acid tank fill station

Location: West of loading dock.
Typical chemicals in area: Nitric acid
Typical operations in area: Loading of nitric acid to 1000 gallon indoor storage tank.
Primary source of potential pollution: Spillage of material during filling.
Current methods to control pollution: Supervision while filling.
Spill control plan.
Spill control equipment.
Additional methods to control pollution: It is recommended that containment be provided at the pipe connection while filling, using either portable containment trays or permanent berms.

PPS # 05: Caustic soda tank fill stations (2)

Location: North side of wastewater treatment plant, south-central area of manufacturing plant.
Typical chemicals in area: Caustic soda
Typical operations in area: Loading of caustic soda to two 1500 gallon indoor storage tanks.
Primary source of potential pollution: Spillage of material during filling.
Current methods to control pollution: Supervision while filling.
Spill control plan.
Spill control equipment.
Additional methods to control pollution: It is recommended that containment be provided at the pipe connections while filling, using either portable containment trays or permanent berms.

PPS # 06: Immediate access roads to the above areas

Location: Throughout facility.

Typical chemicals in area: All of those listed above.

Typical operations in area: Transportation of raw & intermediate materials, shipping of finished product.

Primary source of potential pollution: Spillage of material.

Current methods to control pollution: Supervision while moving materials.
Spill control plan.
Spill control equipment.

Additional methods to control pollution: None necessary at this time.

PPS # 7: Scrubbers (2)

Location: Roof at center of facility.

Typical chemicals in area: Chromic acid fumes.

Typical operations in area: Venting of air from plating area.

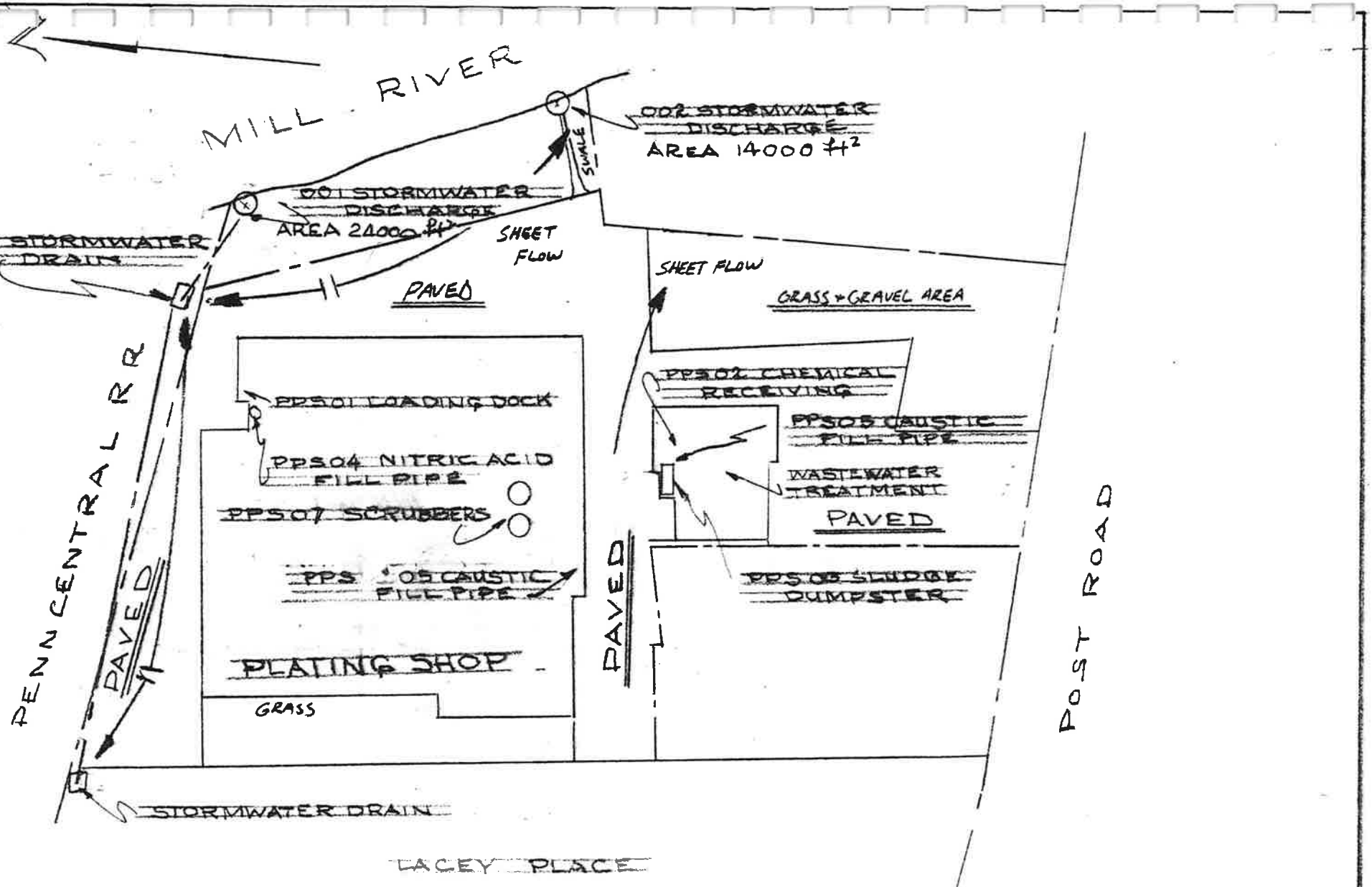
Primary source of potential pollution: Settling or drippage of fumes onto roof.

Current methods to control pollution: Fume scrubber.

Additional methods to control pollution: None necessary at this time. If future stormwater sampling indicates contamination, additional investigation will be performed.

ATTACHMENT 3

SITE MAP



ipc	ipc Corporation consulting engineers Westport, Conn.
SCALE ------	BY BGM
DATE 3/31/93	REV
SUPERIOR PLATING	
TITLE SITE PLAN	DWG ATTACH. 3

ATTACHMENT 4

STORMWATER MONITORING INSTRUCTIONS & DOCUMENTS

SUPERIOR PLATING

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STORMWATER SAMPLING

Overview

Stormwater sampling must be performed at least once per year, in accordance with the the Connecticut DEP's stormwater General Permit. The requirements of the stormwater sampling are as follows:

- Sampling location (Outfall 002) is identified on the Site Map of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.
- A single grab sample will be collected from the outfall.
- The grab sample must be collected within 30 minutes of the beginning of the stormwater discharge.
- Total rainfall during the storm event must be greater than 0.1 inches.
- There must not have been a storm event (rainfall greater than 0.1 inches) within the 72 hours prior to sampling.
- Runoff from snow or ice melt cannot be included in the stormwater sample.

Sample Collection

Collect a grab sample from Outfall 002 within 30 minutes after the start of stormwater runoff. Identify the samples as "Storm Grab". Label and fill the following bottles.

Bottle	Analysis	Preservative
quart	base neutrals	---
quart	acid extractables	---
quart	TSS, nitrate, hex chrome	---
quart	COD, total phosphorus, TKN	H_2SO_4
quart	Total Oil & Grease	H_2SO_4
half-pint	Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn	HNO_3
sealed plastic	fecal coliform	---
3 vials	volatiles	---
half-pint	pH, temperature	---(analyze on-site)
quart	CN, T+A	NaOH

All samples should be kept chilled after sample collection, except pH and temperature should be analyzed on-site as soon as possible after sample collection.

Stormwater Sampling Log

The following information should be recorded on the "Stormwater Sampling Log":

- Name of sampling personnel.
- Date of stormwater sampling.
- Time of grab sample collection.
- Outfall identification / sampling location.
- Rainfall start time.
- Stormwater discharge start time.
- Total rainfall for entire storm event (final rain gauge measurement).
- Estimated number of hours between beginning of storm event and end of previous storm event.
- Results of pH and temperature analyses.
- Date and time of pH and temperature analyses.
- Name of person performing pH and temperature analyses.
- Date of last calibration for pH meter and thermometer.
- Name of laboratory used for sample analysis.

Stormwater Sample Analysis

pH and temperature should be analyzed on-site as soon as possible after sample collection.

Samples for chemical and toxicity analysis should be delivered to the appropriate laboratories as soon as possible. There is a 6-hour holding time for fecal coliform analysis and 24-hour holding time for hexavalent chromium analysis. There is also a 48-hour holding time for toxicity analysis.

Completed Chain of Custody forms should be submitted with all samples.

TESTING PROTOCOL FOR TOXICITY ANALYSIS OF STORMWATER SAMPLES

In the event that any monitored pollutant is present at a concentration exceeding adopted numerical water quality criteria, toxicity analysis is required. Applicable water quality criteria are as follows:

Pollutant	Water Quality Criteria, mg/l
Copper	0.0143
Lead	0.034
Zinc	0.0353

The following testing protocol is to be used for toxicity analysis of stormwater samples collected in compliance with the Connecticut "General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity."

Testing Protocol

Acute toxicity biomonitoring tests shall be conducted on undiluted samples of stormwater (specified NOAEL concentration = 100%) according to the procedures specified at 22a-430-3(j)(7)(A)(i) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies. The following specific conditions apply:

-- Tests shall employ neonatal (less than 24 hour old) Daphnia pulex and juvenile (30 +/- 5 day old) Pimephales promelas as test organisms.

-- Tests shall be conducted at 20 +/- 2 degrees Centigrade.

-- Tests shall be 24 hours in duration.

-- Synthetic dilution water adjusted to an approximate hardness of 50 mg/L as $CaCO_3$ shall be used as control water in all tests.

-- Test organisms shall not be fed during the test period.

-- Any test determined to be invalid as a result of inadequate survival of test organisms or failure to conduct the test in accordance with the protocol and conditions specified above shall be repeated as soon as practicable.

-- Stormwater which exhibits a hardness of less than 50 mg/L as $CaCO_3$ may be adjusted to an approximate hardness of 50 mg/L as $CaCO_3$ prior to testing in accordance with the methodology specified in Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluent and Receiving Water to Fresh Water and Marine Organisms, 4th edition (EPA/600/4-90/027).

ATTACHMENT 5

INSPECTION FORM

STORMWATER MONTHLY INSPECTION

INSPECTOR_____ DATE_____

ROOF

Any chemicals noted on the roof?	Yes	No
Bermed area around the scrubbers intact?	Yes	No
Drains free of debri?	Yes	No
Ventilation systems intact? (no signs of leaks)	Yes	No

SCRAP METAL CONTAINER

Is the container covered?	Yes	No
Does the container leak?	Yes	No

TRASH DUMPSTER

Are the container lids closed?	Yes	No
Does the container leak?	Yes	No

FRONT LOADING DOCK

Are there any chemicals that could impact stormwater?	Yes	No

BACK LOADING DOCK

Are there any chemicals that could impact stormwater?	Yes	No

NITRIC FILL PIPE

Is the fill pipe intact and the valve closed?	Yes	No

CAUSTIC FILL PIPES

Is the fill pipe to small tank in sump room intact?	Yes	No
Is the fill pipe to large tank in wastetreatment intact?	Yes	No

STORMWATER COLLECTION TANK

Is the stormwater collection tank intact? **Yes** **No**

Are all drains and plumbing to the tank and neutralization system intact? **Yes** **No**

PROPERTY

Are all equipment stored outside covered if applicable? **Yes** **No**

Are there any materials that should be removed to prevent stormwater impact? **Yes** **No**

DISCHARGE LOCATIONS

Are 001 and 002 locations free of debri? **Yes** **No**

COMMENTS

SUPERIOR PLATING

SEMI - ANNUAL INSPECTION FORM

DATE:
INSPECTOR:
SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR:
POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM LEADER:
SIGNATURE OF POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM LEADER:

GENERAL:

Note: A "yes" answer below indicates the Pollution Prevention Plan should be updated to reflect changes and/or remedial action should be taken.

Yes/No

1. Any change in Pollution Prevention Team?

2. Any new Potential Pollutant Sources?

3. Any new chemicals become exposed to stormwater?

4. Any facility changes which impact stormwater?

5. Any new chemical spills? If yes, attach report re. measures to reduce impact on stormwater and prevent future occurrence.

6. Is spill response equipment complete & operable?

7. Any sediment or debris in catch basins or rip rap?

For any "yes" responses, list corrective actions taken:

SUPERIOR PLATING

SEMI - ANNUAL INSPECTION FORM

DATE:
INSPECTOR:
SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR:
POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM LEADER:
SIGNATURE OF POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM LEADER:

	POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES			
	Loading Dock	**Receiving Area at WWTP**	**Dumpster Access Area**	**Fill Pipe Nitric Acid**
1. Have area conditions or operating procedures changed?				
2. Have typical materials handled changed?				
3. Storage vessels intact? (If applicable)				
3. Secondary containment intact? (If applicable)				
4. Has potential to contact stormwater changed?				
5. Have methods to control pollution changed?				
6. Are any new methods recommended to control pollution?				

For any "yes" responses, list corrective actions taken:

SUPERIOR PLATING

SEMI - ANNUAL INSPECTION FORM

DATE:
INSPECTOR:
SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR:
POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM LEADER:
SIGNATURE OF POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM LEADER:

POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

Fill Pipe Caustic (1)	Fill Pipe Caustic (2)	Access Roads	Scrubbers

1. Have area conditions or operating procedures changed?

2. Have typical materials handled changed?

3. Storage vessels intact? (If applicable)

3. Secondary containment intact? (If applicable)

4. Has potential to contact stormwater changed?

5. Have methods to control pollution changed?

6. Are any new methods recommended to control pollution?

For any "yes" responses, list corrective actions taken:

ATTACHMENT Q - 2025 NPDES GENERAL PERMIT (CTR050000)

Connecticut
Department of Energy &
Environmental Protection

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

Permit No.: CTR050000

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

This permit is structured as follows:

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

Part 8: Industry sector-specific requirements; and

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

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

This permit is issued on October 1, 2025.

Emma Cimino

Emma Cimino
Deputy Commissioner

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

Section 1 Authority

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

Section 2 Authorization Under This General Permit

2.1 Eligible Activities

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

2.1.1 Allowable Non-stormwater Discharges

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

a. discharges from emergency/unplanned fire-fighting activities.

b. landscape irrigation or lawn watering.

c. uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers/chillers, and other compressors, and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids.

d. uncontaminated ground water or spring water.

e. uncontaminated ground water from foundation or footing drains.

f. water sprayed for dust control, in accordance with the conditions of this general permit.

g. for Sector A only, discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray-down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage.

h. All other non-stormwater discharges except those specifically listed in this general permit are not authorized by this permit. Such discharges to surface water must be authorized under a different permit issued by the Commissioner pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

2.2 Requirements of Authorization

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

- stormwater discharged from ground surfaces immediately adjacent to manufacturing areas.
- processing or material storage area.
- immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste materials, or by-products used or created by the facility.
- material handling sites.
- refuse sites.
- sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters.

2.2.1 Limitations of Coverage

Prohibited discharges under this general permit are as follows:

a. discharges of water, substance, or material into the waters of the state other than eligible discharges specified in this general permit.

b. eligible discharges to publicly or privately owned storm sewers or conveyances without written consent from the system owner.

c. discharges of polychlorinated biphenyl ("PCB") compounds.

d. discharges of mercury.

2.2.2 Complete Registration

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

2.2.3 Coastal Management and Permitting

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

2.2.4 Endangered and Threatened Species

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

2.2.5 Aquifer Protection Areas

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

2.2.6 Conservation and Preservation Restrictions

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

2.2.7 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

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

2.2.8 Discharge to Publicly Owned Treatment Works.

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

2.2.9 Discharge to Ground Water

The stormwater is not discharged entirely to ground water.

2.2.10 Discharges Subject to Federal Categorical Effluent Limitations Guidelines

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

2.2.11 Discharges to Tidal Wetlands

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

2.2.12 Antidegradation

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

2.2.13 New or Increased Discharges to High Quality Waters

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

2.2.14 New or Increased Discharges to Impaired Waters

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

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

2.2.14.1 Affirmative Determination

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

2.2.15 Other State and Local Authorization(s)

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

2.2.16 Certification Requirements for Registration

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

2.2.16.1 Document Review

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

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

2.2.16.2 Affirmative Determination

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

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

2.3 Registration

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

2.4 No Exposure Certification

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

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

2.5 Geographic Area

This general permit applies throughout the State of Connecticut.

2.6 Effective Date and Expiration of this General Permit

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

2.7 Effective Date of Authorization

2.7.1 Authorization to Discharge for New Sites

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

2.7.2 Authorization to Discharge for Existing Permittees

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

2.8 Transition to and from an Individual Permit

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

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

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

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

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

2.9 Revocation of an Individual Permit

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

2.10 Issuance of an Individual Permit

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

Section 3 Registration Requirements

3.1 Registration Procedures

3.1.1 Who Must File a Registration

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

3.1.2 New or Existing Sites Without Existing Discharge Authorization

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

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

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

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

3.1.4 Sites with Existing Discharge Authorization

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

3.2 Scope of Registration

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

3.3 Contents of Registration

3.3.1 Registration Fee

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

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

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

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

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

3.3.1.3 Payment Form

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

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

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

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

3.3.2 Registrant Information

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

3.3.2.1 Permittee Information

a. Legal name, e-mail address, mailing address, and telephone number of the registrant. If the registrant is an entity transacting business in Connecticut, provide the exact name as registered with the Connecticut Secretary of the State.

b. Legal name, e-mail address, mailing address, and telephone number of the site contact of the property on which the industrial activity takes place or is to take place.

c. Legal name, e-mail address, mailing address, and telephone number of any consultant(s) or engineer(s) retained by the registrant to prepare the registration or to design or construct the subject activity.

3.3.2.2 Site Information

a. Location (physical) address of the site for which the registration is submitted.

b. Primary four (4) -digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes for the industrial activity at the site.

c. Primary two to six (2-6) digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes for the industrial activity at the site.

d. A brief description of the stormwater discharge(s) including:

- Number and type of conveyances (e.g., pipe, swale, detention basin outlet), outfalls, or channelized flows that run off the site.
- The name, if applicable, of the separate storm sewer system to which the stormwater conveyance, outfall and/or run-off discharges, and whether the site discharges within 500 feet of a tidal wetland.
- Name of receiving surface water(s), watershed(s), or waterbody(s) (including waterbody assessment ID which can be identified at: **https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress)** to which the permittee discharges and indication of whether or not a receiving stream is listed as an impaired water, with or without a TMDL, and including identification of the impairment in the most recent State of Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report or identification of the receiving stream as a high quality water by the Commissioner as defined in the Connecticut Water Quality Standards.

3.3.3 The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

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

a. For sites within the Coastal Boundary, the permittee must address all applicable goals and policies in Section 22a-92 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. and must not cause adverse impacts to coastal resources as defined in Section 22a-93(15) of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

b. The permittee's SWPPP will not threaten the continued existence of any species listed pursuant to Section 26-306 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. as endangered or threatened and will not result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat designated as essential to such species.

c. The implementation of the permittee's SWPPP for any part of the site located within an aquifer protection area as mapped under Section 22a-354b of the Conn. Gen. Stat. will comply with regulations adopted pursuant to Section 22a-354i of the Conn. Gen. Stat. For any activity regulated pursuant to Sections 8(c) and 9(b) of the Aquifer Protection Regulations (Section 22a-354i(1)-(10) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies), the SWPPP must assure that stormwater run-off generated by the permittee is managed in a manner so as to prevent pollution of ground water.

d. The permittee's SWPPP has been evaluated for potential impact(s) to historic properties.

e. The SWPPP appropriately addresses new or increased discharges to high quality waters.

f. The SWPPP appropriately addresses new or increased discharges to impaired waters, as specified in Section 2.2.14.

g. If the registrant claims that certain elements of their SWPPP constitute a trade secret or are otherwise exempt from the disclosure requirements of the state Freedom of Information Act (Section 1-210 et seq of the Conn. Gen. Stat., also called FOIA) as specified in that Act, they shall follow the procedures provided in the electronic registration instructions for this general permit regarding information subject to FOIA requirements. The process of complying with the FOIA

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

h. The SWPPP must include the certification of the registrant and of the individual or individuals responsible for preparing the registration, in accordance with Section 2.2.16 (see Appendix B).

i. The SWPPP must include the certification, pursuant to the requirements and conditions of Section 7.3.2.7.4.3.2.9a by a qualified professional in industrial stormwater management as defined in Section 6 licensed in the State of Connecticut (see Appendix D).

j. The SWPPP must include any other certifications required in Section 4.3.2.9.

3.3.4 NetDMR Subscriber Agreement

A completed Connecticut DEEP signed NetDMR Subscriber Agreement.

3.4 Additional Forms

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

3.5 Certification Requirements for Permittee and Preparer

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

3.5.1.1 Review

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

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

3.5.1.2 Affirmative Determination

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

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

3.5.1.3 Certification Statement

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

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

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

3.6 Additional Information

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

3.7 Additional Notification

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

3.8 Where to File a Registration or No Exposure Certification

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

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

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

3.9 Modifying Permit Coverage

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

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

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

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

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

3.9.1.3 Approval of the Notice of Change

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

3.9.1.4 Rejection of the Notice of Change

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

3.9.2 Termination of Discharge

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

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

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

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

3.10 Certification of No Exposure Form

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

3.10.1 No Exposure Certification Fee

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

- The registration fee is non-refundable.

3.11 Action by Commissioner

3.11.1 Approval with Permit Conditions

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

3.11.2 Rejection or Denial

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

3.11.3 Require Individual Permit

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

3.11.4 Activity Inconsistent with Authorization Requirements

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

3.11.5 Notice to Registrant

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

3.11.6 Notice in Writing

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

3.12 Availability of Registration and Stormwater Pollution Control Plan

3.12.1 Registration Availability

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

3.12.1.1 Availability by the Permittee

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

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

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

3.12.1.2 Availability by the Commissioner

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

3.12.2 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Availability

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

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

3.12.2.1 Availability by the Permittee

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

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

3.12.2.2 Availability by the Commissioner

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

Section 4 Conditions of This General Permit

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

4.1 Conditions Applicable to Certain Discharges

4.1.1 Proximity to Tidal Wetlands

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

4.1.2 Structures and Dredging in Coastal and Tidal Areas

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

4.1.3 Quality of Discharge

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

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

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

4.1.5 Water Quality Standards

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

4.1.6 High Quality Waters

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

4.2 Stormwater Control Measures

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

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

b. Using control measures in combination may be more effective than using control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in a stormwater discharge.

c. Assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to designing effective control measures.

d. Minimizing impervious areas at a facility and infiltrating run-off onsite (using approaches such as bioretention systems, green roofs, and pervious pavement) can reduce run-off and improve ground water recharge and stream base flows in local streams, although care must be taken to avoid ground water contamination (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C).

e. Attenuating flow using open vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows.

f. Conserving and/or restoring riparian buffers will help protect streams from stormwater run-off and improve water quality.

g. Using treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

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

4.2.2 Good Housekeeping

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

4.2.2.1 Cleanliness

a. Sweep or vacuum at regular intervals or, alternatively, wash down the area and collect and/or treat, and properly dispose of the washwater.

b. This permit does not authorize the discharge of washwaters containing any additive or chemical (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide) to the ground, storm sewer system, or any surface waters of the State.

4.2.2.2 Materials Storage and Handling

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

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

4.2.2.3 Dumpster Maintenance and Control

a. This permit does not authorize the discharge any liquid (including stormwater) which collects in dumpsters, "roll-offs," and similar large waste containers to the ground, storm sewer system, or any surface waters of the state.

b. Ensure that all dumpsters, trash compactors, and "roll-off" containers used to store waste or recyclable materials are in sound, watertight condition and have covers and drain plugs intact, are in roofed areas or in secondary containment areas that will prevent exposure to rainfall.

c. All covers on dumpsters not under a roof must be closed when dumpsters are not being loaded or unloaded.

d. Dumpsters, "roll-offs," and similar large waste containers utilized for the dewatering of catch basin grit and aggregate or utilized for soil settling activities must be leak proof, have cover, and be placed on impervious surface.

4.2.2.4 Loading docks

a. Loading docks (excluding those that allow a vehicle to enter the building) must be protected with a permanent roof or other structure that protects the loading dock from direct rainfall.

b. Stormwater collection and drainage facilities adjacent to the loading dock must be designed and maintained in a way that prevents any materials spilled or released at the loading dock from discharging to the storm sewer system.

c. Drains located directly beneath the loading dock must be routinely inspected for the accumulation of sludge, sediment, grit, tailings, trash, and any other debris. Drains must be cleaned out when the depth of debris reaches half of depth of the drain.

4.2.2.5 Floor Drains

a. Eliminate or otherwise seal floor drains which are connected to a storm sewer system or if the connection is unknown.

b. If a floor drain connects to the sanitary sewer system, the permittee must provide that the discharge to the sanitary sewer system is in accordance with applicable state and local guidelines.

4.2.2.6 Roof Area Pollution

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

4.2.2.7 Plastic Materials Requirements

a. Facilities that handle pre-production plastic must implement control measures to eliminate discharges of plastic in stormwater. Examples of plastic material required to be addressed as stormwater pollutants include plastic resin pellets, powders, flakes, additives, regrind, scrap, waste, and recycling.

4.2.3 Minimize Exposure

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

a. Locate industrial materials and activities inside.

b. Protect industrial materials with storm resistant coverings.

c. Perform industrial activities under a permanent roof.

d. Use grading, berms, or curbing to prevent run-off of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas.

e. Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that potential leaks and spills are contained, or able to be contained or diverted before discharge.

f. Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants.

g. Store leaky vehicles and equipment indoors or, if stored outdoors, use drip pans and absorbents.

h. Use spill/overflow protection equipment.

i. Perform all vehicle and/or equipment cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent run-off as well as run-on, and that capture any overspray.

j. Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned, and, for any equipment and vehicles that will remain unused for extended periods of time, inspect at least monthly for leaks.

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

4.2.4 Liquid and Wastewater Containment

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

4.2.4.1 Stationary Storage or Storage Areas

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

a. The above-ground tank or container is double-walled.

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

4.2.4.2 Mobile or Portable Storage

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

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

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

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

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

4.2.4.4 Roofing for Secondary Containment Areas

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

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

4.2.5 Dust Control Measures

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

4.2.5.1 Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials

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

4.2.5.2 Dust Suppression Water

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

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

4.2.5.3 Baghouses

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

4.2.6 Vehicles and Equipment

4.2.6.1 Vehicle and Equipment Storage

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

a. Use drip pans under vehicles/equipment.

b. Store vehicles and equipment indoors.

c. Install berms or dikes.

d. Use absorbents.

e. Install roof or coverage over storage areas.

f. Clean pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease (with proper washwater disposal).

4.2.6.2 Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Areas

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

a. Cover the fueling area (where feasible).

b. Use spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment.

c. Minimize stormwater run-on/run-off to the fueling area.

d. Use dry cleanup methods.

e. Provide spill kits and catch basin covers nearby.

f. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.

4.2.6.3 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning

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

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

a. Perform all cleaning operations indoors, where feasible.

b. Cover the cleaning operation.

c. Ensure that all washwater drains to a proper collection system such as a sanitary sewer system (in accordance with applicable state and local guidelines).

4.2.6.4 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas

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

a. Perform maintenance activities indoors, where feasible.

b. Use drip pans.

c. Keep an organized inventory of materials used in the shop.

d. Drain all parts of fluid prior to disposal.

e. Prohibit wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to storm sewer systems.

f. Use dry cleanup methods.

g. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.

h. Minimize run-on/run-off of stormwater to and from maintenance areas.

4.2.7 Solid De-icing Material Storage

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

4.2.7.1 All Solid De-Icing Material Storage

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

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

b. No new road salt or de-icing materials storage facilities must be located if the site meets any of the following conditions:

- The site is within a 100-year floodplain as defined in Section 6 and mapped for each municipality under 44 CFR 59 et seq.
- The site is within 250 feet of a well utilized for potable drinking water supply.
- The site is within a Level A aquifer protection area as defined by mapping pursuant to Section 22a-354c of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

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

a. Storage piles with less than 30,000 tons of solid de-icing materials and in place for more than 180 consecutive days must be enclosed or covered by a rigid or flexible roof or other structural means. Such a structure must not allow for the migration or release of material outside of the structure through its sidewalls.

b. Storage piles with less than 30,000 tons of solid de-icing materials and in place for less than 180 days per year may use a well-maintained and secured waterproof cover which may be used to prevent exposure to precipitation (except for exposure necessary to add or remove materials from the pile).

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

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

4.2.7.4 Infiltration

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

a. Stormwater Run-on

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

b. Best Engineering Practices

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

4.2.8 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

The permittee must minimize the potential for leaks, spills, and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur in order to minimize pollutant discharges. The following are required measures:

a. Clearly identify within the SWPPP areas where potential spills can occur and their accompanying drainage points.

b. Plainly label containers (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents," "Fertilizers and Pesticides," etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage in areas that could contribute pollutants to stormwater run-off to encourage proper handling.

c. Develop and implement training (pursuant to Section 4.2.13) on procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, reporting, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases to facilitate rapid response.

d. Implement procedures for material storage and handling, including the use of secondary containment (pursuant to Section 4.2.4) and barriers between material storage and traffic areas, or a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas.

e. Provide spill kits and other necessary equipment near areas where spills may occur in order to implement a cleanup as quickly as possible.

f. Notify appropriate facility personnel when a leak, spill, or other release occurs.

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

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

The CT DEEP Emergency Response and Spill Prevention at

860-424-3338 or Toll Free at 1-866-DEP-SPIL (1-866-337-7745)

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

4.2.9 Sediment and Erosion Control

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

4.2.10 Preventative Maintenance

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

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

b. Perform visual inspection, maintenance, and/or testing of on-site equipment and systems to identify conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

c. Maintain non-structural control measures (e.g., keep spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained).

d. Clean catch basins when the depth of debris reaches half of the sump depth and keeping the debris surface at least six inches below the lowest outlet pipe.

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

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

e. Repairs/replacement of stormwater controls are needed.

f. A cleanup is needed until the final repair or replacement of the stormwater control is implemented.

g. Completion of stormwater control repairs/replacement will exceed fourteen (14) calendar days from the time of discovery.

h. A control measure was never installed.

i. A control measure was installed incorrectly.

j. A control measure is not in accordance with the general control measures in Section 4.2 and/or sector-specific control measures in Section 6.

k. A control measure is not being properly operated or maintained.

4.2.11 Management of Stormwater

4.2.11.1 Stormwater Run-off

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

a. Vegetated swales or buffer strips.

b. Reuse of collected stormwater (such as for process water, cooling water or as an irrigation source).

c. Treatment technologies (e.g., swirl concentrators, sand filters, etc.).

d. Snow management activities.

e. Bioretention systems.

f. Green roofs.

g. Pervious pavement.

h. Wet detention/retention basins.

4.2.11.2 Stormwater Run-on

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

a. Interceptor controls (e.g., ditches or swales).

b. Diversion controls (e.g., curbs or berms).

c. Conveyance systems (e.g., channels, gutters, or open-top box culverts).

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

4.2.11.3 Ground water Protection for Infiltration

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

4.2.11.4 Best Engineering Practices

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

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

4.2.12 Infiltration and Ground Water Quality Protection

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

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

4.2.12.1 Awareness of Flood Hazards

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

4.2.13 Employee Training

The permittee must ensure that all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), or whose activities may affect stormwater quality, including all members of the pollution prevention team, receive training within ninety (90) days of employment and at least once a year thereafter. The permittee must ensure that all such personnel are familiar with the components and goals of these control measures and the SWPPP. The

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

a. Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of controls (including pollution prevention measures).

b. Personnel responsible for the storage and handling of chemicals and materials that could become contaminants in stormwater discharges.

c. Personnel who are responsible for conducting and documenting inspections and monitoring as required in Sections 4.4 and 4.5, respectively.

d. Personnel who are responsible for taking and documenting corrective actions.

e. If related to the scope of their job duties, personnel must be trained in at least the following (e.g., only personnel responsible for conducting inspections need to understand how to conduct inspections):

- An overview of what is in the SWPPP.
- Spill response procedures, emergency equipment location, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices.
- The location of all controls on the site required by this permit, and how they are to be maintained.
- The proper procedures to follow with respect to the control measures on site.
- When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions.
- The facility's emergency procedures.

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

4.2.14 Inactive Site Controls

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

a. Seasonally store vehicles, equipment, and materials.

b. Protect vehicles and materials with storm-resistant coverings.

c. Ensure the structural integrity of all above-ground tanks, pipelines, pumps, and related equipment that may be exposed to stormwater.

d. Ensure the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary) of any materials stored outside.

e. Ensure the integrity and effectiveness of secondary containment.

f. Ensure the integrity and effectiveness of any structural control measures.

g. Include staffing for or management of structural control measures that require continual operation and/or maintenance.

h. Document stormwater control measures taken to accommodate inactive or unstaffed facilities in the SWPPP Section 7.3.2.4.4.3.2.5g.

4.2.15 Sector-Specific Control Measures

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

4.2.16 Post Site Notice

4.2.16.1 New Permittees

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

4.2.16.2 Existing Permittees

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

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

a. the name of the Permittee.

b. the site address.

c. a contact name, either the permittee or its designee.

d. contact email and phone number, either the permittee or its designee.

e. the Permittee-hosted website address where the Registration & SWPPP is available.

f. the following statement: "If you observe stormwater pollution from this site, please contact the CT DEEP at Report Water Pollution at: www.ct.gov/deep/stormwater".

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

4.3 The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (the SWPPP)

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

4.3.1 General Requirements

4.3.1.1 Certification

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

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

a. Knowledgeable in the principles and practices of industrial stormwater controls and pollution prevention.

b. Possesses the education and ability to assess conditions at the industrial facility that could impact stormwater quality.

c. Possess the education and ability to assess the effectiveness of stormwater controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of the permit.

d. Certified to practice in the state of Connecticut.

4.3.1.2 Revision

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

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

4.3.1.3 Record-keeping

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

4.3.1.4 Availability

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

4.3.1.5 Compliance

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

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

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

4.3.2 Content Requirements

a. **Pollution Prevention Team** – Identify the individuals responsible for developing, implementing, and maintaining the SWPPP, including their specific roles and responsibilities.

b. **Site Description** – Provide a general description of the facility, activities, significant materials, drainage patterns, and receiving waters.

c. **Inventory of Potential Pollutant Sources** – List and describe activities, areas, or materials at the site that may contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges.

d. **Stormwater Control Measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs)** – Describe the structural and non-structural controls implemented to minimize or prevent pollutant discharges.

e. **Inspection and Assessment Procedures** – Outline the frequency, methods, and responsible personnel for conducting site inspections and visual assessments.

f. **Monitoring and Sampling Program** – Detail the parameters to be monitored, sampling locations, methods, schedules, and reporting requirements.

g. **Resilience and Adaptive Measures** – Describe measures to increase site resilience to extreme weather events and long-term climate impacts.

h. **Certifications and Recordkeeping** – Document required certifications and maintain records to demonstrate compliance with permit conditions.

i. **Supporting Documentation** – Include maps, schematics, calculations, training records, and any other materials necessary to support the SWPPP.

j. **Signature and Plan Authorization** – Ensure the SWPPP is signed and certified in accordance with permit requirements.

k. Where the SWPPP refers to procedures in other facility documents, such as a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan or an Environmental Management System (EMS), copies of the relevant portions of those documents must be kept with the SWPPP.

4.3.2.2 Pollution Prevention Team

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

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

4.3.2.3 Site Description

The SWPPP must include the following:

a. Facility Description

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

b. General Location Map

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

c. Site Map

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

d. Water Quality Classification

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

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

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

Table 1. Site Map (Continued from Previous)	
Vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance, cleaning, and storage areas	List of potential pollutant sources from vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance, cleaning, storage
	General outlines and approximate size of fueling stations
	General outlines and approximate size of maintenance areas
	General outlines and approximate size of cleaning/washing areas
	General outlines and approximate size of storage areas
	Location where significant spills or leaks have occurred (e.g., oil or fuel)
	Structural control measures such as concrete pads, oil-water separators, or drainage to sanitary sewer system as applicable
	Direction of stormwater flow in and around these areas (use arrows)
De-icing material storage areas	List of potential pollutants from de-icing material storage areas including pure salt, salt alternatives or either of these mixed with other materials
	General outlines and approximate size of de-icing material storage areas
	Location where significant spills or leaks have occurred
	Structural control measures (permanent cover, temporary cover, concrete pads, concrete apron, secondary containment) as applicable
	Direction of stormwater flow in and around these areas (use arrows)
Industrial materials storage areas	List of potential pollutant sources from commercial or industrial materials storage areas
	General outlines and approximate size of commercial or industrial materials storage areas
	Location where significant spills or leaks have occurred
	Structural control measures (roofs, secondary containment) as applicable
	Direction of stormwater flow in and around these areas (use arrows)
Materials handling activities areas	List of potential pollutant sources from materials handling for raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products used or created by the facility
	General outlines and approximate size of materials processing areas
	General outlines and approximate size of materials transfer areas
	General outlines and approximate size of treatment, storage, or disposal areas (e.g., dumpsters) for waste products
	Immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility
	Location where significant spills or leaks have occurred
	Direction of stormwater flow in and around these areas (use arrows)
Other areas where industrial activity has taken place	Any other areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater as identified under Section 4.3.2.4, the general outlines and approximate size of those areas, location of significant spills, and direction of stormwater flow (use arrows)

4.3.2.4 Inventory of Potential Pollutant Sources

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

a. Potential Pollutant Sources from Industrial Activities

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

i. Vehicle and Equipment Fueling, Maintenance, Cleaning, and Storage:

- sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment.
- material handling equipment or activities.
- industrial machinery.
- cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations.

ii. Solid De-Icing Material Storage:

- List of solid de-icing material ingredients

iii. Industrial Materials Storage Areas:

- raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products used or created by the facility.
- refuse sites.
- sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal.

iv. Materials Handling Activities

- immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or byproducts used or created by the facility.
- industrial production and processing areas.
- shipping and receiving areas.

v. Any Other Industrial Activity

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

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

vi. List of Potential Pollutants (or Pollutant Constituents from Industrial Activities)

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

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

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

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

b. Spills and Leaks

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

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

c. Unauthorized Non-stormwater Discharges Evaluation

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

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

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

d. De-icing Material Storage

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

4.3.2.5 Stormwater Control Measures and Best Management Practices

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

a. Non-structural control measures

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

b. Structural control measures

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

c. Evaluation for Non-stormwater Discharges

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

d. Sector Specific Requirements

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

e. Stormwater Control Measure Details

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

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

f. Stormwater Control Measures Schedules and Procedures

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

i. Good Housekeeping (In addition to Section 4.2.2)

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

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

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

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

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

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

iv. Maintenance (In addition to Section 4.2.10)

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

v. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

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

- the content of the training.
- the frequency/schedule of training for employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit.
- a log of the dates on which specific employees received training.

g. Stormwater Control Measures for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

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

h. Stormwater Control Measures Documentation

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

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

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

4.3.2.6 Site Inspections, Visual Assessments, and Procedures

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

a. List all areas of inspection in the SWPPP including, but not limited to, the following: (refer to Site Map Section 4.3)
   - Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater.
   - Areas identified in the SWPPP that are potential pollutant sources.
   - Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past 3 years.
   - Discharge points.
   - Control measures.
   - Any sector-specific inspections pursuant to Section 6.

b. Inspection Details:

   For each type of inspection, the SWPPP must describe, at a minimum, the following details:
   - person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for the inspection.
   - schedules for conducting inspections.
   - specific items to be covered by the inspection.

c. Inspection Schedules and Procedures

   The permittee must document in their SWPPP procedures for performing the types of inspections specified by this permit, which must include:
   - Monthly routine facility inspections (Section 4.4.1).
   - Quarterly visual assessment of stormwater discharges (Section 4.4.2).
   - Semiannual comprehensive facility inspections (Section 4.4.3).

d. Inspections for Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

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

e. Inspection Documentation

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

4.3.2.7 Monitoring and Sampling Program

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

a. Discharge Points

i. All Discharge Points

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

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

ii. Substantially Identical Discharge Points

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

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

iii. Changes or Additions to Discharge Points

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

b. List of all Monitoring Program Requirements

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

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

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

c. Monitoring Program Details

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

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

d. Monitoring Program Schedules and Procedures

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

e. Monitoring Exceptions for Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

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

f. Monitoring Program Documentation

i. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

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

ii. Monitoring Records

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

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

iii. Deviations from Monitoring Schedule

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

iv. Corrective Actions

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

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

4.3.2.8 Resilience Measures

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

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

a. Reinforce materials storage structures to withstand flooding and additional exertion of force.

b. Prevent floating of semi-stationary structures by elevating to the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) level or securing with non-corrosive device.

c. When a delivery of exposed materials is expected, and a storm is anticipated within 72 hours (3 days), delay delivery until after the storm or store materials as appropriate (refer to emergency procedures).

d. Temporarily store materials and waste above the BFE level.

e. Temporarily reduce or eliminate outdoor storage.

f. Temporarily relocate any mobile vehicles and equipment to higher ground.

g. Develop scenario-based emergency procedures for major storms that are complementary to regular stormwater pollution prevention planning and identify emergency contacts for staff and contractors.

h. Conduct staff training for implementing the permittee's emergency procedures at regular intervals.

i. This subsection requires that the permittee must consider Section 4.2 when selecting and designing control measures to minimize pollutant discharges via stormwater. This subsection does not require nor prescribe specific SCMs to be implemented; however, the permittee must document in their SWPPP the considerations made to select and design control measures at their facility to minimize pollutants discharged via stormwater.

4.3.2.9 Signature and Plan Authorization in the SWPPP

The SWPPP must contain the following certifications as applicable:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

d. Certification of an Engineered Stormwater Discharge System

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

e. Any Additional Certifications

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

f. Additional Permits

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

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

g. The SWPPP must be signed as follows:

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

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

4.3.2.10 Supporting Documentation

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

a. a copy of the registration submitted to DEEP along with any correspondence exchanged between the permittee and DEEP specific to coverage under this permit.

b. a copy of the Authorization Letter the permittee receives from DEEP assigning a permit number (this letter will be sent by email after the NOI is approved).

c. a copy of this permit (an electronic copy easily available to SWPPP personnel is also acceptable).

d. documentation regarding Coastal Consistency Review (if applicable during registration).

e. documentation regarding Natural Diversity Data Base (if applicable during registration).

f. documentation regarding Conservation or Preservation Restriction Information (if applicable during registration).

g. any other documentation regarding corrective action as required in Section 4.6.

h. any other documentation as required in sector-specific requirements Section 6.

i. Signatory Requirements.

4.3.2.11 Future Construction

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

4.3.3 Deadlines for Plan Preparation and Compliance

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

4.3.4 SWPPP Availability

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

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

4.3.5 Keeping the SWPPP Current

The permittee must amend the SWPPP whenever:

a. there is a change at the site which has an effect on the potential to cause pollution of the surface waters of the state.

b. the actions required by the SWPPP fail to ensure or adequately protect against pollution of the surface waters of the state.

c. the Commissioner requests modification of the SWPPP.

d. the permittee is notified that they are subject to requirements because the receiving water to which the industrial activity discharges has been designated as impaired under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and as identified in the most recent State of Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report.

e. the permittee is notified that a TMDL to which the permittee is subject has been established for the stormwater receiving water.

f. necessary to address any significant sources or potential sources of pollution identified as a result of any inspection or visual monitoring.

g. required as a result of monitoring benchmarks or effluent limitations in "Monitoring" (Section 4.5).

h. required corrective actions are being implemented (Section 4.6) and Appendix G).

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

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

4.3.6 Failure to Prepare or Amend the SWPPP

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

4.4 Inspections and Assessments

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

4.4.1 Monthly Routine Inspections

4.4.1.1 Routine Inspection Areas

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

a. Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater.

b. Areas identified in the SWPPP and those that are potential pollutant sources (Section 4.3.2.4).

c. Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past three years.

d. Stormwater discharge points.

e. Control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit.

4.4.1.2 Routine Inspection Frequency

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

4.4.1.3 Routine Inspection Procedure

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

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

a. Industrial materials, residue or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater.

b. Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks and other containers.

c. Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site.

d. Tracking or blowing of raw, intermediate, final or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas.

e. Erosion of soils at the facility, channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points.

f. Non-authorized non-stormwater discharges.

g. Control measures needing replacement, maintenance, or repair.

h. During an inspection occurring during a stormwater event or stormwater discharge, the permittee must observe control measures implemented to comply with effluent limits to ensure they are functioning correctly; and

i. The permittee must also observe discharge points, as defined in Section 6, during this inspection.

j. If performing an inspection for an inactive or unstaffed site, the qualified personnel must ensure that appropriate inactive site controls are in place according to Section 4.2.14 and any additional Sector-Specific requirements in Section 6.

4.4.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges

4.4.2.1 Visual Assessment Sites

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

4.4.2.2 Visual Assessment Frequency

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

4.4.2.3 Visual Assessment Procedure

a. The permittee must make the assessment of a stormwater discharge sample in a clean, colorless glass or plastic container, and examine it in a well-lit area as soon as possible after collecting the sample.

b. The permittee must make the assessment of the sample they collected within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as it if feasible to do so after the first 30 minutes and the permittee must document why it was not possible to take the sample within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge and qualifying storm event.

c. The permittee must make the assessment on discharges from a qualifying storm event that occurs at least 72 hours (three days) from the previous discharge.

d. The permittee must visually inspect or observe for the following water quality characteristics, which may be evidence of stormwater pollution:

- Color
- Odor
- Clarity (diminished)
- Floating solids
- Settled solids
- Suspended solids
- Foam
- Oil sheen
- Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution.

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

4.4.3 Semi-annual Comprehensive Inspection

4.4.3.1 Comprehensive Inspections

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

a. Drainage areas

b. Buildings, structures, permanent cover, and impervious area

c. Control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit (Section 4.2)

d. Structural control measures:

- Integrity of liquid and wastewater containment systems (Section 4.2.4).
- Need for preventative maintenance (Section 4.2.10).
- The use of best engineering practices (as defined in Section 6).

e. Non-structural stormwater control measures:

- Cleanliness
- Materials handling and storage
- Dumpster maintenance and control
- Loading dock protection
- Floor drains
- Roof area protection
- Plastic Materials requirements

f. Stormwater Management Systems (Section 4.2.11):

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

4.4.3.2 Comprehensive Site Inspection Frequency

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

4.4.3.3 Comprehensive Site Inspection Procedure

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

a. Make a visual inspection of material handling areas, and material storage ears, and other potential sources of pollution identified in the SWPPP for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the stormwater drainage system.

b. Determine whether structural stormwater management measures, erosion control measures, control measures and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the SWPPP are implemented and maintained in accordance with best engineering practices, manufacturer's specifications, and the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

c. Inspect the integrity and functionality of stormwater treatment systems (e.g., oil-water separators).

d. Inspect infiltration practices used in the treatment of stormwater to ensure that they are not causing pollution to ground water.

e. Inspect the implementation and integrity of structural improvements, enhanced/resilient pollution prevention measures, and other mitigation measures that are intended to minimize impacts from stormwater discharges from major storm events such as hurricanes, storm surge, extreme/heavy precipitation.

f. Review required documentation in the SWPPP semi-annually to confirm compliance with Section 4.3.

g. Review monitoring results to determine if new control measures are required to be implemented in accordance with corrective actions in schedule in Section 4.6.

4.4.4 Inspection Reports

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

4.4.4.1 General Information

a. The inspection date and time.

b. The name(s), title, and signature(s) of the inspector(s) (identify which inspector(s) are members of the pollution prevention team).

c. Weather at the time of the inspection.

4.4.4.2 Monthly Routine and Semi-Annual Comprehensive Reports

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

a. Description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection.

b. Observation and evaluation of good housekeeping measures.

c. Any previously unidentified discharges from and/or pollutants at the site.

d. Any evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

e. Observations regarding the physical condition of and around all outfalls, including any flow dissipation devices, and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or the receiving water.

f. Any control measures needing maintenance, repairs, or replacement.

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

4.4.4.3 Quarterly Visual Assessments

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

4.4.4.4 Incidents of Noncompliance

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

4.4.4.5 Corrective Actions

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

4.4.4.6 Certification Statement

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

4.4.5 Exceptions to Inspections or Assessments

4.4.5.1 Adverse Weather Conditions

This exception applies only to quarterly visual assessments.

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

4.4.5.2 Areas that Receive Snow

This exception applies only to quarterly visual assessments.

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

4.4.5.3 Substantially Identical Discharge Points (SIDP)

This exception applies only to quarterly visual assessments.

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

4.4.5.4 Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.5 All Monitoring Requirements

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

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

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

Table 2. Summary of Monitoring Types

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

[1]Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

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

4.5.1 Benchmark Monitoring Parameters for All Sectors

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

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

Table 3. Summary of Benchmark Monitoring Parameters and Applicable Sectors

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

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

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

4.5.1.1 Schedule for Benchmark Monitoring

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

a. The two (2) semiannual monitoring periods are from January 1st to June 30th and from July 1st to December 31st. Semi-annual monitoring events shall be separated by at least 30 days.

b. The four (4) quarterly monitoring periods are from January 1st to March 31st, April 1st to June 30th, July 1st to September 30th, and October 1st to December 31st.

4.5.1.2 Discharge Points for Benchmark Monitoring

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

4.5.1.3 Laboratory Methods for Benchmark Parameters

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

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

4.5.1.4 Data Reporting for Benchmark Parameters

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

4.5.1.5 Exemptions for Benchmark Monitoring

a. Average Monitoring Data Below Thresholds

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

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

b. pH Exemption

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

c. “Run-on” Entering from Off-site

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

d. Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

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

e. Maximum Period of Exemption

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

4.5.1.6 Exceedances of Benchmark Thresholds

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

a. The average value of four consecutive semiannual samples for a parameter exceeds the benchmark threshold for that parameter; or

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

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

4.5.1.7 Corrective Action Based on Benchmark Exceedances

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

4.5.1.8 Benchmark Thresholds

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

4.5.2 Additional Monitoring Parameters for Certain Sectors

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

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

Table 4. Summary of Additional Monitoring Parameters and Applicable Sectors	
Parameter	**Applicable Facilities**
Ammonia	Applies only to Sector J that conducts blasting
	Applies only to Sector S facilities conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing urea
Total Arsenic	Applies to all Sector E facilities
	Applies to all Sector J facilities
Chloride	Applies to all Sector AE facilities; Applies only to Sector AF facilities with Incidental Solid De-Icing Material Storage
Cyanide	Applies to all Sector AE facilities; Applies only to Sector AF facilities with Incidental Solid De-Icing Material Storage
Ethylene Glycol	Applies only to Sector S facilities conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing ethylene glycol
Propylene Glycol	Applies only to Sector S facilities conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing propylene glycol
Semivolatile Hydrocarbons	Applies to all Sector D facilities
	Applies to all Sector M facilities
	Applies to all Sector N facilities
Perchlorate	Applies only to Sector J that conducts blasting
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Applies to all Sector N facilities
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Applies only to Sector A facilities that manufacture, use, or store creosote or creosote-treated wood in areas that are exposed to precipitation
	Applies only to Sector C facilities with Petroleum Refining (SIC Code 2911)
	Applies only to Sector D facilities which process paving and roofing materials (SIC Code 2951, 2952), or miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal (SIC Code 2992, 2999)
	Applies to all Sector F facilities
	Applies to all Sector O facilities
	Applies only to Sector P facilities with Railroad Transportation (SIC Code 4011, 4013) or Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (SIC Code 5171)
	Applies to all Sector Q facilities
	Applies to all Sector R facilities
	Applies to all Sector S facilities

4.5.2.1 Schedule for Additional Monitoring

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

4.5.2.2 Discharge Points for Additional Monitoring

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

4.5.2.3 Laboratory Method for Additional Parameters

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

a. Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)

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

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

4.5.2.4 Data Reporting for Additional Parameters

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

4.5.2.5 Exemptions for "Report-Only" Additional Monitoring

a. No Data Based Exemptions

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

b. "Run-on" - Entering from Off-site

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

c. Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

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

4.5.2.6 Exceedances of "Report-Only" Additional Monitoring Parameters

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

4.5.2.7 Corrective Actions Based on "Report-Only" Additional Monitoring Data

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

4.5.3 Effluent Limitations Guidelines ("ELGs") for Certain Sectors

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

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

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

Table 5. Summary of Discharges with Effluent Limitations Guidelines

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

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

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

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

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

	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.	Sector L
	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.	Sector O
Total Arsenic	0.54 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	1.1 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector K

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

Parameter	Limit (units)	Applicable Discharges in
Total Chromium	0.46 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	1.1 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector K
Total Oil and Grease	10.0 mg/L (30-day average)	Sector D
	15.0 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector D
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	15.0 mg/L (30-day average)	Sector D
	23.0 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector D
	50 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector E
	25.0 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector J
	45 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector J
	27.0 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	88 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	27.0 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	88 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector L
	50 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector O
Total Zinc	0.296 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector K
	0.535 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector K
	0.11 mg/L (monthly average)	Sector L
	0.20 mg/L (daily maximum)	Sector L

4.5.3.1 Schedule for Effluent Limitations Guidelines Monitoring

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

4.5.3.2 Discharge Points for Effluent Limitations Guidelines

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

4.5.3.3 Laboratory Methods for Effluent Limitations Guidelines

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

4.5.3.4 Data Reporting for Effluent Limitations Guidelines

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

a. Single Sample

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

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

b. Multiple Samples

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.5.3.5 Exemptions for Effluent Limitations Guidelines

a. No Data Based Exemptions

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

b. Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

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

c. “Run-on” Entering from Off-site

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

4.5.3.6 Exceedance of an effluent limitation is a permit violation.

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

4.5.3.7 Corrective Actions Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines Exceedances

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

4.5.4 Aquatic Toxicity Testing

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

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

Table 7. Summary of Aquatic Toxicity Testing Parameters

Parameter	Reporting Requirement (No Limit)	Applicable Discharges
Daphnia pulex	Lethal Concentration 50 (% LC50)	Freshwater
Mysid shrimp (Mysidopsis bahia)	Lethal Concentration 50 (% LC50)	Saltwater

4.5.4.1 Schedule Aquatic Toxicity Testing

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

4.5.4.2 Discharge Points for Aquatic Toxicity Testing

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

4.5.4.3 Laboratory Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Testing

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

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

4.5.4.4 Data Reporting for Aquatic Toxicity Testing

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

4.5.4.5 Exemptions for Aquatic Toxicity Testing

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

a. No Data-Based Exemptions

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

b. Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

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

c. "Run-on" Entering from Off-site.

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

4.5.4.6 Corrective Actions Based on Aquatic Toxicity Testing

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

4.5.5 Monitoring Discharges to Impaired Waters

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

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

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

Table 8. Summary of Impaired Waters Monitoring Parameters

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

4.5.5.1 Schedule for Impaired Waters Monitoring

a. Discharges to Impaired Waters Without an Established TMDL

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

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

b. Discharges to Impaired Waters with an Established TMDL

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

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

c. New Discharges to Impaired Waters

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

4.5.5.2 Laboratory Methods Impaired Waters Parameters

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

4.5.5.3 Determination of Impaired Waters Parameters

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

4.5.5.4 Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

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

4.5.5.5 Corrective Actions Based on Impaired Waters Monitoring Data

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

4.5.6 Other Monitoring Required by the Commissioner

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

4.5.7 Monitoring Exemption for 'Run-on'

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

a. The statistical average concentration of the benchmark monitoring results is less than or equal to the pollutant concentration in "run-on" entering from off-site.

b. This includes changes in pH due to rainfall. In such a case, the permittee may collect rainfall samples at representative locations and submit the data to the Commissioner for review.

c. The permittee documents and maintains with the SWPPP the supporting rationale for concluding that benchmark exceedances are in fact attributable solely to "run-on" entering from off-site, including any supporting rationale, and any data previously collected by them or others.

d. The permittee demonstrates that the diversion of off-site run-on containing these pollutant levels is infeasible through engineering analysis.

e. The permittee notifies the Commissioner of the findings, and the Commissioner issues a written affirmative determination of the permittee's documentation demonstrating that the benchmark exceedances are attributable solely off-site pollutant levels.

f. "Run-on" entering from legacy activity or pollution will not be approved.

4.5.7.2 Exemptions for Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities

This exception has different requirements for Sector J.

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

a. Maintain a statement with the SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g) and sign and certify the statement in accordance with Appendix F.

b. If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or the facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies, and the permittee must immediately begin complying with the applicable monitoring requirements under this Section as if the permittee is in the first year of permit coverage. The permittee must notify the Commissioner that the facility has materials or activities exposed to stormwater or has become active and/or by email at DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov .

c. If the permittee is not qualified for this exemption at the time the permit is authorized, but during permit coverage the permittee becomes qualified because the facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then the permittee must notify the Commissioner of this change by email at DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov .

d. The permittee may discontinue monitoring once they have notified the Commissioner, and prepared and signed the certification statement described above concerning the facility's qualification for this special exemption.

4.5.8 Stormwater Sampling Procedures

4.5.8.1 Sample Collection

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

4.5.8.2 Sample Type

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

4.5.8.3 Sample Timing

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

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

4.5.8.4 Substantially Identical Discharge Points

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

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

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

4.5.8.5 Inability to Collect Samples (No Discharge)

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

a. absence of a 72-hour (3-day) period of dry weather.

b. the absence of a rain event that produces a stormwater discharge.

c. the absence of a discharge from a detention or retention basin.

d. adverse weather conditions preventing access to a stormwater discharge location (In addition to subsection below).

4.5.8.6 Adverse Weather Conditions

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

4.6 Corrective Actions

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

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

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

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

4.6.1 Corrective Action Schedule

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

4.6.1.1 Immediate Actions (Within 1-2 Days)

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

4.6.1.2 Subsequent Actions (Within 14-60 Days)

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

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

4.6.1.3 Extension (Greater than 60 Days)

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

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

4.6.1.4 Follow-Up Sampling

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

4.6.2 Corrective Action Measures (CAMs)

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

4.6.2.1 CAM Level 1: Review SWPPP/ Stormwater Control Measures

a. Review the SWPPP

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

b. Implement Additional Measures

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

c. CAM Level 1 Deadlines

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

d. CAM Level 1 Reporting

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

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

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

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

a. Review the SWPPP

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

b. Subsequent Control Measures

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

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

c. CAM Level 2 Deadlines

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

d. CAM Level 2 Reporting

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

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

4.6.2.3 CAM Level 3: Implementation of Structural Control Measures

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

a. Install Structural Source Controls

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

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

b. Selection and Implementation

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

c. CAM Level 3 Deadlines

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

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

d. CAM Level 3 Reporting

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

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

4.6.2.4 Waivers

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

a. Further Corrective Action Infeasible

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

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

b. Due to Run-On

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

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

c. Due to an Abnormal Event

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

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

4.6.3 Conditions Requiring Corrective Actions

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

a. Triggering Event

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

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

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

b. Follow-up Monitoring

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

c. Reporting Requirements

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

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

d. Continuation of Semi-Annual Monitoring

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

e. Waiver

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

4.6.3.2 Effluent Limit Exceedance

a. Triggering Event

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

b. Follow-up Monitoring

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

c. Reporting Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

iii. Follow-up Monitoring Data

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

iv. SWPPP Documentation

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

d. Continuation of Monitoring

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

e. Waiver

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

4.6.3.3 Unauthorized release or discharge

a. Triggering Event

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

b. Follow-up Monitoring

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

c. Reporting Requirements

i. Immediately Report to DEEP

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

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

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

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

ii. Noncompliance Report

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

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

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

iii. SWPPP Documentation

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

d. Waiver

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

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

a. Triggering Event

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

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

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

b. Follow-up Monitoring

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

c. Reporting Requirements

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

d. Continuation of Monitoring

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

e. Waiver

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

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

4.6.3.5 Control Measure Not Stringent Enough to Meet Water Quality Standards

a. Triggering Event

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

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

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

b. Follow-up Monitoring

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

c. Reporting Requirements

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

d. Continuation of Monitoring

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

e. Waiver

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

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

a. Triggering Event

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

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

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

i. Inspections and Preventative Maintenance

Performing inspections and preventive maintenance of stormwater drainage, source controls, treatment systems, and plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in a discharge of pollutants via stormwater.

ii. Maintenance of Nonstructural Control Measures

Diligently maintaining nonstructural control measures (e.g., keeping spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained).

iii. Inspection and Maintenance of Baghouses

Inspecting and maintaining baghouses at least quarterly to prevent the escape of dust from the system, and immediately removing accumulated dust at the base of the exterior baghouse.

iv. Cleaning Catch Basins

Cleaning catch basins when the depth of debris reaches half of the sump depth, or in line with manufacturer specifications, whichever is lower, and keeping the debris surface at least 6 inches below the outlet pipe.

v. Schedule

Scheduling the design, installation, implementation, or maintenance of required control measures in accordance with Section 4.2 or sector-specific requirements in Section 6.

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

b. Follow-up Monitoring

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

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

c. Reporting Requirements

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

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

d. Waivers

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

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

a. Triggering Event

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

b. Follow-up Monitoring

Follow-up monitoring is not required, but is recommended, especially in cases where a change in the design, operation, or maintenance at a facility significantly changes the nature or increases the quantity of pollutants discharged. If follow-up monitoring is conducted, the timeframe must align with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1.

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

c. Reporting Requirements

Any follow-up corrective actions and/or monitoring must be documented using the forms in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3

d. Waiver

Failure to account for significant changes in the nature or increases in the quantity of pollutants discharged may be considered a permit violation by the Commissioner, and waivers are generally not applicable.

4.6.3.8 Visual Assessment Shows Evidence of Pollution

a. Triggering Event

If any inspection (monthly routine, quarterly visual, or semi-annual comprehensive) or observation reveals color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, or foam in the stormwater discharge, then a CAM is triggered. Failure to take corrective action in accordance with this Section is a permit violation. The Commissioner will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

b. Follow-up Monitoring

Follow-up monitoring is not required, but is recommended, especially in cases where a visual assessment shows evidence of pollution in discharge water. If follow-up monitoring is conducted, the timeframe must align with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1.4. Permittees are granted an additional thirty (30) calendar days (or until the next qualifying storm event, should none occur within thirty (30) calendar days) after implementing a CAM to collect the follow-up sample. If a follow-up sample is taken, the permittee must report results by email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within thirty (30) days of receipt.

c. Reporting Requirements

Any follow-up corrective actions and/or monitoring must be documented using the forms in Appendix G, and that documentation must be maintained in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3.

d. Waiver

A permittee may request an exemption from the Commissioner for corrective actions and subsequent monitoring if the visual assessment of pollution can be attributed to one or more of the conditions listed in Section 4.6.2.4.

4.6.3.9 Other Corrective Actions as Required by the Commissioner

The Commissioner may require additional corrective actions when determining an enforcement response to permit violations. Alternatively, the Commissioner may require the submittal of an individual permit application. Unless otherwise specified by the Commissioner, required corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes outlined in Section 4.6.1.

4.6.4 Substantially Identical Discharge Points

If the condition triggering a corrective action (e.g., benchmark exceedance, color in discharge, odor in discharge, control measure never installed, etc.) is associated with a discharge point that had been identified as a "substantially identical discharge point" (Section 4.3.2.7), the permittee must review the need for corrective action at all related discharges that are represented by that discharge point. Any necessary CAMs that affect these other discharge points must also be made before the next storm event, if possible, or as soon as practicable. Any corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes outlined in Section 4.6.1.

4.6.5 Documentation in SWPPP

The permittee must document the existence of any of the conditions listed in Table 9 within 24 hours of becoming aware of such conditions. The permittee must also document any corrective action measures as they may occur in accordance with the schedule outlined in Section 4.6.1 (e.g., immediate actions, subsequent actions, extensions, etc.) using the form in Appendix G and maintain all documentation in the SWPPP as per Section 4.3 including the following:

a. A description of the condition or event triggering the need for corrective action review and/or response must be included in follow-up documentation.

b. Date the condition/triggering event was identified.

c. Description of immediate actions taken pursuant to Section 4.6.1 to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants. For any spills or leaks, include response actions, the date/time clean-up was completed, notifications made, and staff involved. Also include any measures taken to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases.

d. A statement, signed and certified in accordance with the signatory requirements.

The permittee is not required to submit this documentation to the Commissioner, unless specifically required or requested to do so as for an Effluent Limit Exceedance (Section 4.6.3.2), Unauthorized Release or Discharge (Section 4.6.3.3), when CAM implementation requires an extension, or when follow-up data is being reported (see Appendix G).

4.7 Reporting & Recordkeeping Requirements

4.7.1 Electronic Reporting Requirement

Permittees must submit the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), Annual Reports, Notices of Noncompliance, and other reporting information as required electronically, unless approved by the Commissioner.

4.7.2 Discharge Monitoring Reports

> The first monitoring period begins on January 1, 2026.
>
> Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) are due within 30 days after the end of the monitoring period (i.e., April 30, July 30, October 30, January 30.

4.7.2.1 Submittal of DMRs

a. Permittees will submit paper DMRs via email until the Notice of Coverage is received by the Commissioner, providing the Permittees with instructions on how to transition to the federal online application platform NetDMR.

b. Submit DMRs via email to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov.

c. After receipt of the Notice of Coverage, submit DMRs via NetDMR. As described in the Notice of Coverage, and thereafter, all permittees must submit the DMR in NetDMR, EPA's electronic DMR system, no later than 30 days after the end of the monitoring period.

d. The permittee's monitoring requirements (i.e., parameters required to be monitored and sample frequency) will be pre-populated on their electronic DMR based on the information the permittee reported on their registration form.

4.7.2.2 Deadlines for DMR Submission

The permittee is required to submit sampling results to DEEP as follows (noted in Table 10, below):

a. Quarterly Monitoring Period

- For samples collected from January 1st to March 30th, DMRs are due April 30th.
- For samples collected from April 1st to June 30th, DMRs are due July 30th.
- For samples collected from July 1st to September 30th, DMRs are due October 30th.
- For samples collected from October 1st to December 31st, DMRs are due January 30th.

b. Semi-Annual Monitoring Period

- For samples collected from January 1st to June 30th, DMRs are due July 30th.
- For samples collected from July 1st to December 31st, DMRs are due January 30th.

c. Annual Monitoring Period

- For samples collected from January 1st to December 31st, DMRs are due January 30th.

If the permittee collects samples during multiple storm events in a single monitoring period (e.g., due to adverse weather conditions or areas subject to snow), all sampling results for each storm event must be submitted to DEEP with the DMR. The information shall be submitted as an attachment.

For any of the monitored discharge points that did not have a discharge within the reporting period, the permittee must report that no discharges occurred for that discharge point no later than thirty (30)

days after the end of the reporting period using the appropriate NODI code on the DMR (See Appendix L).

If the monitoring data indicates a violation of a numeric effluent limit, that violation must be reported to the Commissioner within two (2) hours using the online notification form link in Section 4.7.4 (in addition to Section 4.6.3.2 and Appendix G) and reported on the DMR.

Table 10. DMR Submission Types and Deadlines

Monitoring Frequency	First Monitoring Period	DMR Due Date	DMR Type	Submission Path
Quarterly	January 1st – March 30th	April 30th	Paper Until receipt of Notice of Coverage[1]	E-mail Until receipt of Notice of Coverage[1]
	April 1st – June 30th	July 30th		
	July 1st – September 30th	October 30th		
	October 1st – December 31st	January 30th		
Semi-Annual (first)	January 1st - June 30th	July 30th		
Semi-Annual (second)	July 1st – December 31st	January 30th		
Annual	January 1st – December 31st	January 30th		

[1] The Notice of Coverage letter from the Commissioner will provide directions and information on how to submit DMRs electronically in NetDMR.

4.7.2.3 When to Discontinue Monitoring and Data Submission

Once a permittee has completely fulfilled applicable monitoring requirements, monitoring is no longer required. If the permittee has only partially fulfilled benchmark monitoring and/or impaired waters monitoring requirements (e.g., the four consecutive semi-annual average is below the benchmark for some, but not all, parameters; the permittee did not detect some, but not all, impairment pollutants), then the permittee must continue to report results to the Commissioner.

The permittee must certify the following changes to their monitoring frequency to DEEP by email at DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov :

a. All benchmark monitoring requirements have been fulfilled for the permit term.

b. All impaired waters monitoring requirements have been fulfilled for the permit term.

c. Benchmark monitoring requirements no longer apply because the Commissioner has concurred with the assessment that run-on from a neighboring source is the cause of the exceedance.

d. Benchmark and/or impaired waters monitoring requirements no longer apply because the facility is inactive and unstaffed.

e. Benchmark and/or impaired waters monitoring requirements now apply because the facility has changed from inactive and unstaffed to active and staffed.

Some monitoring requirements are required for the entire permit term (Section 4.5). For those permittees for whom the Commissioner grants an electronic reporting waiver per Section 4.7, the permittee must submit paper-based DMRs by the same deadline.

4.7.3 Annual Report

4.7.3.1 The permittee must submit an Annual Report (AR) by **April 15th** after each calendar year to the Commissioner electronically to DEEP.Stormwater.Industrial@ct.gov.

4.7.3.2 The annual report must be submitted on a template provided by the Commissioner.

4.7.3.3 Contents of the Annual Report

This subsection describes the minimum information expected in the Annual Report.

a. Summary of Monitoring Data

A summary of the past year's monitoring data is required (Section 4.5 for all parameters listed in the sector-specific monitoring requirements in Section 6, as well as any requirements under impaired waters monitoring criteria (Clean Water Act Section 303(d)). Instructions for the submission of electronic Annual Reports will be refined and provided in the issued permit.

b. Summary of Site Inspections

A summary of the past year's routine and comprehensive facility inspection documentation is required (Section 4.4).

For Sector S Only: If the permittee is an operator of an airport facility (Sector S) that is subject to the airport effluent limitations guidelines and are complying with the Sector S effluent limitation through the use of non-urea-containing deicers, the permittee must provide a statement certifying that they do not use pavement deicers containing urea (Appendix I) (operators of airport facilities that are complying with Sector S by meeting the numeric effluent limitation for ammonia do not need to include this statement).

c. Summary Visual Assessments

A summary of the past year's visual assessment documentation is required (Section 4.4.2).

d. Summary of Corrective Actions

A summary of the past year's corrective action and any required exceedance documentation (Section 4.6). If the permittee has not completed required corrective action or exceedance responses at the time they submit their Annual Report, they must describe the status of any outstanding corrective action(s) or responses.

e. Noncompliance

The permittee must describe in the Annual Report any incidents of noncompliance in the past year or currently ongoing, or if none, provide a statement that the permittee is in compliance with the permit.

f. Certification

The Annual Report must also include a statement, signed and certified.

4.7.4 Numeric Effluent Limitations Noncompliance

Exceedance of a numeric effluent limit is a permit violation.

4.8 Reporting Violations

4.8.1 Noncompliance with Permit Terms or Conditions

In accordance with Section 22a-430-3(j)(8), 22a-430-3(j)(11)(D), 22a-430-3(k)(4), and 22a-430-3(i)(3) of the RSCA, the Permittee shall notify the Commissioner of the following actual or anticipated noncompliance with the terms or conditions of this permit within two hours of becoming aware of the circumstances. All other actual or anticipated violations of the permit shall be reported to the Commissioner within 24 hours of becoming aware of the circumstances:

a. a noncompliance that is greater than two times an effluent limitation.

b. a noncompliance of any minimum or maximum daily limitation or excursion beyond a minimum or maximum daily range.

c. any condition that may endanger human health or the environment.

d. a failure or malfunction of monitoring equipment used to comply with the monitoring requirements of this permit.

e. any actual or potential bypass of the Permittee's collection system or treatment facilities.

f. expansions or significant alterations of any wastewater collection, treatment components, or its method of operation for the purpose of correcting or avoiding a permit violation.

g. Notifications shall be submitted via the Commissioner's online Noncompliance Notification Form:

https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/industrial-wastewater/compliance-assistance/notification-requirements

h. Five-Day Follow Up Report

Within five (5) days of any notification of noncompliance in accordance with Section 5.2.1 of this permit, the Permittee shall submit a follow-up report using the Commissioner's online Noncompliance Follow-up Report Form:

https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/industrial-wastewater/compliance-assistance/notification-requirements

- The follow-up report shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:
- a description of the noncompliance and its cause.
- the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times.
- if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue.
- steps taken or planned to correct the noncompliance and reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

Notification of an actual or anticipated noncompliance or site modification does not stay any term or condition of this permit.

4.8.1.2 Follow-up Monitoring

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

4.8.1.3 Continue to Monitor

If follow-up monitoring indicates another effluent limit violation, the permittee must monitor at least quarterly until their stormwater discharge is in compliance with the effluent limit. Once a discharge is back in compliance with the effluent limitation the permittee must indicate this to the Commissioner.

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

4.8.2 Additional Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

In addition to the reporting requirements stipulated in Section 4.7, the permittee must submit the following reports to DEEP, as applicable. If the permittee discharges through an MS4, they must also submit these reports to the MS4 operator.

In accordance with Section 22a-430-3(j)(11)(ED) of the RSCA, the Permittee shall notify the Commissioner within seventy-two (72) hours and in writing within 30 days when he or she knows or has reason to believe that the concentration in the discharge of any substance listed in the application, or any toxic substance as listed in Appendix B or D of RSCA Section 22a-430-4, has exceeded or will exceed the highest of the following levels:

a. one hundred micrograms per liter.

b. two hundred micrograms per liter for acrolein and acrylonitrile, five hundred micrograms per liter for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter for antimony.

c. an alternative level specified by the Commissioner, provided such level shall not exceed the level which can be achieved by the permittee's treatment system.

d. The 72-hour initial notifications and thirty (30) day follow-up reports shall be submitted via the Commissioner's online Noncompliance Follow-up Report Form. The Forms are available on the DEEP website here:

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

4.8.2.2 Immediate Reporting

The following information must be provided orally by the permittee as soon as there is knowledge of the event (in addition to Section 4.6.3.3):

a. The permittee must report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment.

b. For any spill, leak, release, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this permit or another permit, the operator must contact:

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

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

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

4.8.2.3 Other Notifications

All notifications listed below must be recorded in the SWPPP per Section 4.3.

a. Planned Changes

The permittee must give notice to DEEP via DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov promptly, no fewer than 30 days prior to making any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility that qualify the facility as a new source or that could significantly change the nature or significantly increase the quantity of pollutants discharged.

b. Anticipated noncompliance

The permittee must give advance notice to DEEP of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which the permittee anticipates will result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

c. Compliance schedules

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

d. Other noncompliance

The permittee must report all other instances of noncompliance not reported in the Annual Report, compliance schedule report, or 24-hour report utilizing the Notification of Noncompliance link listed here:

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

e. Other information

The permittee must promptly submit facts or information if the permittee becomes aware that they failed to submit relevant facts in the registration, or that the permittee submitted incorrect information in the registration or in any report.

4.8.3 Record Retention Requirements

The permittee must retain copies of the registration, SWPPP (including any modifications made during the term of this permit), additional documentation requirements pursuant to Section 4.3 (including documentation related to any corrective actions or exceedance responses taken pursuant to Section 4.6 using Appendix G), all reports and certifications required by this permit, monitoring data, and records of all data used to complete the registration to be covered by this permit, for a period of at least five (5) years from the date that coverage under this permit expires or is terminated.

4.9 Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies Incorporated into This General Permit

Unless specific conditions, terms, or limitations within this general permit are more restrictive, the permittee shall comply with Sections 22a-430-3 and 22a-430-4 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, which are hereby incorporated into this general permit, as is fully set forth herein.

4.9.1 Section 22a-430-3

Subsection (b) General
Subsection (c) Inspection and Entry
Subsection (d) Effect of a Permit
Subsection (e) Duty to Comply
Subsection (f) Proper Operation and Maintenance
Subsection (g) Sludge Disposal
Subsection (h) Duty to Mitigate
Subsection (i) Facility (Site) Modifications, Notification
Subsection (j) Monitoring, Records and Reporting Requirements
Subsection (k) Bypass
Subsection (m) Effluent Limit Violations
Subsection (n) Enforcement
Subsection (o) Resource Conservation
Subsection (p) Spill Prevention and Control
Subsection (q) Instrumentation, Alarms, Flow Recorders
Subsection (r) Equalization

4.9.2 Section 22a-430-4

Subsection (a) Duty to Apply
Subsection (b) Duty to Reapply
Subsection (c) Application Requirements
Subsection (0) Permit or Application Transfer
Subsection (p) Revocation, Denial, Modification
Subsection (q) Variances
Subsection (t) Prohibitions

Section 5 Conditions

The following standard conditions have been included in this general permit for the convenience of the permittee and are generally duplicative of the incorporated regulations in Section 6 of this general permit. If there are conflicting requirements, the regulations in Section 22a-430 take precedence.

5.1 Inspection and Entry

The Commissioner or his or her authorized representative may take any actions authorized by Sections 22a-6 (5), 22a-425, or 22a-336 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. as amended.

5.2 Reliance on Registration

When evaluating a registration, the Commissioner relies on information provided by the registrant. If such information proves to be false or incomplete, the authorization issued under this general permit may be suspended or revoked in accordance with law, and the Commissioner may take any other legal action provided by law.

5.3 Submission of Documents

Any document, other than a DMR, required to be submitted to the Commissioner under this Section of the permit will, unless otherwise specified in writing by the Commissioner or through this general permit, be directed to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov with the subject line: "ATTN: Industrial Stormwater GP".

5.4 Violations

Violations of any of the terms, conditions, or limitations contained in this permit may subject the permittee to enforcement action, including, but not limited to, seeking penalties, injunctions, and/or forfeitures pursuant to applicable Sections of the Conn. Gen. Stat. and Regs. Conn. State Agencies.

5.5 Enforcement

The Commissioner may take any enforcement action provided by law, including but not limited to seeking injunctions, penalties and forfeitures as provided in Sections 22a-6, 22a-7, 22a-430, 22a-432, 22a-435, 22a-438 and 22a-471 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. as amended, for any violations or acts of noncompliance with chapter 446k of the Conn. Gen. Stat. or any regulation, order, permit or approval issued there under.

5.6 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

5.7 No Assurance

No provision of this permit and no action or inaction by the Commissioner shall be construed to constitute an assurance by the Commissioner that the actions taken by the permittee pursuant to this permit will result in compliance or prevent or abate pollution.

5.8 Relief

Nothing in this permit shall relieve the permittee of other obligations under applicable federal, state, and local law.

5.9 Duty to Provide Information

The Commissioner may require any permittee to provide, within a reasonable time (30 days) any information which the Commissioner may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying or revoking the permit or to determine compliance with the permit, including but not limited to copies of records required to be kept by the permittee.

5.10 Duty to Comply

The permittee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of Chapter 446k of the Conn. Gen. Stat.. Permit noncompliance is grounds for enforcement action, permit revocation or modification, or denial of a permit renewal application.

The permittee shall comply with effluent limitations, standards, or prohibitions established under Section 307 (a) CWA which are adopted in subsection (l) of Section 22a- 430-4 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies for toxic substances upon adoption, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

Except for any toxic effluent standards and prohibitions imposed under Section 307 CWA, compliance with a permit during its term shall constitute compliance, for purposes of enforcement, with Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 318, 403, and 405 of the Clean Water Act.

The Commissioner may modify or revoke a permit during its term for cause as provided in Section 22a-430-4 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies.

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

5.11 Duty to Mitigate

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

5.12 Sludge Disposal

The permittee shall dispose of screenings, sludges, chemicals, and oils and any solid or liquid wastes resulting from the wastewater treatment processes at locations approved by the Commissioner for disposal of such materials, or by means of a waste hauler licensed under the provisions of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

5.13 Resource Conservation

All permittees shall implement and maintain practices and/or facilities which, to the maximum extent practicable, result in the minimum amount of wastewater discharged. Such results may be achieved by methods including but not limited to water conservation, resource recovery, waste recycling, wastewater reuse, and material or product substitution. Excessive use of water or the addition of water to dilute an effluent in order to meet any permit limitations or conditions is prohibited.

5.14 Spill Prevention and Control

The permittee shall maintain practices, procedures, and facilities designed to prevent, minimize, and control spills, leaks, or such other unplanned releases of all toxic or hazardous substances and any other substances as the Commissioner deems necessary to prevent pollution of the waters of the state. Such requirements shall, unless otherwise allowed by the Commissioner, apply to all facilities used for storing, handling, transferring, loading, or unloading such substances, including manufacturing areas.

The requirements of this Section do not apply to site components or systems already covered by plans prepared or approved under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure program.

5.15 Duty to Reapply

The permit shall be effective for a fixed term not to exceed five (5) years unless administratively extended. The general permit will provide instructions on how and when to reapply.

5.16 Equalization

All treatment facilities shall be designed to prevent upsets, malfunctions, or instances of noncompliance resulting from variations in wastewater strength or flow rate, and shall include, as the Commissioner deems necessary, equalization facilities separate from the treatment facilities.

5.17 Effect of an Upset

An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence, that:

- an upset occurred, and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
- the permitted site was at the time being properly operated;
- the permittee submitted notice of the upset timely as required by this general permit; and

- the permittee complied with all remedial measures.

5.18 Bypass

The permittee shall not at any time bypass the collection system or treatment facilities or any part thereof unless such bypass is unanticipated, unavoidable, and necessary to prevent loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage, and there were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, including but not limited to the use of auxiliary or back- up treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping the discharges, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime; or the permittee receives prior written approval of the bypass from the Commissioner in order to perform essential maintenance, and the bypass does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded.

5.18.1 Necessary Bypass

In the event such a bypass is necessary, the permittee shall, to the extent possible, minimize or halt production and/or all discharges until the site is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided.

5.18.2 Bypass Prevention

In order to prevent a bypass, the permittee may schedule maintenance during periods when no discharge is occurring or employ any necessary means, including but not limited to duplicate units and systems or alternative collection and treatment or pretreatment schemes. Any such means shall ensure that the effluent limitations specified in the permit are achieved; be approved by DEEP in writing prior to its use, which approval shall include an alternative schedule for monitoring if appropriate; and be discontinued upon completion of the performance of the essential maintenance.

5.18.3 Notification to DEEP

5.18.3.1 The permittee shall provide notice to DEEP not less than twenty-four (24) hours prior to the use of any alternative scheme and monitor and record the quality and quantity of the discharge in accordance with permit terms and conditions or an approved alternative schedule. Such monitoring shall be submitted with the next monitoring report required by the permit and shall not be used to meet the routine scheduled monitoring report requirements of the permit.

5.18.3.2 If any bypass occurs or may occur, the permittee shall, within two hours of becoming aware of such condition or need, notify DEEPs 24 hour **Department's Emergency Response Unit at 860-424-3338 or 866-337-7745** and submit within five days a written report including the cause of the problem, duration including dates and times and corrective action taken or planned to prevent other such occurrences.

5.18.3.3 If the permittee has reason to believe that any effluent limitation specified in the permit may be violated, the permittee shall immediately take steps to prevent or correct such violation, including but not limited to employing an alternative scheme of collection or treatment, and/or control the production of the wastewater and shall monitor and record the quality and quantity of the discharge in accordance with the permit terms and conditions or an approved alternative schedule. Such monitoring shall be submitted with the next monitoring report required by the permit and shall not be used to meet the routine monitoring requirements of the permit.

5.19 Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems and parts thereof for wastewater collection, storage, treatment, and control which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes, but is not limited to, effective performance, adequate funding, and adequate operator staffing and training, including the employment of certified operators as may be required by the Commissioner pursuant to Sections 22a-416-1 through 22a-416-10 of the Regs. Conn. State Agencies., as amended, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures.

In accordance with Sections 22a-416 through 22a-471 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. as amended, the permittee is required to install and operate a back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems or the inventory of spare parts and appurtenances.

5.20 Instrumentation, Alarms, and Flow Records

Except for batch treatment systems unless required by the Commissioner, process wastewater treatment systems shall include instrumentation to automatically and continuously indicate, record and/or control those functions of the system and characteristics of the discharge which the Commissioner deems necessary to assure protection of the waters of the state.

5.21 Signatory Requirements

5.21.1 Signatory

All permit applications and permit modification requests submitted to the Commissioner shall be signed as follows:

5.21.1.1 For a corporation the signatory shall be a responsible corporate officer.

For the purposes of this Section, a responsible corporate officer means a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function; any other person who performs similar policy-or decision-making functions for the corporation; or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding twenty-five million dollars (in second quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

5.21.1.2 For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the signatory shall be a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

5.21.1.3 For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency the signatory shall be either a principal executive officer or a ranking elected official.

For purposes of this Section, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency, or a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

5.21.2 Duly Authorized Representative

All reports required by permits, and other information submitted to the Commissioner shall be signed by a person described in Section 7.21.1 of this general permit or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

- the authorization is made in writing by a person described in this general permit,
- the authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated site or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position; and
- the written authorization is submitted to the Commissioner.

5.21.3 Notification to DEEP

If an authorization under this subsection is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has assumed the applicable responsibility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of this Section must be submitted to the Commissioner prior to or together with any reports or other information to be signed by an authorized representative.

5.21.4 Certification

Any person signing a document under this Section shall make the following certifications:

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

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

5.22 Date of Filing

For purposes of this general permit, the date of filing with the Commissioner of any document is the date such document is received by the Commissioner.

5.23 False Statements

Any false statement in any information submitted pursuant to this general permit may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with Section 22a-6 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., pursuant to Section 53a-157b of the Conn. Gen. Stat., and in accordance with any other applicable statute.

5.24 Correction of Inaccuracies

Within fifteen (15) days after the date a permittee becomes aware of a change in any of the information submitted pursuant to this general permit, becomes aware that any such information is inaccurate or misleading, or that any relevant information has been omitted, such permittee shall correct the inaccurate or misleading information or supply the omitted information in writing to the Commissioner. Such information shall be certified in accordance with this general permit.

5.25 Transfer of Authorization

Any authorization under this general permit shall not be transferable.

5.26 Other Applicable Law

Nothing in this general permit shall relieve the permittee of the obligation to comply with any other applicable federal, state, and local law, including but not limited to the obligation to obtain any other authorizations required by such law.

5.27 Duty to Reapply

The permit will be effective for a fixed term not to exceed five (5) years unless administratively extended. The general permit will provide instructions on how and when to reapply.

5.28 Other Rights

This general permit is subject to and does not derogate any present or future rights or powers of the State of Connecticut and conveys no rights in real or personal property nor any exclusive privileges and is subject to all public and private rights and to any federal, state, and local laws pertinent to the property or activity

affected by such general permit. In conducting any activity authorized hereunder, the permittee may not cause pollution, impairment, or destruction of the air, water, or other natural resources of this state. The issuance of this general permit shall not create any presumption that this general permit should or will be renewed.

5.29 Effect of a Permit

The issuance of a permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege, authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, authorize any infringement of the Conn. Gen. Stat., Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies or municipal ordinances, or affect the responsibility of the permittee to obtain all applicable federal, State and municipal authorizations or permits for the discharge and activities which generate the discharge.

Section 6 Commissioner's Powers

6.1 Abatement of Violations

The Commissioner may take any action provided by law to abate a violation of this general permit, including the commencement of proceedings to collect penalties for such violation. The Commissioner may, by summary proceedings or otherwise and for any reason provided by law, including violation of this general permit, revoke a permittee's authorization hereunder in accordance with Sections 22a-3a-2 through 22a-3a-6, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies. Nothing herein shall be construed to affect any remedy available to the Commissioner by law.

6.2 General Permit Revocation, Suspension, or Modification

The Commissioner may, for any reason provided by law, by summary proceedings or otherwise, revoke or suspend this general permit or modify it to establish any appropriate conditions, schedules of compliance, or other provisions which may be necessary to protect human health or the environment.

6.3 Filing of an Individual Application

If the Commissioner notifies a permittee in writing that such permittee must obtain an individual permit to continue lawfully conducting the activity authorized by this general permit, the permittee may continue conducting such activity only if the permittee files an application for an individual permit within sixty (60) days of receiving the Commissioner's notice. While such an application is pending before the Commissioner, the permittee shall comply with the terms and conditions of this general permit. Nothing herein shall affect the Commissioner's power to revoke a permittee's authorization under this general permit at any time.

Section 7 Definitions

The definitions of terms used in this general permit shall be the same as the definitions contained in Sections 22a-423 and 22a-207 of the Conn. Gen. Stat. and Section 22a-430-3(a) of the Regulations of State Agencies. As used in this general permit, the following definitions shall apply:

"100-year flood" means a flood that has a 1-percent or greater chance of recurring in any given year, or a flood of a magnitude equaled or exceeded once in 100 years on the average over a significantly long period.

"*10-year, 24-hour rainfall event*" means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in 10 years, as defined by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Atlas 14, Volume 10 Point Precipitation Frequency (PF).

"*25-year, 24-hour rainfall event*" means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in 25 years, as defined by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Atlas 14, Volume 10 Point Precipitation Frequency (PF).

"*30-day average maximum*" means the maximum value that must not be exceeded by the average of daily values for 30 consecutive days.

"*Acute toxicity*" means an adverse effect on aquatic life such as death or debilitation caused by short-term exposure to a substance or combination of substances.

"*Agricultural wastes*" means organic materials normally associated with the production and processing of food and fiber on farms, feedlots, and forests. Such wastes may include, but are not limited to, manures, bedding materials, spilled feed or feed waste, and crop residues.

"Annual" means calendar year.

"*Aquifer Protection Area*" or "*APA*" means aquifer protection area as defined in Section 22a-354h of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

"*Authorized activity*" means any activity authorized under this general permit.

"Average monthly discharge limitation" means the highest allowable average of all daily discharges during any calendar month. This term means the same as "monthly average"

"*Benchmark*" means a standard by which stormwater discharge quality is measured as identified in Section 4.5.1 of this permit.

"*Best Management Practices*" or "*BMPs*" means those practices which reduce pollution, and which have been determined by the Commissioner to be acceptable based on, but not limited to, technical, economic, and institutional feasibility. BMPs include schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the state. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site run-off, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage."

"*Certified Hazardous Materials Manager*" or "*CHMM*" means a hazardous materials manager certified by the Institute of Hazardous Materials Managers and who is qualified by reason of relevant specialized training and relevant specialized experience to conduct audits of regulated activities to ensure compliance with applicable law and identify appropriate pollution prevention practices for such activities.

"*Clean Water Act*" or "*CWA*" means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 *et seq*).

"*Coastal area*" shall be the same as the definition contained in Section 22a-94 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

"*Coastal Jurisdiction Line*" or "*JDL*" means coastal jurisdiction line as defined in Section 22a 359(c) of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

"*Coastal waters*" shall be the same as the definition contained in Section 22a-93 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

"*Co-located industrial activities*" means any industrial activities, excluding the primary industrial activity or activities, located on-site that are defined by the term "industrial activity" provided below. An activity at a facility is not considered co-located if the activity, when considered separately, does not meet the description

of a category of industrial activity covered by the stormwater regulations or identified by the SIC code list in Appendix A.

"*Commissioner*" means the Commissioner as defined by Section 22a-423 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

"*Compost*" means the product of composting.

"*Composting*" means the process of accelerated aerobic biodegradation and stabilization of organic material under controlled conditions that results in a finished product called compost.

"*Control Measures*" means any BMPs or other methods used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state.

"*Daily maximum*" means the value that must not be exceeded by any one measurement.

"*Day*" means calendar day.

"*DEEP* "or "*Department*" means the Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection.

"*Discharge Point,*" for the purposes of this permit, means the location where collected and concentrated stormwater flows are discharged from the facility such that the first receiving waterbody into which the discharge flows, either directly or through a separate storm sewer system, is a water of the state.

"*Effluent Limitations Guidelines*" or "*ELGs*" means a regulation published by the Administrator under Section 304(b) of CWA to adopt or revise "effluent limitations."

"*Emerging contaminants*" means a chemical or material characterized by a perceived, potential, or real threat to human health or the environment or by a lack of published health standards. A contaminant also may be "emerging" because of the discovery of a new source or a new pathway to humans.

"*Fresh-tidal wetland*" means a tidal wetland located outside of coastal waters.

"*GA*" or "*GAA*" are ground water classifications which indicate that the general condition of the water quality is natural quality, or suitable for drinking. (In addition to https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-Classification-Maps)

"*Grab Sample*" means an individual sample collected in less than fifteen (15) minutes.

"*Ground water*" means those waters as defined in Section 22a-426-1 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies

"*Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control*" or "*E&S Guidelines*" means the guidelines which fulfill the requirements of Connecticut's Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act pursuant to Public Act 83-388, codified in Sections 22a-325 through 22a-329 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

"*High quality waters*" means those waters defined as high quality waters in the Connecticut Water Quality Standards pursuant to Section 22a-426-1(36) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

"*High tide line*" shall be the same as that contained in Section 22a-359(c) of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

"*Impaired waters*" means those surface waters of the state designated by the Commissioner as impaired pursuant to Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act and as identified in the most recent State of Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report within categories 4 or 5, including any subdivisions of these categories.

"*Individual permit*" means a permit issued to a named permittee under Section 22a-430 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

"*Industrial activity*" means any activity listed below with primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes as identified by "Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget 1987" (Appendix A) or a primary activity described in narrative form below:

- An activity subject to stormwater effluent limitation guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR Subchapter N as included in this general permit;

- An activity classified as Standard Industrial Classification 24 (except 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283 and 285), 29, 311, 32 (except 323), 33, 3441 and 373;
- An activity classified as Standard Industrial Classification 10 through 14 (mining industry) including active or inactive mining operations that are not stabilized; or oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations; or transmission facilities that discharge stormwater that has come into contact with any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, by-products or waste products;
- Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those facilities operating under interim status or a permit pursuant to Section 22a-449(c) or 22a-454 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.; or hazardous waste transportation activities conducted pursuant to these statutes;
- Recycling centers, resource recovery facilities and all such facilities and centers as defined in Section 22a-207 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., including facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification 4953; solid waste facilities (where waste and/or leachate are exposed or potentially exposed to rainfall); intermediate processing facilities; or facilities that are subject to regulation under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. Sections 6901, et seq;
- Facilities involved in the recycling (including assembling, breaking up, sorting and wholesale or retail distribution) of materials including metal scrap yards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junk yards, or those facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5015 and 5093; Bureau of Materials Management & Compliance Assurance DEEP-WPED-GP-014 7 of 70 10/1/21
- Steam electric power generating facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification 4911, including coal-handling sites for these facilities;
- Transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-25), 44, 45 or retail truck stops (within SIC 5541) that have maintenance or fueling operations. Also included in this definition are vehicle service and storage facilities (including, but not limited to, public works garages) operated by federal, state, or municipal government which have vehicle maintenance or repair shops, equipment cleaning, fueling or maintenance operations, road salt storage, or airport deicing operations. Also included in this definition are yacht clubs (within SIC 7997) or boat dealers (SIC 5551) that have onsite engine service or repair, vehicle or equipment cleaning, painting operations, hull maintenance and repair (including, but not limited to, sanding, chemical stripping and painting) or fueling operations;
- Treatment works with a design capacity of greater than one million gallons per day (1 MGD) treating domestic sewage (or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system) used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that is located within the confines of the facility. This definition does not include farmlands, domestic gardens, or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility; or areas that are in compliance with 40 CFR 503;
- An activity classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, 4221 - 25, (provided the activity is not otherwise included within categories (2) through (9), (11) or (12)), and has material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products or industrial machinery exposed to stormwater;
- Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5171 (Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals);
- Road salt and deicing material storage facilities, including facilities storing pure salt or other deicing materials or deicing materials mixed with other materials;

- Wood processing facilities not otherwise described under this subsection, including but not limited to, mulching, chipping, and mulch coloring for retail or wholesale;
- Small-scale composting facilities (as defined in this Section) where composting is the primary activity, business, or purpose of the facility.

"*Infeasible*" means not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

"*Inland wetland*" means wetlands as that term is defined in Section 22a-38 of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

"*Intermediate processing facility*" means a facility where glass, metals, paper products, batteries, household hazardous waste, fertilizers, and other items are removed from the waste stream for recycling or reuse.

"*LC50*" means the concentration of a substance, mixture of substances, or discharge which causes mortality to fifty percent of the test organisms in an acute toxicity test.

"*Low Impact Development*" or "*LID*" means a site design strategy that maintains, mimics, or replicates pre-development hydrology through the use of numerous site design principles and small-scale treatment practices distributed throughout a site to manage run-off volume and water quality at the source.

"Maximum concentration" means the maximum concentration at any time as determined by a grab sample.

"Maximum daily concentration" means the maximum concentration as measured in a daily composite sample or a grab sample average.

"*Monthly*" means per calendar month.

"*Monthly average"* means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. This term means the same as *"Average monthly discharge limitation".*

"*Minimize*," for purposes of implementing Stormwater Control Measures (SCMs) of this general permit, means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including BMPs) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.

"*Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System*" or "*MS4*" means conveyances for stormwater (including roads with drainage systems, streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains) owned or operated by any municipality or by any state or federal institution and discharging to surface waters of the state.

"*Municipality*" means a city, town, or borough of the state as defined in Section 22a-423 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

"North American Industry Classification System Code"* or *"NAICS Code" means those codes provided in the North American Industry Classification System Manual, as amended.

"*New discharger*" means a facility from which there is or may be a discharge, that did not commence the discharge of pollutants at a particular site prior to August 13, 1979, which is not a new source, and which has never received a finally effective NPDES permit for discharges at that site. See 40 CFR 122.2.

"*New or increased discharge*" means new discharge or activity as defined in Section 22a-426-8(b)(3) and increased discharge or activity as defined in Section 22a-426-8(b)(2), as referenced to the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

"*NOI*" means Notice of Intent and is used synonymously with the term "*Registration*".

"*NODI*" means No Data Indicator and is a prescribed code used by the permittee to indicate the reason data for an expected DMR value is not submitted by the permittee.

"*NPDES*" means National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

"Operating day" means that portion of a calendar day during which a discharge exists.

"Outfall" see **"Discharge Point."**

"*Permittee*" means any person who or municipality which initiates, creates, originates, or maintains a discharge authorized by this general permit.

"*Person*" means person as defined by Section 22a-2(c) of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

"*Point source*" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel, or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. Point source does not include agricultural stormwater discharges and return flows from irrigated agriculture.

"*Pollution prevention team" or "team"* means the people who are responsible for overseeing development of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), any modifications to it, and for implementing and maintaining stormwater control measures and taking corrective actions when required. Each member of the pollution prevention team must have ready access to either an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit, the most updated copy of the SWPPP, and other relevant documents or information that must be kept with the SWPPP.

"*POTW*" means a publicly owned treatment works.

"Process wastewater" means any wastewater which, during manufacturing, commercial, mining or silvicultural activities, comes into direct contact with, or results from the production, use or handling of any process, raw material or intermediate or final product, byproduct or waste product. This does not include cooling water (non-contact), domestic sewage, blowdown from heating and cooling equipment, stormwater, or wastewater from agricultural activities.

"*Qualified Person(s)*" or "*Qualified Personnel*" are those who are knowledgeable in the principles and practices of industrial stormwater controls and pollution prevention, and who possess the training and ability to assess conditions at the industrial facility that could impact stormwater quality, and the training and ability to assess the effectiveness of stormwater controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of the permit.

"*Qualified Professional in Industrial Stormwater Management*" or "*Qualified Professional*" means a Professional Engineer (PE) or Certified Hazardous Materials Manager (CHMM) who: (1) has, for a minimum of eight (8) years, engaged in the planning and designing of stormwater management systems and programs for industrial facilities including, but not limited to, a minimum of four (4) years in responsible charge of the planning and designing of stormwater management systems and programs for such facilities; or, (2) for permittees that are municipalities or state or federal government agencies, currently provides engineering services for the Permittee by employ (e.g. Town Engineer) or by contract.

"*Qualifying storm event*" means a storm event that results in an actual discharge that follows the preceding qualifying storm event by at least 72 hours (three days).

"*Quarterly*" means a calendar quarter. When used as a sampling or monitoring frequency in this permit, it means that sampling or monitoring will be performed from January 1st to March 30th, April 1st to June 30th, July 1st to September 30th, and October 1st to December 31st.

"*Recycling Facility*" or "*Recycling Center*" means land and appurtenances thereon and structures where recycling is conducted, including but not limited to, an intermediate processing facility as defined above.

"*Registrant*" or "*Applicant*" means a person who, or municipality which, files a registration pursuant to Section 3 of this general permit.

"*Registration*" means a form filed with the Commissioner pursuant to Section 3 of this general.

"*Retain*" means to hold run-off on-site to promote vegetative uptake and ground water recharge through the use of run-off reduction or LID practices or other measures. In addition, it means there shall be no subsequent point source release to surface waters from a storm event defined in this general permit or as approved by the Commissioner.

"*Sediment*" means solid material, either mineral or organic, that is in suspension in water, is transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by erosion.

"*Semi-annually*" when used as a sampling or monitoring frequency in this permit, it means that sampling or monitoring will be done from January 1st to June 30th and July 1st to December 31st.

"*Site*" means geographically contiguous land on which an authorized activity takes place or on which an activity for which authorization is sought under this general permit is proposed to take place. Non-contiguous land owned by the same person and connected by a right-of-way, which such person controls, and to which the public does not have access, shall be deemed the same site.

"*Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System*" or "*Small MS4*" means any municipally owned or -operated municipal separate storm sewer system authorized by the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4 general permit) and as may be designated by the Commissioner.

"*Small-scale Composting Facility*" means a facility conducting composting, excluding farms composting agricultural wastes integral to the farming operation that processes less than 5,000 cubic yards per year of one or more of the following source-separated organic materials, including but not limited to:

- horse manure and bedding.
- food scraps from cafeterias and other food preparation establishments.
- grocery store organics.
- food processing residuals.
- spoiled produce.
- soiled paper.
- waxed corrugated cardboard.
- compostable packaging.
- including carbon-based bulking agents such as sawdust, woodchips, and leaves.

"*Source-separated Organic Material*" or "*SSOM*" means organic material that is intended to be recycled or composted and has been separated from other solid waste at the point of generation.

"*Standard Industrial Classification Code" or "SIC Code*" means those codes provided in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget 1987.

"*Stormwater*" means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage

"*Stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity*" means the discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program under 40 CFR Part 122. For the categories of industries identified in this Section, the term includes, but is not limited to, stormwater discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process wastewaters.; sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and final products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater. For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities include storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, by-product, or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with stormwater drained from the above-described areas. Industrial facilities include those that are federally, state, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). The term also includes those facilities designated under the provisions of 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v). See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14).

"Stormwater Control Measures" or **"SCM",** see **"Control Measures"**.

"*Stormwater Quality Manual*" means the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual published by the DEEP, as amended and maintained at http://www.ct.gov/deep/stormwaterqualitymanual.

"*Substantially Identical Discharge Points*" or "*SIDP*" means two or more discharge points that are substantially identical based on the similarities of the general industrial activities and control measures, exposed materials that may significantly contribute pollutants to stormwater, and run-off coefficients of their drainage areas. The permittee may monitor the discharge of just one of the SIDPs for benchmark monitoring, additional monitoring, aquatic toxicity testing, and impaired waters monitoring. The allowance for monitoring only one of the SIDP is NOT applicable to any discharge points subject to numeric effluent limitations guidelines.

"Sufficiently Sensitive" means using a sufficiently sensitive analytical method as defined in 40 CFR §122.44(i)(1)(iv).

"*Surface water*" means those waters as defined in Section 22a-426-1 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

"*SWPPP*" means the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

"*Tidal wetland*" means a wetland as that term is defined in Section 22a-29 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

"Total Maximum Daily Load" or "TMDL" means a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL includes wasteload allocations ("WLAs") for point source discharges, load allocations ("LAs") for nonpoint sources and/or natural background, and must include a margin of safety ("MOS") and account for seasonal variations. "*Uncontaminated discharge*" means a discharge that does not cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards.

"*Vehicle*" means a motorized device for transporting persons or things, including, without limitation, every type of aircraft, automobile, bus, golf cart, motorcycle, train, and truck.

"*Wasteload allocation*" or "*WLA*" is the portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution, as more fully defined at 40 CFR 130.2(h). In the absence of a TMDL approved by EPA pursuant to 40 CFR 130.7 or an assessment and remediation plan developed and approved in accordance with procedure 3.A of Appendix F of 40 CFR 132, a WLA is the allocation for an individual point source, that ensures that the level of water quality to be achieved by the point source is derived from and complies with all applicable water quality standards.

"*Watercourse*" means watercourse as defined in Section 22a-38 of the General Statutes.

"*Wetland*" means both tidal wetland as that term is defined in Section 22a-29of the General Statutes and inland wetlands as that term is defined in Section 22a-38 of the General Statutes.

"*Water Quality Standards or Classifications*" means those water quality standards or classifications contained in Sections 22a-426 -1 through 22a-426-9, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies and the Classification Maps adopted pursuant to Section 22a-426 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., which together constitute the Connecticut Water Quality Standards, as may be amended.

"*Water Quality Volume*" or "*WQV*" means the volume of run-off generated on a site as defined in the Stormwater Quality Manual.

Section 8 Sector-Specific Requirements

8.1 Sector A - Timber Products

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in **Section 6**. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.1 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Timber Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector A in Appendix A. This sector also includes Wood Processing facilities which may be classified as SIC 5099 and which may include mulching and chipping for retail or wholesale.

8.1.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges:

  Most stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are authorized for Sector A.

- Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges:

  In addition to the authorized non-stormwater discharges, discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray-down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage are authorized for Sector A, subject to control measures in Section **4.2** and effluent limits in Table E, below.

8.1.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  Stormwater that has come into contact with the following is not authorized for discharge to surface water under this permit:

  1. chemical formulations sprayed to provide surface protection or coloring.
  2. waste wood products from construction and demolition (C&D waste).
  3. any wood products known to be contaminated with chlorophenol, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations.

8.1.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector A beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.1.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector A must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Good Housekeeping (in addition to Section 4.2.2)

   In areas where storage, loading and unloading, and material handling occur, perform good housekeeping to minimize the discharge of wood debris, leachate generated from decaying wood materials, and the generation of dust. Discharges from these areas must comply with Sector A effluent limits for pH and debris.

   The term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

b. Liquid and Wastewater Containment

All containers stored outside that hold liquid dyes must have secondary containment and cover.

8.1.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector A must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3.)

Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: processing areas; treatment chemical storage areas; treated or colored wood and residue storage areas; wet decking areas; dry decking areas; untreated wood and residue storage areas; and treatment equipment storage areas.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

Where such information exists, if the facility has used chlorophenol, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations for wood surface protection or preserving, document in the SWPPP the following: areas where contaminated soils, treatment equipment, and stored materials still remain, and the management practices employed to minimize the contact of these materials with stormwater run-off.

c. Control Measures (In addition to Section 4.3.2.5)

Document control measures implemented to address the following activities and sources:

- log, lumber, and wood product storage areas
- residue storage areas
- loading and unloading areas
- material handling areas
- chemical storage areas
- equipment and vehicle maintenance, storage, and repair areas

If the facility performs wood surface protection and preservation activities, address the specific control measures, including any BMPs, for these activities.

8.1.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector A must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

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

8.1.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

In addition to Section 4.5, Table A identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector A. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

Table A also identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on stormwater discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be authorized under this permit. Exceedance of any effluent limit is a violation of the general permit.

8.1.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector B beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.1.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table A. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector A (Timber Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK Section 4.5.1	Applies to all Sector A facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.[2]
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
			Total Arsenic (As)	0.15 mg/L
ADDITIONAL Section 4.5.2	Applies only to Sector A facilities that manufacture, use, or store creosote or creosote-treated wood in areas that are exposed to precipitation	Semiannually in the 1st and 2nd year of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None

Table A. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector A (Timber Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
EFFLUENT LIMIT **Section 4.5.3**	Applies only to Sector A facilities with discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Annually for permit term	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.[2]
			Debris (woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood, or sapwood)	No discharge of debris that will not pass through a 2.54-cm (1-in.) diameter round
AQUATIC TOXICITY **Section 4.5.4**	Applies to all Sector A facilities	Once in the permit term[4]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector A facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[3] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[2]The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed here is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).

[3]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

[4] Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.2 Sector B - Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.2 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector B in Appendix A of the permit.

8.2.1 Authorized Discharges:

- Stormwater Discharges

  All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector B are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

  There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector B.

8.2.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  None.

8.2.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector B beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.2.4 Additional Control Measures

There are no additional control measures for Sector B beyond those listed in Section 4.2.

8.2.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

There are no additional SWPPP requirements for Sector B beyond those listed in Section 4.3.

8.2.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

There are no additional inspection requirements for Sector B beyond those listed in Section 4.4.

8.2.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

In addition to Section 4.5, Table B identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector B which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.2.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector B beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.2.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector B beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table B. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector B (Paper and Allied Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector B facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies to all Sector B facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector B		
EFFLUENT LIMITS **Section 4.5.3**	Applies to all Sector B facilities	No effluent limits for Sector B		

Table B. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector B (Paper and Allied Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
AQUATIC TOXICITY **Section 4.5.4**	Applies to all Sector B facilities	Once in the permit term[3]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector B facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[3] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[2]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

[3]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner, and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.3 Sector C - Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing and Refining

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.3 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector C in Appendix A of the permit.

8.3.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

  All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector C are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

  There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector C.

8.3.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  Run-off from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874) is not authorized by this general permit.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

  This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state: non-stormwater discharges containing inks, paints, or substances (hazardous, nonhazardous, etc.) resulting from an onsite spill, including materials collected in drip pans; washwater from material handling and processing areas; and washwater from drum, tank, or container rinsing and cleaning.

8.3.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector C beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.3.4 Additional Control Measures

There are no additional control measures for Sector C beyond those listed in Section 4.2.

8.3.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

There are no additional SWPPP requirements for Sector C beyond those listed in Section 4.3.

8.3.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

There are no additional inspection requirements for Sector C beyond those listed in Section 4.4.

Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements (In addition to Section 4.5**)**

Table C identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector C which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.3.7 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector C beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.3.8 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector C beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table C. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector C (Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector C facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
			Total Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies only to Sector C facilities with Petroleum Refining (SIC Code 2911)	Semiannually in the 1st and 2nd year of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS **Section 4.5.3**	Applies to all Sector C facilities	No effluent limits for Sector C		

Table C. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector C (Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
AQUATIC TOXICITY **Section 4.5.4**	Applies to all Sector C facilities	Once in the permit term[3]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector C facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[2] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[2]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

[3]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner, and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.4 Sector D - Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.4 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector D in Appendix A.

8.4.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

  Most stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are authorized for Sector D. See subsection 8.4.2.□o□□□ for exceptions.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

  There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector D.

8.4.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges Not Authorized by this General Permit

  Stormwater discharges from petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products, that are subject to nationally established Effluent Limitations Guidelines found in 40 CFR Part 419 (Petroleum Refining) are not authorized by this general permit.

- Not Authorized under Sector D

  The following stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized under Sector D: Stormwater discharges from oil recycling facilities, which are covered under Sector N; stormwater discharges associated with fats and oils rendering, which are covered under Sector U.

8.4.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector D beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.4.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector D must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Dust Control (In addition to Section 4.2.5)

   Permittees must control for dust and fine sand particles that may be carried out of a rotary rock dryer with steam and expanded air in the tumbling process. Required control measures include the following:

   - Use dust collection systems (i.e., baghouses, knock-out boxes) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of material handling operations or aggregate drying.
   - Inspect dust collection systems (e.g., baghouses or knock-out boxes) at least weekly and immediately address any required maintenance or preventative maintenance issues (In addition to Section 4.6.3.6).

- Immediately remove accumulated dust at the base of any dust collection system (e.g., baghouses or knock-out boxes) or around any screw conveyors.
- Sweep the facility weekly.
- Dispose or recycle collected dust and debris according to applicable federal and state requirements.

b. Minimize Exposure (In addition to Section 4.2.3)

The permittee must minimize exposure of asphalt ingredients like aggregate (sand, stone, limestone, and gravel, etc.), liquid asphalt cement, or reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) to stormwater. Implement control measures such as the following (list not exclusive):

- Cover bins containing aggregate or RAP when not in use, where feasible.
- Protect all materials stored outside with storm-resistant covering in the event of extreme/heavy precipitation.

c. Storage of Petroleum, Synthetic-based Stocks, and Additives (In addition to Section 4.2.4)

The permittee must implement and maintain secondary containment and structural controls to prevent the discharge of pollutants into the storm sewer system. Implement control measures such as the following (list not exclusive):

- Provide secondary containment, such as dikes, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed tank volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank).
- If containment structures have drains, ensure that the drains have valves, and that valves are maintained in the closed position. Institute protocols for checking/testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.
- Use double-walled tanks with overflow protection.
- Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.
- Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation).

8.4.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector D must also implement the following:

a. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

Permittees must address outdoor stockpiling of materials and summarize the potential pollutants in those materials (e.g., benzene, TSS, metals, pH).

b. Dust Control (In addition to Section 4.2.5)

Permittees must describe in the SWPPP any dust control measures required for compliance with state air quality permits.

8.4.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector D must also inspect dust collection systems at least weekly.

8.4.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

(

In addition to Section 4.5), Table D-1 and D-2 identify monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector D which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

Table D-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be authorized under this permit. Exceedance of any effluent limit is a violation of the general permit.

8.4.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector D beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.4.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector D beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table D-1. Benchmark and Additional Monitoring Requirements for Sector D (Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector D facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L[2]
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.[2]
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L[2]
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies to all Sector D facilities	Semiannually for permit term	Semi volatile Hydrocarbons	None
	Applies to all Sector D facilities	Semiannually in the 1st and 2nd year of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[2]The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed in Table D-2 is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).

Table D-2. Effluent Limits, Aquatic Toxicity, and Impaired Waters Monitoring for Sector D (Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
EFFLUENT LIMITS **Section 4.5.3**	Applies only to Sector D asphalt emulsion facilities (within SIC code 2911)	Annually for permit term	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.[2]
			Oil and Grease	10.0 mg/L[2,3] (30-day average maximum)
				15.0 mg/L[2,3] (daily maximum)
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	15.0 mg/L[2,3] (30-day average maximum)
				23.0 mg/L[2,3] (daily maximum)
AQUATIC TOXICITY **Section 4.5.4**	Applies to all Sector D facilities	Once in the permit term[5]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector D facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[4] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

[2]The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed here is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).[3]See Section 4.5.3.4 for guidance.

[4]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

[5]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner, and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.5 Sector E - Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.5 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector E in Appendix A.

8.5.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

  All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector E are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

  There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector E.

8.5.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

  This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state:

  a. Concrete washout washwater (see definition Subsection 8.5.3, below).

  b. Stormwater that has comingled with concrete washout washwater in basins.

  c. Water from lined impoundments.

  d. Vehicle washwater.

8.5.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

In addition to the general definitions specified in Section 6, the permittees in Sector E must also be aware of the following definitions:

"Concrete Manufacturing" means activities classified under NAICS Codes 327331 and 327320 and SIC Codes 3271 and 3273, as described in Appendix A.

"Concrete Washout Wastewater" means wastewater generated from the rinsing of interior surfaces of equipment used for the mixing or transport of concrete without the use of detergents or chemical additives to remove residual concrete.

"10-year, 24-hour Storm Event" means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in 10 years, as defined by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Atlas 14, Volume 10, Version 2, Point Precipitation Frequency Estimates (as amended, or equivalent regional or state rainfall probability information developed therefrom.

"Vehicle and Equipment Rinse Water" means wastewater generated from rinsing the exterior surfaces of vehicles or equipment without the use of detergents or other added chemicals. Vehicle rinse water includes wastewater generated from the rinsing of all exterior surfaces, including the vehicles tires, but excludes any

areas of the vehicle which may reasonably be expected to be exposed to oil or other pollutants, including but not limited to engine compartments, steering, braking, lubrication and suspension systems, heating and cooling systems, and hydraulic systems. Equipment rinse water includes wastewater generated from the rinsing of all exterior surfaces but excludes any part of the equipment which may reasonably be expected to be exposed to oil or other pollutants, including but not limited to engine compartments, mechanical systems, lubrication systems, heating and cooling systems, and hydraulic systems.

"Concrete Washout Impoundment" means a lined impoundment to prevent any direct discharge of concrete washout wastewater and vehicle and equipment rinse water to surface water or ground water.

8.5.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general definitions specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector E must also be aware of the following control measures:

a. Concrete Washout Lined Impoundment

This general permit prohibits the direct discharge of concrete washout wastewater and vehicle and equipment rinse water that contains concrete residue to surface water or to ground water. Concrete washout wastewater and vehicle and equipment rinse water must be discharged to a lined impoundment to prevent any direct discharge to surface water or ground water. Such impoundment must be constructed, operated, and maintained to:

- Provide adequate capacity for retention and flow control of concrete washout wastewater.
- Provide adequate structural load-bearing design to support any mechanical method used for solids removal.
- Prevent any discharge to ground water.
- Treat the removal of solids to the best extent practicable prior to discharge to any on-site pond.

This permit does not authorize the discharge of water from lined impoundments. Wastewater must be evaporated in place, discharged under a separate permit pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat., or pumped and hauled by a licensed waste hauler.

b. Best Management Practices for Concrete Washout Washwater

Concrete washout wastewater must be contained, handled, and disposed of in accordance with the BMP for Concrete Washout, attached as Appendix J of this general permit.

In addition, concrete washout wastewater generated in mobile washing stations, or concrete washout wastewater to which chemicals are added, must be contained, handled, and disposed of in accordance with the BMP for Concrete Washout.

c. Good Housekeeping (In addition to Section 4.2.2)

- As part of the good housekeeping program, the permittee must prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled cement, aggregate (including sand or gravel), kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust, or other significant material in stormwater from paved portions of the site that are exposed to stormwater.
- The permittee must sweep or vacuum paved surfaces of the site that are exposed to stormwater at regular intervals or use other equivalent measures (e.g., wash down the area and collect and/or treat and properly dispose of the washdown water) to minimize the potential discharge of these materials in stormwater. The permittee may determine the frequency based on the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and the frequency of precipitation; however, it must be performed at least once a week in areas where cement,

aggregate, kiln dust, fly ash or settled dust are being handled or processed and may be discharged in stormwater.

- The permittee must also prevent the exposure of fine granular solids (e.g., cement, fly ash, kiln dust) to stormwater, where feasible, by storing these materials in enclosed silos, hoppers, buildings or under other covering.
- Finally, permittees must also clean out catch basins when the depth of debris reaches half of the sump depth and keep the debris surface at least six inches below the lowest outlet pipe.
- If concrete washout wastewater is unintentionally discharged from a lined impoundment, the permittee must immediately follow the steps in Section 4.6.3.3 and report the unauthorized discharge. An unauthorized release or discharge is a permit violation. Failure to report an unauthorized release or discharge, or take any corrective action, is an additional permit violation.

d. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around areas of vehicle and equipment cleaning (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with these industrial activities.

e. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep uncontaminated stormwater run-on away from areas of vehicle and equipment cleaning. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

f. Best Engineering Practices

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

g. Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

8.5.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector E must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3.)

Document in the SWPPP the locations of the following, as applicable:

- bag house or other dust control device.
- recycle/ sedimentation pond, clarifier, or other device used for the treatment of process wastewater.
- the areas that drain to the treatment device.

b. Frequency of Housekeeping

Indicate in the SWPPP the frequency of good housekeeping practices such as sweeping, vacuuming or other equivalent measures based on based on the amount of industrial activity

occurring in the area and the frequency of precipitation. Also indicate the frequency of catch basin clean-out.

8.5.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector E must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

Permittees must inspect the lined impoundment, or any other containment strategy for concrete washout wastewater, at least weekly. Concrete washout wash water must not overflow or leave the containment area. Waste concrete must be disposed of in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. Permittees may refer to Appendix J for further guidance.

8.5.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table E identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector E which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

Table E also identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be authorized under this permit. Exceedance of any effluent limit is a violation of the general permit.

8.5.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

In addition to the general requirements for inactive sites listed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, the permittees in Sector E must also empty and properly dispose of the contents of all lined impoundments and clean all residues in accordance with applicable rules and regulations.

8.5.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

In addition to the general requirements for terminating permit coverage listed in Section 3.9, the permittees in Sector E must also empty and properly dispose of the contents of all lined impoundments and clean all residues in accordance with applicable rules and regulations.

Table E-1. Benchmark and Additional Monitoring Requirements for Sector E (Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector E facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.[2]
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L[2]
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.16 mg/L
			Total Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies to all Sector E facilities	Annually in 1st and 2nd Year of Permit Term	Total Arsenic (As)	None

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[2]The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed in Table E-2 is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).

Table E-2. Effluent Limits, Aquatic Toxicity, and Impaired Waters Monitoring Requirements for Sector E (Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
EFFLUENT LIMITS **Section 4.5.3**	Applies only to Sector E cement manufacturing facilities with discharges from material storage piles (SIC 3241)	Annually for permit term	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50.0 mg/L[2,3] (daily maximum)
			pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.[2,3]
AQUATIC TOXICITY **Section 4.5.4**	Applies to all Sector E facilities	Once in the permit term[4]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector E facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[5] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

[2]The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed here is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).

[3]Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed, and operated to treat the volume of run-off from materials storage piles which results from the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the pH and TSS limitations (40 CFR 411.32(b)).

[4]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

[5]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

8.6 Sector F - Primary Metals

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.6 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Primary Metals facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector F in Appendix A.

8.6.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

  All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector F are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

  There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector F.

8.6.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  None.

8.6.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector F beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.6.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector F must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Good Housekeeping (In addition to Section 4.2.2)

   i. Cleanliness

      The permittee must implement a cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust or debris may accumulate to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater. The cleaning and maintenance program must encompass, as appropriate, areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling and processing occur.

   ii. Stabilize Unpaved Areas

      Stabilize unpaved areas using vegetation or stone paving where there is vehicle traffic or where material loading and unloading, storage, handling and processing occurs, unless feasible.

b. Dust Control (In addition to Section 4.2.5)

   i. Dust Control in Paved Areas

      For paved areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust or debris may accumulate, to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, the permittee must implement control measures including, but not limited to, the following: sweeping or vacuuming at regular intervals and washing down the area and collecting and/or treating and properly disposing of the washdown water.

   ii. Dust Control in Unpaved Areas

For unpaved areas, to minimize the discharge of particulate matter, dust, or debris or other pollutants in stormwater, the permittee must implement the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive): sediment traps; vegetative buffer strips; filter fabric fence; sediment filtering boom; gravel outlet protection; and other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment.

c. Vehicles and Equipment (In addition to Section 4.2.6)

The permittee must minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance or being stored outside. Cover vehicles with storm-resistant coverings, and otherwise minimize contact of decommissioned vehicles or equipment with rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt.

The term "minimize" means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

8.6.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector F must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

Identify in the SWPPP where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off:

- storage of wastes such as spent solvents and baths, sand, slag, and dross.
- liquid storage tanks and drums.
- processing areas including pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses).
- storage areas of raw material such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form.
- any area where an accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter could occur from such sources as furnace or oven emissions, losses from coal and coke handling operations, etc., and could result in a discharge of pollutants in stormwater.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

Include in the inventory of materials handled at the site those that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or run-off areas as a result of deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material-handling activities.

8.6.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector F must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

In addition to Section 4.4, as part of the routine facility inspections (conducted at least monthly), address all potential sources of pollutants, including (if applicable) air pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, cyclones), for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion, improper operation) that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions. Consider monitoring air flow at inlets and outlets (or use equivalent measures) to check for leaks (e.g., particulate deposition) or blockage in ducts. Also inspect all process and material handling equipment (e.g., conveyors, cranes, and vehicles) for leaks, drips, or the potential loss of material and material storage areas (e.g., piles, bins, or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap, or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks and drums) for signs of material losses due to wind or stormwater run-off.

8.6.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table F identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector F which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.6.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

In addition to the general requirements for inactive sites listed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, the permittees in Sector F must also implement the following measures:

The permittee must minimize the exposure of equipment (e.g., forklifts), stockpiles and material storage areas, and liquid storage in above ground storage tanks to rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt in order to minimize pollutant discharges during periods of inactivity or when the facility is unstaffed.

8.6.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector F beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table F. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector F (Primary Metals)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector F facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
			Total Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies to all Sector F facilities	Semiannually in the 1st and 2nd year of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS **Section 4.5.3**	Applies to all Sector F facilities	No effluent limits for Sector F		
AQUATIC TOXICITY	Applies to all Sector F facilities		LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None

Table F. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector F (Primary Metals)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
Section 4.5.4		Once in the permit term[3]	LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector F facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[2] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[2]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

[3]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.7 Sector G – Reserved for Future Use

8.8 Sector H – Reserved for Future Use

8.9 Sector I – Reserved for Future Use

8.10 Sector J – Non-metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where these sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.10 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Active and Inactive Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector J in Appendix A.

8.10.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

  Only some stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are authorized.

- All stormwater discharges from inactive facilities are authorized for Sector J.

- Stormwater Discharges from Active and Temporarily Inactive Facilities

This permit authorizes some stormwater discharges from active and temporarily inactive facilities for Sector J. For those stormwater discharges subject to Effluent Limitations Guidelines in 40 CR Part 436, only mine dewatering discharges composed entirely of stormwater or uncontaminated ground water seepage from the following industrial activities are authorized under this general permit, subject to the effluent limitations for the following:

1. Crushed stone mining facilities (SIC 1422-1429 subject to 40 CFR Part 436 Subpart B)
2. Construction sand and gravel mining facilities (SIC Code 1442 subject to 40 CFR Part 436 Subpart C)
3. Industrial sand mining facilities (SIC Code 1446 subject to 40 CFR Part 436 Subpart D)
4. See Table J, below, for effluent limit details.

- All stormwater discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to, and in preparation for, active mining activities are authorized under this general permit.
- All stormwater discharges from sites undergoing reclamation are authorized.
- Mine dewatering discharges composed entirely of stormwater or uncontaminated ground water seepage from crushed stone mining facilities (1422-1429), construction sand and gravel mining facilities (SIC 1442), and industrial sand mining facilities (SIC 1446) are authorized. These discharges are subject to the effluent limitations listed in Subsection 8.10.6, below.

8.10.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  This permit does not authorize most stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines in 40 CFR Part 436. See subsection □ above for exceptions.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges: The following non-stormwater discharges are not authorized by this permit:

  a. Process Wastewater

Process wastewater generated from processing raw material, byproducts, or intermediate, finished, or waste products resulting from mining activities as well as any wastewater used in the slurry transport of mined material is not authorized for discharge under this general permit.

b. Commingled Wastewater

Any water which becomes commingled with process wastewater in a pit, pond, lagoon, mine, or other facility used for settling or treatment of process wastewater is not authorized for discharge under this general permit.

c. Washwater

Discharge of washwater (e.g., vehicle washwater) containing any additive or chemical (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide) is not authorized for discharge under this general permit.

8.10.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

In addition to the general definitions specified in Section 6, the permittees in Sector J must also be aware of the following definitions (Note: these definitions are not intended to supersede the definitions of active and inactive mining facilities established by 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(iii)):

"Active Mining Activities" means activities related to the extraction, removal or recovery, and beneficiation of non-metallic minerals from the earth; removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals; and site reclamation and closure activities. All such activities occur within the "Active Mining Area."

"Active Mining Area" means a place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal or recovery of non-metallic minerals is being conducted, except, with respect to surface mines, any area of land on or in which grading has been completed to return the earth to desired contour and reclamation work has begun.

"Blasting Agent" is an agent as defined by Section 29-349.

"Clean Fill" means material defined by Regs. Conn. State Agencies. Section 22a-209-1.

"Draw Pond," for the purposes of this permit, means any pond from which surface water is drawn to utilize for industrial processes, in accordance with state and local regulations.

"Dust Suppression Water" means water, without additives, applied to materials processing or transportation equipment, travel surfaces, or material stockpiles to minimize the generation and release of fugitive dust.

"Earth-disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities" consists of two classes of earth-disturbing (i.e., clearing, grading and excavation) activities:

- activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation, including.
- cutting new rights of way (except when related to access road construction).
- providing access to a mine site for vehicles and equipment (except when related to access road construction).
- other earth disturbances associated with site preparation activities on any areas where active mining activities have not yet commenced (e.g., for heap leach pads, waste rock facilities, tailings impoundments, wastewater treatment plants).
- Construction of staging areas to prepare for erecting structures such as to house project personnel and equipment, mill buildings, etc., and construction of access roads. Earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads conducted prior to active mining are considered to be "construction" and have additional control measures in subsection 8.10.4), below.

"Inactive Mineral Mining Facility" means a site or portion of a site where mineral mining and/or milling occurred in the past but there are no active mining activities occurring as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not authorized by an active mining permit. An inactive mineral mining facility has an identifiable owner/operator. Sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, and sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim are not considered either active or inactive mining facilities and do not require an industrial stormwater permit.

"Mine" means an area of land, surface or underground, actively used for or resulting from the extraction of a mineral from natural deposits.

"Mine Dewatering Discharge" means any water that is impounded or that collects in the mine that is composed entirely of stormwater or uncontaminated ground water seepage and is pumped, drained, or otherwise removed from the mine through the efforts of the mine operator. This term shall also include wet pit overflows caused solely by stormwater and ground water seepage.

"Mining Operations" means a mine or site preparation (e.g., clearing, grading, and excavation, removal of overburden to expose minerals, construction of buildings and staging areas for vehicles and equipment), site reclamation and closure activities, processing (e.g., excavating, crushing, screening, washing, storing, transporting, preparing for distribution), and extraction, removal, recovery, and beneficiation of non-metallic minerals from the earth.

"Process Wastewater" means wastewater generated from processing raw material, byproducts, or intermediate, finished, or waste products resulting from mining activities as well as any wastewater used in the slurry transport of mined material are not authorized for discharge under this general permit. The term also includes any other water which becomes commingled with such wastewater in a pit, pond, lagoon, mine, or other facility used for settling or treatment of such wastewater.

"Reclamation" means activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, to return the land to an appropriate post-mining contour and land use in order to meet applicable federal and state reclamation requirements.

"Rinse Water" means water generated from rinsing exterior surfaces without the use of detergents or other added chemicals. Rinse water used for vehicles and equipment includes water generated from the rinsing of all exterior surfaces, including the tires, but excludes any areas of which may reasonably be expected to be exposed to oil or other pollutants, including but not limited to mechanical systems, engine compartments, steering, braking, lubrication and suspension systems, heating and cooling systems, and hydraulic systems.

"Sediment Basin" (i.e., "On-site Basin" or "Polishing Pond") means a natural or artificial depression or man-made pond that is used as a discharge location of stormwater or stormwater commingled with authorized non-stormwater (e.g., mine dewatering wastewater as well as dust suppression water and rinse water that do not contain any additives or chemicals (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide)). The sediment basin is used as a method of minimizing pollutants such as dust, total suspended solids (TSS), total dissolved solids (TDS), turbidity, and fines.

"Sediment Track-out" means dirt, mud, or other debris tracked out of a facility or onto a paved roadway by a vehicle or material handling equipment such as a forklift.

"Temporarily Inactive Mineral Mining Facility" means a site or portion of a site where non-metallic mineral mining and/or milling occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is authorized by an active mining permit.

"Washwater" means water which contains an additive or chemical (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide). Washwater is not authorized for discharge under this general permit.

8.10.4 Additional Control Measures

Apart from the control measures implemented to meet effluent limits, where necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater, the permittee must implement stormwater control measures at their site. The potential pollutants identified Section 4.3.2.4 shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the control measures selected.

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector J must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Minimize Exposure (In addition to Section 4.2.3)

   The permittee must minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, and other materials present on the site to stormwater. Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to stormwater will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use).

b. Dust Control (In addition to Section 4.2.5)

   The permittee must minimize dust generation through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques that minimize pollutants being discharged into surface waters.

   For mines subject to dust control requirements under state air quality permits, provided the requirements are equivalent, compliance with such air permit dust requirements shall constitute compliance with dust control measures listed here and in Section 4.2.5. Documentation must be included in the SWPPP.

c. Vehicles and Equipment

   Vehicle washwater containing any additive or chemical (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide) is not authorized for discharge under this general permit.

   Rinse water (see definition in Subsection 8.10.2, above) does not contain any additive or chemical (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide) and is used to prevent sediment track-out and fugitive dust is authorized for discharge. The permittee must minimize the discharge of pollutants from rinse water used on equipment and vehicles (e.g., on wheels) and other rinse waters. Rinse waters must be treated in a sediment basin (i.e., on-site basin) or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment of total suspended solids (TSS), total dissolved solids (TDS), turbidity, and fines prior to discharge.

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

   The permittee must minimize exposure to pollutants by using secondary containment, spill kits, or other equivalent measures; locating pollution sources away from surface waters, storm sewer inlets, and drainageways; and cleaning up spills immediately with spill kits (the permittee must not clean by hosing an area down).

e. Management of Stormwater (In addition to Section 4.2.11)

   Permittees in Sector J should divert stormwater away from potential pollutant sources by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive): interceptor or diversion controls (e.g., dikes, swales, curbs, berms); pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; conveyance systems (e.g., channels or gutters, open-top box culverts, and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector and culverts); or their equivalents.

   The permittee should direct discharges from their stormwater controls to vegetated areas of their site to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration, including any natural

buffers, unless infeasible. The use velocity dissipation devices may be necessary to prevent erosion when directing stormwater to vegetated areas.

f. Sediment and Erosion Control (In addition to Section 4.2.9)

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer licensed to practice in the state of Connecticut. To prevent the discharge of sediment to surface waters, the permittee must implement the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive):

i. Installation of Downgradient Sediment Controls

The permittee must install and make operational downgradient sediment controls as soon as practicable or as soon as site conditions permit.

ii. Erosion and Sediment Control Installation Requirements

The permittee must ensure that all erosion and sediment controls remain in effective operating condition. Wherever the permittee determines that a stormwater control needs maintenance to continue operating effectively, the permittee must initiate efforts to fix the problem immediately after its discovery and complete such work by the end of the next workday. When a stormwater control must be replaced or significantly repaired, the permittee must complete the work within seven (7) days, unless infeasible. If seven (7) is infeasible, the permittee must document the reasons in the SWPPP and complete the installation or repair as soon as practicable.

iii. Perimeter Controls

The permittee must install sediment controls along the perimeter of the disturbed area that will receive stormwater to the maximum extent practicable. The permittees must also remove sediment before it accumulates to one-half of the aboveground height of any perimeter control.

iv. Sediment Track-Out

For vehicles and equipment exiting the site directly onto public roads, the permittee must use appropriate stabilization techniques to minimize sediment track-out from vehicles and equipment prior to exit. The permittee must also use additional controls to remove sediment from vehicle and equipment tires prior to exit, where necessary and remove sediment that is tracked out onto paved roads by end of the workday.

DEEP recognizes that some fine grains may remain visible on the surfaces of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks even after the permittee has implemented sediment removal practices.

v. Soil or Sediment Stockpiles

The permittee must minimize erosion of stockpiles from stormwater and wind via temporary cover, if feasible. The permittee must also prevent up-slope stormwater flows from causing erosion of stockpiles (e.g., by diverting flows around the stockpile) and minimize sediment from stormwater that runs off stockpiles, using sediment controls (e.g., a sediment barrier or downslope sediment control). Long-term stockpiles of non-commercial soil (e.g., topsoil saved for final cover; sediment storage from stormwater basin cleanouts) that will remain inactive for at least thirty (30) days shall have permanent seeding or soil protection within seven (7) days in accordance with the E&S Guidelines unless site conditions warrant shorter time periods for these provisions.

vi. Sediment Basins

If the permittee intends to install a sediment basin, or series of basins, to treat stormwater or stormwater commingled with authorized non-stormwater, the permittee must provide storage

for either (1) the 2-year, 24-hour storm, or (2) 3,600 cubic feet per acre drained, whichever is larger. The permittee must prevent erosion of (1) basin embankments using stabilization controls (e.g., erosion control blankets), and (2) the inlet and outlet points of the basin using erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices.

The permittee must locate sediment basins outside of any surface waters and any natural buffers established under Subsection g, below.

vii. Channelized Flow

If any stormwater flow becomes or will be channelized at the site, the permittee must design erosion and sediment controls to control both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points.

viii. Conveyance Channels

If the permittee installs stormwater conveyance channels, they must be designed to avoid un-stabilized areas on the site and to reduce erosion, unless infeasible. In addition, the permittee must minimize erosion of channels and their embankments, outlets, adjacent streambanks, slopes, and downstream waters during discharge conditions through the use of erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices within and along the length of any constructed stormwater conveyance channel, and at any outlet to provide a non-erosive flow velocity.

g. Natural Buffers

For any stormwater discharges from earth-disturbing activities related to construction (see definition subsection 8.10.3, above) within 50 feet of a water of the U.S., the permittee must comply with one of the following compliance alternatives:

i. Where feasible the permittee should provide a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer between industrial activities and a water of the U.S.

ii. If a buffer of 50-feet is not feasible, the permittee should provide an undisturbed natural buffer that is less than 50 feet supplemented by additional erosion and sediment controls, which in combination, achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer.

iii. If it is infeasible to provide an undisturbed natural buffer of any size, the permittee must implement erosion and sediment controls that achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer.

iv. Exceptions: There are exceptions when buffer requirements do not apply:

- There is no stormwater discharge from construction disturbances to a water of the U.S.
- The natural buffer has already been eliminated by preexisting development disturbances.
- The disturbance is for the construction of a water-dependent structure or construction approved under a CWA Section 404 permit.
- For linear projects, the permittee is not required to comply with the requirements if there are site constraints provided that, to the extent feasible, they limit disturbances within 50 feet of a waters of the state. and/or they provide supplemental erosion and sediment controls to treat stormwater discharges from any disturbances within 50 feet of a water of the U.S.

See EPA's industrial stormwater website under "Fact Sheets and Guidance" for information on complying with these alternatives:

https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities

h. Infiltration (In addition to Section 4.2.12)

Permittees in Sector J should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for structural control measures to attenuate or eliminate stormwater run-off from the site. Measures which can reduce stormwater volume include infiltration BMPs (infiltration trench, infiltration chamber, infiltration basin, dry well, infiltrating catch basin), filtering BMPs (bioretention systems, sand filters), and vegetated buffers.

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

i. Capping

When capping is necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater, the permittee must identify the source being capped and the material used to construct the cap.

j. Treatment

If treatment of stormwater (e.g., physical systems, oil and water separators, artificial wetlands) is necessary to protect water quality, the permittee must describe the type and location of treatment used. Passive and/or active treatment of stormwater is encouraged.

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual for guidance.

k. Native Topsoil Preservation

The permittee must preserve native topsoil removed during clearing, grading, or excavation, unless infeasible. Store topsoil in a manner that will maximize its use in reclamation or final vegetative stabilization (e.g., by keeping the topsoil stabilized with seed or similar measures). This requirement does not apply if the intended function of the disturbed area dictates that topsoil be disturbed or removed.

l. Discharge Testing

The permittee must test or evaluate all discharge points covered under this permit for the presence of specific mining-related but prohibited non-stormwater discharges such as discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (e.g., 40 CFR Part 436). Alternatively (if applicable), the permittee may keep a certification with their SWPPP, per Section 4.3.2.4.

m. Dewatering Practices

The permittee is prohibited from discharging ground water or accumulated stormwater that is removed from excavations, trenches, foundations, vaults or other similar points of accumulation, unless such waters are first effectively managed by appropriate controls (e.g., sediment basins or sediment traps, sediment socks, dewatering tanks, tube settlers, weir tanks, or filtration systems). Uncontaminated, non-turbid dewatering water can be discharged without being routed to a control. An uncontaminated discharge is a discharge that meets applicable water quality standards.

The permittee must also meet the following discharge requirements for dewatering activities:

i. No visible floating solids or foam.
ii. No visible oil, grease, and other pollutants from dewatering water.
iii. Utilize vegetated upland areas of the site, to the extent feasible, to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. In no case shall waters of the state be considered part of the treatment area.
iv. Implement velocity dissipation devices at all points where dewatering water is discharged.

v. Water Quality-based Requirements Applicable to Earth-disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities

n. The following water quality-based limits apply to earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Subsection 8.10.3, above:

i. Stricter requirements apply if your site will discharge to an impaired water or a water that is identified by the state as a Tier 2 or Tier 3 for antidegradation purposes:

ii. Complete initial stabilization activities within seven (7) days of stopping construction work.

iii. Inspections once every seven (7) days and within twenty-four (24) hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

8.10.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

The requirements in this Section are not applicable to inactive mineral mining facilities.

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector J must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Nature of Industrial Activities (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

Permittees must document in their SWPPP the mining and associated activities that can potentially affect the stormwater discharges covered by this permit, including a general description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities.

b. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3.4.3.2.3c)

Permittees must document in their SWPPP the locations of the following (as appropriate): mining or milling site boundaries; access and haul roads; outline of the drainage areas of each stormwater discharge points within the facility with indications of the types of discharges from the drainage areas; location(s) of all permitted discharges covered under an individual NPDES permit; outdoor equipment storage, fueling, and maintenance areas; materials handling areas; outdoor manufacturing, outdoor storage, and material disposal areas; outdoor chemicals and explosives storage areas; overburden, materials, soils, or waste storage areas; location of mine drainage dewatering or other process water; heap leach pads; offsite points of discharge for mine dewatering and process water; surface waters; boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines; and location(s) of reclaimed areas.

c. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

For each area of the mine or mill site where stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities occur, the permittee must document in the SWPPP the types of pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, sediment) likely to be present in significant amounts. The permittee must consider the following factors: the mineralogy of the waste rock (e.g., acid forming); toxicity and quantity of chemicals used; the likelihood of contact with stormwater; vegetation of site (if any); and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. The permittee must also include a summary of any existing waste rock or overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock drainage.

d. Documentation of Control Measures

e. Certification that the SWPPP Meets Permit Criteria (Appendix D) (In addition to Section 4.3.2.9)

The Qualified Professional signing the certification has made an affirmative determination, based on the review described in this general permit, that all soil erosion and control systems, stormwater management systems, and/or water collection and treatment systems:

i. have been designed and installed to control pollution to the maximum extent achievable using measures that are technologically available and economically practicable and that,

where applicable, conform to those in the E&S Guidelines and the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual.

ii. will function properly as designed.

iii. are adequate to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit.

iv. will protect the waters of the state from pollution.

f. Stormwater Controls and Engineered Stormwater Drainage (In addition to Section 4.3.2.94.3.2.9d)

The permittee must document the stormwater control measures used them in their SWPPP as well as any certification of an engineered stormwater drainage system.

g. Substitutions

If control measures are implemented or planned but are not listed here (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), include descriptions of them in the SWPPP.

h. Dust Control

If the permittee is in compliance with dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, the permittee must state (or summarize, as necessary) what the state or county air quality permit dust control requirements are and how the permittee has achieved compliance with them.

i. Employee Training

All employee training(s) conducted in accordance with Section 4.4 must be documented with the SWPPP.

j. Certification of Permit Coverage for Commingled Non-Stormwater Discharges

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

8.10.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

The following requirements supersede the inspections requirements in Section 4.4 during mining activities:

a. Inspection Frequency

i. Inspections are not required during unsafe conditions.

ii. A qualified professional must inspect the site at least once every 7 calendar days.

b. Reductions in Inspection Frequency

i. Stabilized areas

The permittee may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month in any area of their site where stabilization has occurred pursuant to Subsection 8.10.4.8.10.4f, above.

ii. Frozen conditions

The permittee may temporarily suspend or reduce inspections to once per month until thawing conditions occur if frozen conditions are continuous and disturbed areas have been stabilized. For extreme conditions in remote areas, e.g., where transit to the site is perilous/restricted or temperatures are routinely below freezing, the permittee may suspend inspections until the conditions are conducive to safe access, and more frequent inspections can resume.

c. Inspection Areas

The permittee must at a minimum inspect all of the following areas:

i. Disturbed areas.
ii. Stormwater controls and pollution prevention measures.
iii. Locations where stabilization measures have been implemented.
iv. Material, waste, borrow, or equipment storage and maintenance areas.
v. Areas where stormwater flows.
vi. Points of discharge.

d. Inspection Requirements

At a minimum the permittee must check:

i. Whether all stormwater controls are installed, operational and working as intended.
ii. Whether any new or modified stormwater controls are needed.
iii. For conditions that could lead to a spill or leak.
iv. For visual signs of erosion/sedimentation at points of discharge.

If a discharge is occurring, the permittee must also check:

v. The quality and characteristics of the discharge (see Visual Assessment in Section 4.4.2).
vi. Whether controls are operating effectively.

e. Inspection Report

Within 24 hours of an inspection, complete a report that includes:

i. Inspection date.
ii. Name and title of inspector(s).
iii. Summary of inspection findings.
iv. Rainfall amount that triggered the inspection (if applicable).
v. If it was unsafe to inspect a portion of the site, include documentation of the reason and the location(s).
vi. Each inspection report must be signed.

Keep a current copy of all reports at the site or at an easily accessible location.

f. Impaired Waters Inspection Requirements

Stricter inspection requirements apply if a site will discharge to an impaired water or a water that is identified by the state as a Tier 2 or Tier 3 for antidegradation purposes: More frequent site inspections: Once every seven (7) days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

8.10.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table J-1 and J-2 identify monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector J which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

Table J-2 also identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be authorized under this permit. Exceedance of any effluent limit is a violation of the general permit.

8.10.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

In addition to the general requirements for inactive sites listed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, the permittees in Sector J must also implement the following measures:

a. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

   Permittee must conduct employee training at least annually at temporarily inactive sites.

b. Temporary and Final Stabilization of Disturbed Areas

   The permittee must comply with the following stabilization requirement except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the earth disturbances will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance). In areas of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation have temporarily or permanently ceased prior to active mining, stabilization measures must be implemented to minimize mobilization of sediment or other pollutants using vegetative cover (temporary or perennial).

   Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately in portions of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in subsection 8.10.3, above) have temporarily or permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after such activities have temporarily or permanently ceased. In areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation have temporarily ceased, temporary or final vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable. Until vegetative stabilization is achieved, interim measures such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers must be employed.

8.10.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

a. In addition to the general requirements for terminating permit coverage listed in Section 3.9, the permittees in Sector J must also implement the following measures:

b. Site Closure and Reclamation

   Sector J facilities must meet the applicable termination requirements per state and local regulations. Sites that intend to prepare all or a portion of the site for closure, in which there is no intent to return to operation in the future, must be stabilized to ensure passive stormwater management and treatment, minimize soil erosion and revegetated or brought to a condition consistent with post-mining land use prior to the submittal of a Notice of Termination.

Table J-1. Benchmark and Additional Monitoring Requirements for Sector J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector J facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.[2]
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L[2]
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3 N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
			Total Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies to all Sector J facilities	Annually in 1st and 2nd Year of Permit Term	Total Arsenic (As)	None
	Applies only to Sector J that conduct blasting	Annually for permit term	Perchlorate	None
			Ammonia	None

Table J-1. Benchmark and Additional Monitoring Requirements for Sector J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies only to Sector J mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mining facilities (SIC 1422 - 1429), mine dewatering discharges at construction sand and gravel mining facilities (SIC 1442), and mine dewatering discharges at industrial sand mining facilities (SIC 1446)	Annually for permit term	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.[3]
	Applies only to mine dewatering discharges at industrial sand mining facilities (SIC 1446)	Annually for permit term	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	25 mg/L[3,4] (monthly average maximum)
				45 mg/L[3,4] (daily maximum)
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector J facilities	Once in the permit term[5]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector J facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[6] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[2]The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed in Table J-2 is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).

[3]The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed here is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).

Table J-1. Benchmark and Additional Monitoring Requirements for Sector J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**

[4]See Section 4.5.3.4 for guidance.

[5]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

[6]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

8.11 Sector K - Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.11 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) as identified by the activity code "HZ" under Sector K in Appendix A. This sector includes hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those facilities operating under interim status or a permit pursuant to Section 22a-449(c) or 22a-454 of the Conn. Gen. Stat.; or hazardous waste transportation activities conducted pursuant to these statutes.

Disposal facilities that have been properly closed and capped, and have no significant materials exposed to stormwater, are considered inactive and do not require permits.

8.11.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

  All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector K are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

  There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector K.

8.11.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

  The following are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory-derived wastewater, any liquids derived from biomedical waste, and contact washwater from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the facility.

8.11.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

In addition to the general definitions specified in Section 6, the permittees in Sector K must also be aware of the following definitions:

"Biomedical Waste" means infectious waste, pathological waste and chemotherapy waste generated during the administration of medical care or the performance of medical research involving humans or animals and which, because of its quantity, character or composition, has been determined by the Commissioner to require special handling but excluding any solid waste which has been classified by the department as a hazardous waste pursuant to Section 22a-115 or is a radioactive material regulated pursuant to Section 22a-148.

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

"Drained Free Liquids" means aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums).

"Geotextile" means a woven or nonwoven fabric or film which is utilized for the engineering management of soil and water.

"Hazardous Waste" means any waste material which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly disposed of, treated, stored, transported, or otherwise managed, including:

- hazardous waste identified in accordance with Section 3001 of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 USC 6901 et seq.).
- hazardous waste identified by regulation by the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection.
- polychlorinated biphenyls in concentrations greater than fifty parts per million, but does not mean by-product material, source material or special nuclear material, as defined in Section 22a-151, or scrap tires.
- RCRA hazardous wastes are the wastes identified in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 261 and regulated in Connecticut pursuant to Sections 22a-449(c)-100 through 110 and 22a-449(c)-11 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (Regs. Conn. State Agencies.).
- Non-RCRA hazardous wastes include waste oils or petroleum, or chemical liquids and hazardous wastes as defined in Section 22a-448 of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

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

"Leachate" means liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

"Non-contaminated Stormwater" means stormwater that does not come into direct contact with wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or wastewater as defined above. Non-contaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of any landfill.

"Recycling" means the processing of solid waste to reclaim material therefrom.

"Solid Waste" means unwanted or discarded solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous material, including, but not limited to, demolition debris, material burned or otherwise processed at a resource recovery facility or incinerator, material processed at a recycling facility and sludges or other residue from a water pollution abatement facility, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility.

"Solid Waste Disposal Area" means any location, including a landfill or other land disposal site, used for the disposal of more than ten cubic yards of solid waste.

"Transfer Station" means any location or structure, whether located on land or water, where more than ten cubic yards of solid waste, generated elsewhere, may be stored for transfer or transferred from transportation units and placed in other transportation units for movement to another location, whether or not such waste is stored at the location prior to transfer.

"Process Wastewater" means wastewater associated with this sector includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated stormwater, and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

8.11.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector K must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Preventative Maintenance Program

As part of the preventive maintenance program in Section 4.2.10, the permittee must maintain all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater and the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary) to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion. For transfer stations, the permittee must maintain the integrity and effectiveness of all collection containers, collection systems for white goods and other waste material storage areas, and systems to contain pollutants and minimize exposure to rainfall and run-off.

b. Erosion and Sedimentation Control

The permittee must provide temporary stabilization (e.g., temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of stockpiles) for the following: materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final landfill cover; inactive areas of a landfill or open dump; landfills or open dump areas that have received final cover but where vegetation has yet to establish itself; and land application sites where waste application has been completed but final vegetation has not yet been established.

c. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around areas with outdoor storage and loading/unloading of hazardous substances or materials (in addition to Aquifer Protection Areas Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with these industrial activities.

i. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep uncontaminated stormwater run-on away from areas with outdoor storage and loading/unloading of hazardous substances or materials. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

ii. Best Engineering Practices

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

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

8.11.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector K must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map

The permittee must document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with run-off; leachate collection and handling systems; waste storage areas, waste hoppers, waste loading, and waste transfer areas; other solid waste disposal areas.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the following sources and activities, as well as any others, that have the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater run-off: fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide application; waste hauling, loading, or unloading; outdoor storage of materials, including daily, interim, and final storage areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; and failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems.

8.11.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

a. Inspections of Active Landfills

The permittee must inspect operating landfills, open dumps, land application site, and other solid waste disposal areas at least once every seven (7) days. A qualified inspector must focus on areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized; active land application areas, areas used for storage of material and wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization, and structural control measures; leachate collection and treatment systems; locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site; and other solid waste disposal areas. Ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly. For stabilized sites and areas where land application has been completed and vegetation established, conduct inspections at least once every month.

b. Inspections of Inactive Landfills

The permittee must inspect inactive or unstaffed hazardous waste facilities at least quarterly. Qualified personnel must inspect areas the public has had access for waste disposal to ascertain that no waste is being dropped off at the facility during periods of inactivity. Additionally, the permittee must conduct a site "walkthrough" for litter focusing on the site perimeter and making certain that all inactive site storage of materials or equipment are protected from contact with stormwater.

c. Inspections of Transfer Stations and Recycling Facilities

The permittee must inspect transfer stations at least once every seven (7) days. A qualified inspector shall focus on areas of used for storage of material and wastes that are exposed to precipitation, locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site, and areas where waste and materials are loaded and unloaded. Additionally, the permittee shall conduct a daily site "walkthrough" for litter focusing on the site perimeter, cover of waste containers, and areas the public has access for waste disposal or recycling drop-off.

8.11.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Tables K-1, K-2, and K-3 identify monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector K which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

Table K-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be authorized under this permit. Exceedance of any effluent limit is a violation of the general permit.

8.11.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector K beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.11.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector K beyond those listed in Section 6.

Table K-1. Benchmark Monitoring for Sector K (Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector K facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.[2]
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L[2]
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L[2]
			Ammonia (NH_3)	2.14 mg/L[2]
			Total Arsenic (As)	0.150 mg/L[2]
			Total Cadmium (Cd)	0.0018 mg/L
			Total Cyanide (HCN/CN^-)	0.022 mg/L
			Total Mercury (Hg)	0.0014 mg/L

Table K-1. Benchmark Monitoring for Sector K (Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
			Total Selenium (Se)	0.0015 mg/L
			Total Silver (Ag)	0.0032 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies to all Sector K facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector K		
EFFLUENT LIMITS **Section 4.5.3**	Applies only to Sector K facilities with discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A	Annually for permit term	Alpha Terpineol	0.019 mg/L[3] (monthly average maximum)
			Alpha Terpineol	0.042 mg/L[3] (daily maximum)
			Ammonia (NH_3)	4.9 mg/L[2,3] (monthly average maximum)
			Ammonia (NH_3)	10 mg/L[2,3] (daily maximum)
			Aniline	0.015 mg/L[3] (monthly average maximum)
			Aniline	0.024 mg/L[3] (daily maximum)
			Benzoic Acid	0.073 mg/L[3] (monthly average maximum)
			Benzoic Acid	0.119 mg/L[3] (daily maximum)

Table K-1. Benchmark Monitoring for Sector K (Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
			Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	56 mg/L^3 (monthly average maximum)
			Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	220 mg/L^3 (daily maximum)
			Naphthalene	0.022 mg/L^3 (monthly average maximum)
			Naphthalene	0.059 mg/L^3 (daily maximum)
			p-Cresol	0.015 mg/L^3 (monthly average maximum)
			p-Cresol	0.024 mg/L^3 (daily maximum)
			pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u. [2,3]
			Phenol	0.029 mg/L^3 (monthly average maximum)
			Phenol	0.048 mg/L^3 (daily maximum)
			Pyridine	0.025 mg/L^3 (monthly average maximum)
			Pyridine	0.072 mg/L^3 (daily maximum)

Table K-1. Benchmark Monitoring for Sector K (Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
EFFLUENT LIMITS Section 4.5.3	Applies only to Sector K facilities with discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A	Annually for permit term	Total Arsenic	0.54 mg/L[2,3] (monthly average maximum)
			Total Arsenic	1.1 mg/L[2,3] (daily maximum)
			Total Chromium	0.46 mg/L [3] (monthly average maximum)
			Total Chromium	1.1 mg/L [3] (daily maximum)
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	27 mg/L[2,3] (monthly average maximum)
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L[2,3] (daily maximum)
			Total Zinc	0.296 mg/L[2,3] (monthly average maximum)
			Total Zinc	0.535 mg/L[2,3] (daily maximum)
AQUATIC TOXICITY Section 4.5.4	Applies to all Sector K facilities	Once in the permit term[4]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS Section 4.5.5	Applies to all Sector K facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[5] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

Table K-1. Benchmark Monitoring for Sector K (Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[2]The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed in Table K-2 is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).

[3]See Section 4.5.3.4 for guidance.

[4]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

[5]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

8.12 Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.12 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from refuse facilities as identified by the activity code "LF" under Sector L in Appendix A. These facilities may include landfills, land application sites, open dumps, bulk waste facilities, recycling facilities (non-scrap metal), transfer stations, volume reduction plants, and waste-to-energy facilities.

Do not use for Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.

Small-Scale Composting Facilities as defined in Section 6 are covered under Sector AG. See the requirements of Sector AG to determine if the facility is authorized under this permit.

8.12.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

Most stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the following facilities are authorized:

1. recycling facilities, resource recovery facilities and all such facilities and centers as defined in Section 22a-207 of the Conn. Gen. Stat., including facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classification 4953;
2. solid waste facilities (where waste and/or leachate are exposed or potentially exposed to rainfall);
3. intermediate processing facilities (e.g., transfer stations); or
4. facilities that are subject to regulation under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. Sections 6901, et seq.

8.12.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  Discharges from open dumps as defined under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) are not authorized under this general permit.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

  The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: landfill leachate; gas collection condensate; drained free liquids; contaminated ground water; laboratory wastewater; rinse- or washwater from washing trucks, railcar exteriors, equipment, paved areas, building surfaces, and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

8.12.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

In addition to the general definitions specified in Section 6, the permittees in Sector L must also be aware of the following definitions:

"Contaminated Stormwater" means stormwater that comes into direct contact with wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or wastewater as defined in subparagraph (v), below. Some specific areas of a facility that may produce contaminated stormwater include (but are not limited to) the following: the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); dumpsters or roll-offs used for waste storage; the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment, or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

"Drained Free Liquids" means aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums).

"Geotextile" means a woven or nonwoven fabric or film which is utilized for the engineering management of soil and water.

"Intermediate Processing Facility" means a facility where glass, metals, paper products, batteries, household hazardous waste, fertilizers and other items are removed from the waste stream for recycling or reuse.

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

"Leachate" means liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

"Non-contaminated Stormwater" means stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in subparagraph (iv), above. Non-contaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of any landfill.

"Recycling" means the processing of solid waste to reclaim material therefrom.

"Resources Recovery Facility" means a facility utilizing processes aimed at reclaiming the material or energy values from solid wastes.

"Solid Waste" means unwanted or discarded solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous material, including, but not limited to, demolition debris, material burned or otherwise processed at a resource recovery facility or incinerator, material processed at a recycling facility and sludges or other residue from a water pollution abatement facility, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility.

"Solid Waste Disposal Area" means any location, including a landfill or other land disposal site, used for the disposal of more than ten cubic yards of solid waste. For purposes of this subdivision, "disposal" means the placement of material at a location with the intent to leave it at such location indefinitely, or to fail to remove material from a location within forty-five (45) days, but does not mean the placement of material required to be recycled under Section 22a-241b in a location on the premises of a recycling facility, provided such facility is in compliance with all requirements of state or federal law and any permits required thereunder.

"Transfer Station" means any location or structure, whether located on land or water, where more than ten cubic yards of solid waste, generated elsewhere, may be stored for transfer or transferred from transportation units and placed in other transportation units for movement to another location, whether or not such waste is stored at the location prior to transfer.

"Volume Reduction Plant" means any location or structure, whether located on land or water, where more than two thousand pounds per hour of solid waste generated elsewhere may be reduced in volume, including but not limited to, resources recovery facilities and other incinerators, recycling facilities, pulverizers, compactors, shredders, balers, and composting facilities.

"Waste to Energy (WTE) Facilities" means facilities that utilize one or more technologies (e.g., incineration, gasification, pyrolysis, anaerobic digestion, and landfill gas recovery) to convert non-recyclable waste into usable forms of energy including heat, fuel, and electricity.

"Process Wastewater" means wastewater associated with this sector includes (but is not limited to) the following: leachate; gas collection condensate; drained free liquids; laboratory derived wastewater; contaminated stormwater; and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

8.12.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector L must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Preventative Maintenance Program

As part of the preventive maintenance program in Section 4.2.10, the permittee must maintain all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater. The permittee must also maintain the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary) to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion. For transfer stations, the permittee must maintain the integrity and effectiveness of all collection containers, collection systems for white goods and other waste material storage areas, and systems to contain pollutants and minimize exposure to rainfall and run-off.

b. Erosion and Sedimentation Control

The permittee must provide temporary stabilization (e.g., temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of stockpiles) for the following: materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final landfill cover; inactive areas of a landfill or open dump; landfills or open dump areas that have received final cover but where vegetation has yet to establish itself; and land application sites where waste application has been completed but final vegetation has not yet been established.

c. Infiltration

Consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for BMPs which provide treatment to stormwater such as retention or detention ponds or basins, sediment traps, and vegetated swales or strips (for pollutant settling and filtration) (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C).

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

8.12.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector L must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map

The permittee must map in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with run-off; leachate collection and handling systems; waste storage areas, waste hoppers, waste loading, and waste transfer areas; and other solid waste disposal areas.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the following sources and activities, as well as any others, that have the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater run-off: fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide application; waste hauling, loading, or unloading; outdoor storage of materials, including daily, interim, and final storage areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; and failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems.

8.12.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector L must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

a. Inspections at Active Landfills

The permittee must inspect operating landfills, open dumps, land application site, and other solid waste disposal areas at least once every seven (7) days. A qualified inspector must focus on areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized; active land application areas, areas used for storage of material and wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization, and structural control measures; leachate collection and treatment systems; locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site; and other solid waste disposal areas. Ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly. For stabilized sites and areas where land application has been completed and vegetation established, conduct inspections at least once every month.

b. Inspections at Inactive Landfills

The permittee must inspect inactive landfills, open dumps, and land application sites at least quarterly. Qualified personnel must inspect landfill (or open dump) stabilization and structural erosion control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed land application areas.

c. Inspections of Transfer Stations and Recycling Facilities

The permittee must inspect transfer stations at least once every seven (7) days. A qualified inspector shall focus on areas of used for storage of material and wastes that are exposed to precipitation, locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site, and areas where waste and materials are loaded and unloaded. Additionally, the permittee shall conduct a daily site "walkthrough" for litter focusing on the site perimeter, cover of waste containers, and areas the public has access for waste disposal or recycling drop-off.

8.12.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Tables L-1, and L-2 identify monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector L which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

Table L-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be authorized under this permit. Exceedance of any effluent limit is a violation of the general permit.

8.12.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

In addition to the general requirements for inactive sites listed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, the permittees in Sector L must also implement the following measures:

The permittee must inspect inactive or unstaffed non-hazardous waste facilities at least quarterly. Qualified personnel must inspect areas the public has had access for waste disposal to ascertain that no waste is being dropped off at the facility during periods of inactivity. Additionally, the permittee must conduct a site "walkthrough" for litter focusing on the site perimeter and making certain that all inactive site storage of materials or equipment are protected from contact with stormwater.

8.12.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector L beyond those listed in Section 6.

Table L-1. Benchmark Monitoring and Additional Monitoring for Sector L (Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector L facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.[2]
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L[2]
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L[2]
			Iron (Fe)	1.0 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies to all Sector L facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector L		

Table L-1. Benchmark Monitoring and Additional Monitoring for Sector L (Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
EFFLUENT LIMITS **Section 4.5.3**	Applies only to Sector L facilities with discharges from nonhazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B	Annually for permit term	Alpha Terpineol	0.016 mg/L[3] (monthly average maximum)
			Alpha Terpineol	0.033 mg/L[3] (daily maximum)
			Ammonia (NH_3)	4.9 mg/L[3] (monthly average maximum)
			Ammonia (NH_3)	10 mg/L[3] (daily maximum)
			Benzoic Acid	0.071 mg/L[3] (monthly average maximum)
			Benzoic Acid	0.12 mg/L[3] (daily maximum)
			Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	37 mg/L[3] (monthly average maximum)
			Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	140 mg/L[3] (daily maximum)
			p-Cresol	0.014 mg/L[3] (monthly average maximum)
			p-Cresol	0.025 mg/L[3] (daily maximum)
			pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.[2,3]
			Phenol	0.015 mg/L[3] (monthly average maximum)
			Phenol	0.026 mg/L[3] (daily maximum)
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	27 mg/L[2,3] (monthly average maximum)

Table L-1. Benchmark Monitoring and Additional Monitoring for Sector L (Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L[2,3] (daily maximum)
			Total Zinc	0.11 mg/L[2,3] (monthly average maximum)
			Total Zinc	0.20 mg/L[2,3] (daily maximum)
AQUATIC TOXICITY **Section 4.5.4**	Applies to all Sector L facilities	Once in the permit term[4]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector L facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[5] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[2]The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed in Table L-2 is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).

[3]See Section 4.5.3.4 for guidance.

[4]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

[5]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

8.13 Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. These sector-specific requirements apply in those areas of the facility where these sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.13 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Automobile Salvage Yards as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector M in Appendix A.

8.13.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

  All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector M are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

  There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector M.

8.13.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

  This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state: vehicle washwaters; radiator flushing wastewater; washing and steam cleaning waters; anti-freeze (i.e., ethylene glycol); any fluids drained from vehicles upon dismantling and/or crushing.

8.13.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector M beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.13.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector M must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Minimize Exposure (In addition to Section 4.2.3)

   The permittee must minimize the exposure of the following industrial activities to rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt: vehicle dismantling and/or crushing; used parts storage; outdoor vehicle and equipment storage; vehicle and equipment maintenance; vehicle, equipment, and parts washing areas; and liquid storage in above ground storage tanks.

   The term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

b. Spill and Leak Prevention Procedures (In addition to Section 4.2.8)

   The permittee must drain vehicles and mechanical equipment intended to be dismantled of all fluids upon arrival at the site (or as soon thereafter as feasible) or employ some other equivalent means to prevent spills and leaks. The permittee must conduct dismantling activities on a covered impermeable surface and employ impermeable containment measures for any uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks, and above-ground liquid storage. Disposal of stormwater

collected within the containment areas shall be conducted in accordance with the "Spill Prevention and Response Procedures" Section (Section 4.2.8) of this general permit.

c. Stormwater Run-off (In addition to Section 4.2.11.1)

To minimize discharges of pollutants in run-off, the permittee must implement the following control measures or equivalent (list not exclusive): berms or drainage ditches on the property line (to help prevent run-on from neighboring properties), installation of detention ponds, and installation of filtering devices and oil and water separators.

d. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around vehicle salvage yards and vehicle recycling activities (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with these industrial activities.

i. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep uncontaminated stormwater run-on away from areas vehicle salvage and vehicle recycling. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

ii. Best Engineering Practices

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

iii. Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

e. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

The permittee shall address, as applicable, the following areas (at a minimum) in the employee training program regarding proper handling (collection, storage, and disposal) of the following hazardous materials:

i. Petroleum-based liquid waste including (but not limited to) oil, gasoline, degreasers, diesel fuel, and used mineral spirits;

ii. Automotive fluids including (but not limited to) transmission fluids, radiator fluids, anti-freeze, mercury switches, solvents; and

iii. Solid waste including (but not limited to) greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, and batteries.

8.13.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector M must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map

The permittee shall identify locations used for dismantling, storage, and maintenance of used motor vehicle parts. Also identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: dismantling areas, parts (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers) storage areas, and liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The permittee must assess the potential for the following to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: vehicle storage areas, dismantling areas, parts storage areas (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers), areas where vehicle fluids are drained, and fueling stations.

8.13.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector M must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

a. Weekly Inspections

The permittee must immediately (or as soon thereafter as feasible) inspect vehicles arriving at the site for leaks. Inspect weekly for signs of leakage all equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, any other types of fluids, or mercury switches.

b. Quarterly Inspections

The permittee must inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all vehicles and areas where hazardous materials and general automotive fluids are stored, including, but not limited to, mercury switches, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water, and antifreeze.

8.13.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table M identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector M which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.13.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive Facilities

In addition to the general requirements for inactive sites listed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, the permittees in Sector M must also implement the following measures:

The permittee must minimize the exposure of used parts storage, outdoor vehicle and equipment storage, and liquid storage in above ground storage tanks to rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt in order to minimize pollutant discharges during periods of inactivity.

8.13.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector M beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table M. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector M (Automobile Salvage Yards)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector M facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
		Quarterly until requirements for the benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Iron (Fe)	1.0 mg/L
			Mercury (Hg)	0.0014 mg/L
			Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies to all Sector M facilities	Semiannually for permit term	Semivolatile Hydrocarbons	None

Table M. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector M (Automobile Salvage Yards)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
EFFLUENT LIMITS **Section 4.5.3**	Applies to all Sector M facilities	No effluent limits for Sector M		
AQUATIC TOXICITY **Section 4.5.4**	Applies to all Sector M facilities	Once in the permit term[3]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector M facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[2] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[2]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

[3]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.14 Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. These sector-specific requirements apply in those areas of the facility where these sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.14 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector N in Appendix A.

Separate control measures have been established for recycling facilities that receive, process, and engage in wholesale distribution of only source-separated recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources (i.e., common consumer products including paper, newspaper, glass, cardboard, plastic containers, and aluminum and tin cans). This includes recycling facilities commonly referred to as material recovery facilities (MRF).

8.14.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

  All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector N are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

  There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector N.

8.14.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

  This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the State:

  Non-stormwater discharges from turnings or other containment areas are not authorized by this general permit. Stormwater contaminated with soluble cutting fluids may not be discharged and must be collected and disposed of appropriately. Disposal of stormwater collected within the containment areas must be conducted in accordance with the "Spill Prevention and Response Procedures" Section (Section 4.2.8) of this permit.

8.14.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector N beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.14.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector N must also implement the following additional control measures in subsection a through e, below.

The term "minimize" means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

a. Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (Non-source Separated, Nonliquid Recyclable Materials)

The following requirements are for facilities that receive, process, and engage in wholesale distribution of non-source separated, nonliquid recyclable wastes (e.g., ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard, and paper). These facilities may receive both nonrecyclable and recyclable materials. This Section is not intended for those facilities that accept recyclables only from primarily non-industrial and residential sources.

i. Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control Program

The permittee must minimize the chance of accepting materials that could be sources of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound recyclables and waste materials. The following are some possible control measure options: Provide information and education to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on draining and properly disposing of residual fluids (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators and transmissions, oil filled transformers, and individual containers or drums) and removal of mercury switches from vehicles before delivery to the facility.

1. Establish procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation or run-off.
2. Establish procedures for accepting scrap lead-acid batteries (additional requirements for the handling, storage, and disposal or recycling of batteries are contained in the scrap lead-acid battery program provisions in subparagraph vi) below.
3. Provide training for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials.
4. Establish procedures to ensure that liquid wastes, including used oil, are stored in materially compatible and non-leaking containers and are disposed of or recycled in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

ii. Outdoor Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage

The permittee must utilize control measures to minimize contact of stormwater run-off with stockpiled materials, processed materials, and nonrecyclable wastes and control measures to minimize pollutants discharged in stormwater. The following are some possible control measure options:

1. Permanent or semi-permanent covers.
2. Sediment traps, vegetated swales, and strips, catch basin filters, and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants.
3. Dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts, and surface grading to divert run-off from storage areas.
4. Silt fencing to prevent sediment transport.
5. Any treatment or other measures necessary to minimize the discharge of water-soluble pollutants such as coolants or oils.
6. Oil and water separators, sumps, and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled.

iii. Outdoor Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids

The permittee must minimize contact of surface run-off with residual cutting fluids by the following methods:

1. Store all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover.

2. Establish dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids.
3. Construct containment areas with concrete, asphalt, or other equivalent types of impermeable material and include a barrier (e.g., berms, curbing, elevated pads) to prevent contact with stormwater run-on.
4. Route any stormwater run-off that contains cutting fluids to an oil/water separator or its equivalent.
5. Regularly maintain any oil/water separator (or its equivalent) and properly dispose of or recycle collected residual fluids.
6. Stormwater containing water soluble cutting fluids may not be discharged and must be collected and disposed of appropriately.

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

The permittee must minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover with surface run-off. The permittee must implement the following control measures:

1. Good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbents or wet vacuuming to contain, dispose of, or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, or mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches;
2. Not allowing washwater from tipping floors or other processing areas to discharge to the storm sewer system; and
3. Disconnecting or sealing off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.

v. Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas

The permittee must minimize surface run-off from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. Particular attention must be paid to operations that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding) to minimize the contact of accumulated particulate matter and residual fluids with run-off (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, etc.). Following are some required control measures:

1. At least once a month inspect equipment for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts or equipment.
2. Establish a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment.
3. Use dry absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and dispose of or recycle spilled or leaking fluids or use mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches.
4. On unattended hydraulic fluid reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity, install protection devices such as low-level alarms or equivalent devices, and provide secondary containment in compliance with Section 4.2.4.
5. Use containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading to minimize contact of stormwater run-off with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials.
6. Use oil and water separators or sumps.
7. Install permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease.
8. Construct and utilize catch basin filters or sand filters.

vi. Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program

The permittee must properly handle, store, and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries. The permittee must implement the following control measures:

1. Segregate scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials.
2. Properly handle, store, and dispose of cracked or broken batteries.
3. Collect and dispose of leaking lead-acid battery fluid.
4. Prevent exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or run-off.
5. Provide employee training for the management of scrap batteries.

vii. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

The permittee must install alarms and/or pump shutoff systems on outdoor equipment with hydraulic fluid reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in the event of a line break. Compliance with the containment provisions in Section 4.2.4 must also be maintained. Use a mercury spill kit for any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas.

viii. Supplier Notification Program

As appropriate, the permittee must notify major suppliers which scrap materials will not be accepted at the facility or will be accepted only under certain conditions. Any such restrictions must be identified in the SWPPP.

b. Waste Recycling Facilities (Liquid Recyclable Materials)

i. Waste Material Storage (Indoor)

The permittee must minimize or eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and from surface run-off. The SWPPP may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from indoor waste material storage areas, the permittee must implement control measures such as the following (list not exclusive):

1. Implement procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking).
2. Clean up spills and leaks with dry absorbent materials and/or a wet vacuum system.
3. Install appropriate containment structures (e.g., trenching, curbing, gutters, etc.).
4. Install a drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, manually operated valves), to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas.
5. Drainage must be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility or sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly. These discharges may require coverage under a separate wastewater permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.

ii. Waste Material Storage (Outdoor)

The permittee must minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or run-off. The SWPPP may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as SPCC plans. Discharges of stormwater from containment areas containing used oil must also be in accordance with Section 4.2.4.4 of this permit. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from outdoor waste material storage areas, the permittee must implement control measures such as the following (list not exclusive): appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the appropriate volume of the largest tank in accordance with Section 4.2.4, with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation, drainage control and other

diversionary structure, corrosion protection and/or leak detection systems for storage tank, and dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.

c. Trucks and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas

The permittee must minimize pollutants in stormwater discharges from truck and rail car loading and unloading areas. Include measures to clean up minor spills and leaks resulting from the transfer of liquid wastes. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from truck and rail car waste transfer areas, the permittee must implement control measures such as the following (list not exclusive): containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or run-off, and dry clean-up methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, and/or run-off controls.

d. Recycling Facilities (Source-separated Materials)

The following requirements are for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources.

i. Inbound Recyclable Material Control

The permittee must minimize the chance of accepting nonrecyclables (e.g., hazardous materials) that could be a significant source of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound materials and through the implementation of control measures such as the following (list not exclusive):

1. Provide information and education measures to inform suppliers of recyclables about acceptable and non-acceptable materials.
2. Train drivers responsible for pickup of recycled material, clearly marking public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted, rejecting nonrecyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source.
3. Establish procedures for handling and disposal of nonrecyclable material.

ii. Outdoor Storage

The permittee must minimize exposure of recyclables to precipitation and run-off by using good housekeeping measures to prevent accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas and through implementation of control measure such as the following (list not exclusive):

1. Provide totally enclosed drop-off containers for the public.
2. Provide dikes and curbs for secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable wastepaper).
3. Divert surface water run-off away from outside material storage areas.
4. Provide covers over containment bins, dumpsters, and roll-off boxes, and store the equivalent of one day's volume of recyclable material indoors.

iii. Indoor Storage and Material Processing

The permittee must minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas through implementation of control measures such as the following (list not exclusive):

1. Schedule routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas.
2. Prohibit tipping floor washwater from draining to the storm sewer system.
3. Provide employee training on pollution prevention practices.

iv. Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance

The permittee must minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance occur outdoors through implementation of control measures such as the following (list not exclusive):

1. Minimize or eliminate outdoor maintenance areas.
2. Establish spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas.
3. Avoid topping off fuel tanks.
4. Divert run-off from fueling areas, storing lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors.
5. Provide employee training on proper handling and storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

e. Infiltration

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

i. Stormwater Run-on

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

ii. Best Engineering Practices

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

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

8.14.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector N must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: scrap and waste material storage, outdoor scrap and waste processing areas or equipment, and containment areas for turnings exposed to cutting fluids.

b. Maintenance Schedules/Procedures

If the permittee has outdoor stockpiles with cutting fluids subject to Subsection 10.3.4a.iii, above, the SWPPP must identify any applicable maintenance schedule and the procedures to collect, handle, and dispose of or recycle residual fluids.

8.14.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector N must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

a. Inspections for Waste Recycling Facilities

The inspections must be performed monthly, per Section 4.4, and include, at a minimum, all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated, or disposed of and that are exposed to either precipitation or stormwater run-off.

8.14.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements (In addition to Section 4.5)

Table N identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector N which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.14.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive Facilities

In addition to the general requirements for inactive sites listed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, the permittees in Sector N must also implement the following measures:

The permittee must minimize the exposure of equipment (e.g., forklifts), stockpiling and storage of materials (especially hazardous materials), and liquid storage in above ground storage tanks to rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt in order to minimize pollutant discharges during periods of inactivity.

8.14.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

In addition to the general requirements for terminating permit coverage listed in Section 3.9, the permittees in Sector N must also implement the following measures:

Table N. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector N (Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector N facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
		Quarterly until requirements for the benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Iron (Fe)	1.0 mg/L
			Mercury (Hg)	0.0014 mg/L
			Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies to all Sector N facilities	Semiannually for permit term	Semivolatile Hydrocarbons	None
			Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	

Table N. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector N (Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
EFFLUENT LIMITS **Section 4.5.3**	Applies to all Sector N facilities	No effluent limits for Sector N		
AQUATIC TOXICITY **Section 4.5.4**	Applies to all Sector N facilities	Once in the permit term[3]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector N facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[2] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[2]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

[3]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.15 Sector O – Steam Electric Power Generation (SIC Code 4911)

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.15 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities as identified by the activity code "SE" under Sector O in Appendix A.

8.15.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

  This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from the following industrial activities at Sector O facilities:

  1. Steam electric power generation, natural gas, oil, nuclear energy, etc., to produce a steam source (does not include geothermal power).
  2. Dual fuel facilities that could employ a steam boiler.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

  There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector O.

8.15.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit may be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  Stormwater discharges from the following are not authorized by this permit:

  1. Ancillary facilities (e.g., fleet centers and substations) that are not contiguous to a steam electric power generating facility.
  2. Gas turbine facilities (provided the facility is not a dual-fuel facility that includes a steam boiler) and combined-cycle facilities where no supplemental fuel oil is burned (and the facility is not a dual-fuel facility that includes a steam boiler).
  3. Cogeneration (combined heat and power) facilities utilizing a gas turbine.

8.15.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector O beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.15.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector O must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Delivery Vehicles

   Minimize contamination of stormwater from delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site. Implement procedures to inspect delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site as necessary to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater. Ensure the overall integrity of the body or container of the delivery vehicle and implement procedures to deal with leakage or spillage from delivery vehicles.

The term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

b. Water-based Fuel Oil Unloading Areas

Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from vessel, pier and shoreside fuel oil unloading areas. The following are possible control measures: using containment curbs in unloading areas; having personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present during deliveries to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up; and using spill and overflow protection devices (e.g., drip pans, drip diapers, absorbent pads, containment booms or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during transfer.

c. Land-based Fuel Oil Unloading Areas

Minimize contamination of precipitation or stormwater from fuel oil unloading areas. Use containment curbs in unloading areas where feasible. In addition, ensure personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill during deliveries. Ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, and use spill and overflow protection devices (e.g., drip pans, drip diapers, or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors).

d. Chemical Loading and Unloading

Minimize contamination of precipitation or stormwater from chemical loading and unloading areas. Use containment curbs at chemical loading and unloading areas to contain spills, where practicable. In addition, ensure personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill during deliveries. Ensure leaks and spills are immediately contained and cleaned up and, where practicable, load and unload in covered areas and store chemicals indoors.

e. Miscellaneous Loading and Unloading Areas

Minimize contamination of precipitation or stormwater from loading and unloading areas by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive): covering the loading area; grading, curbing, or berming around the loading area to divert run-on; locating the loading and unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems; or equivalent procedures.

f. Liquid Storage Tanks (In addition to Section 4.2.4)

Minimize contamination of stormwater from above-ground liquid storage tanks by implementing the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive): using protective guards around tanks; using containment curbs; installing spill and overflow protection; or using dry cleanup methods.

The permittee must implement impermeable secondary containment in these areas in accordance with Section 4.2.4 as required for both stationary and mobile liquid storage stations. The impermeable secondary containment area must be roofed in a manner which minimizes stormwater entry to the containment area, except for a containment area which stores tanks or containers of 100-gallon capacity or more, in which case a roof is not required.

Stormwater that may accumulate in a containment area may be discharged only after the permittee conducts testing to confirm that it contains none of the relevant pollutants stored in the containment area (e.g., anti-freeze, copper (from pressure washwater), nutrients, etc.). For petroleum storage containment areas, visual inspection for a sheen fulfills this requirement. If

testing is not conducted or if it indicates the presence of a relevant pollutant, this containment water must be treated and/or disposed of according to state and federal regulations.

g. Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks

Minimize contamination of stormwater from large bulk fuel storage tanks. Use containment berms (or their equivalent). The permittee must also comply with applicable state and federal laws, including Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan requirements.

h. Spill Reduction Measures (In addition to Section 4.2.8)

Minimize the potential for an oil or chemical spill or reference the appropriate part of the facility's SPCC plan. Visually inspect as part of the routine facility inspection the structural integrity of all above-ground tanks, pipelines, pumps, and related equipment that may be exposed to stormwater, and make any necessary repairs immediately.

i. Oil-bearing Equipment in Switchyards

Minimize contamination of stormwater from oil-bearing equipment in switchyard areas.

j. Residue-hauling Vehicles

Inspect all residue-hauling vehicles for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing, and overall integrity of the container body. Repair vehicles without load covering or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds.

k. Ash Loading Areas

Reduce or control the tracking of ash and residue from ash loading areas. Clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris, and excess water as necessary to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater.

l. Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills

Minimize contamination of stormwater from areas adjacent to ash disposal landfills. Reduce ash residue that may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue handling vehicles and on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling areas.

8.15.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector O must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map

Document in the SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: storage tanks, scrap yards, and general refuse areas; short- and long-term storage of general materials (including but not limited to supplies, construction materials, paint equipment, oils, fuels, used and unused solvents, cleaning materials, paint, water treatment chemicals, fertilizer, and pesticides); landfills and construction sites; and stockpile.

b. Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures

The permittee must document in their SWPPP the good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Table O.

8.15.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector O must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

Include, as part of the routine monthly inspection, the following areas: switchyards, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, areas adjacent to disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and long term and short-term material storage areas.

8.15.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table O identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector O which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

Table O also identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be authorized under this permit. Exceedance of any effluent limit is a violation of the general permit.

8.15.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector O beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.15.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector O beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table O. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector O (Steam Electric Generating Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector O facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
		Quarterly until requirements for the benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Iron (Fe)	1.0 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies to all Sector O facilities	Semi-annually in the 1st and 2nd year of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS		Annually	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/L[3]

Table O. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector O (Steam Electric Generating Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
Section 4.5.3	Applies to all Sector O facilities-Discharges from coal storage piles		pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.
AQUATIC TOXICITY **Section 4.5.4**	Applies to all Sector O facilities	Once in the permit term[4]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector O facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[2] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[2]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

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

[4]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.16 Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. These sector-specific requirements apply in those areas of the facility where these sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.16 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Land Transportation and Warehousing Facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector P in Appendix A.

8.16.1 Authorized Discharges

- Authorized Stormwater Discharges

  All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector P are authorized.

- Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges

  There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector P.

8.16.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

  This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the State: vehicle, equipment, or surface washwater (including tank cleaning operations) containing any additive or chemical (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide).

8.16.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

In addition to the general definitions specified in **Section 6**, the permittees in Sector P must also be aware of the following definitions:

"Surface Washwater," for the purposes of this permit, means water from the washdown or power washing of an external building or pavement which contains mobilized solids, oil and grease, chemical additives (e.g., detergents), dissolved salt, or other pollutants.

8.16.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector P must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Vehicle and Equipment

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

   i. Use drip pans under vehicles/equipment.
   ii. Store vehicles and equipment indoors.
   iii. Install berms or dikes.
   iv. Use absorbents.
   v. Install roof or coverage over storage areas.
   vi. Clean pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease (with proper washwater disposal).

b. Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Areas

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from fueling areas. The following are possible control measures:

i. Cover the fueling area (where feasible).
ii. Use spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment.
iii. Minimize stormwater run-on/run-off to the fueling area.
iv. Use dry cleanup methods.
v. Provide spill kits and catch basin covers nearby.
vi. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.

c. Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning

This permit does not authorize the discharge of vehicle/equipment washwater to the ground, storm sewer system, or any surface waters of the state. Vehicle/equipment washwater must be authorized under a separate permit issued by the Commissioner (pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.) for discharge to the sanitary sewer or collected and hauled for proper disposal.

The permittee must minimize or eliminate contamination of stormwater run-off from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning. The permittee must implement the following (or other equivalent measures):

i. Perform all cleaning operations indoors, where feasible.
ii. Cover the cleaning operation.
iii. Ensure that all washwater drains to a proper collection system such as a sanitary sewer system (in accordance with applicable state and local guidelines) or holding tank.

d. Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance. The permittee must implement the following (or other equivalent measures):

i. Perform maintenance activities indoors, where feasible.
ii. Use drip pans.
iii. Keep an organized inventory of materials used in the shop.
iv. Drain all parts of fluids prior to disposal.
v. Prohibit wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to storm sewer systems, waterbodies, or wetlands.
vi. Use dry cleanup methods.
vii. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.
viii. Minimize run-on/run-off of stormwater to and from maintenance areas.

e. Material Storage Areas

The permittee must maintain all material storage vessels (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) to prevent contamination of stormwater and plainly label them (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents”). To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from material storage areas, implement the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive):

i. Store the materials indoors.
ii. Install berms/dikes around the areas.

iii. Minimize run-off of stormwater to the areas.

iv. Use dry cleanup methods.

v. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.

f. Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas

The permittee must minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from locomotive sanding areas by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive):

i. Cover sanding areas.

ii. Minimize stormwater run-on/run-off.

iii. Use other appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by stormwater.

g. Solid De-icing Material Storage (In addition to Section 4.2.7)

The permittee must determine the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December- February, October - March) during which solid de-icing material storage typically occurs at the facility. Implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections and monitoring must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season.

The permittee must ensure that storage piles of deicing materials (including pure salt, salt alternatives or either of these mixed with other materials) used for deicing or any other commercial or industrial purposes that are in place for more than 180 days must be enclosed or covered by a rigid or flexible roof or other structural means. Such structure must not allow for the migration or release of material outside of the structure through its sidewalls or beyond the apron, especially when loading or unloading salt.

For temporary storage piles of de-icing materials in place for less than 180 days per year, a waterproof cover may be used to prevent exposure to precipitation (except for exposure necessary to add or remove materials from the pile).

In areas with a ground water classification of GA or GAA, an impervious liner must be utilized under any de-icing material pile to prevent infiltration to ground water. In addition, no new road salt or de-icing materials storage facilities must be located within a 100-year floodplain as defined and mapped for each municipality under 44 CFR 59 et seq. or within 250 feet of a well utilized for potable drinking water supply or within a Level A aquifer protection area as defined by mapping pursuant to Section 22a-354c of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

h. Liquid De-icing Material Storage (In addition to Section 4.2.4)

The permittee must provide containers for liquid de-icing materials be constructed with impermeable secondary containment which will hold at least 110% of the volume of the container without overflow from the containment area.

For storage containers for liquid de-icing the permittee must identify containment control measures as part of the SWPPP. Containment control measure options may include but are not limited to:

i. Regularly inspect equipment for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts of equipment.

ii. Establish a preventative maintenance program.

iii. Use dry absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect spills or leaks.

iv. Install protection devices such as low-level alarms or equivalent devices.

v. Implement containment or diversion structures to prevent spills or leaks from entering a storm sewer system.

vi. Use drainage control and other diversionary structures (dikes, impermeable berms, curbing, pits).

i. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around areas of vehicle and equipment fueling, service, maintenance, and cleaning (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with these industrial activities.

i. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep non-contaminated stormwater run-on away from areas of vehicle and equipment fueling, service, maintenance, and cleaning activities. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

ii. Best Engineering Practices

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

iii. Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

j. Employee Training

The permittee must train personnel within 90 days of employment and at least once a year in accordance with Section 4.2.13 and address the following activities, as applicable:

i. used oil and spent solvent management

ii. fueling procedures

iii. general good housekeeping practices

iv. proper painting procedures

v. used battery management

8.16.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector P must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

The permittee must identify in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface run-off:

i. vehicle and equipment storage areas (storage areas for vehicle/equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks).

ii. vehicle and equipment fueling areas.

iii. material storage areas.

iv. vehicle and equipment cleaning areas.

v. vehicle and equipment maintenance areas.

vi. locomotive sanding (loading sand for traction) areas.
vii. liquid and solid de-icing material storage.
viii. other liquid storage tanks.
ix. loading/unloading areas.
x. waste storage areas (areas where treatment, storage or disposal of wastes occur).
xi. other processing areas.
xii. other storage areas.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

The permittee must assess the potential for activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges and describe those activities in the SWPPP. The following is a list of potential pollutant sources (list not exclusive):

i. vehicle washing area.
ii. onsite waste storage or disposal.
iii. dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance.
iv. illicit plumbing connections between interior floor drains and the storm sewer system(s).
v. and fueling areas.

c. Solid De-icing Material Storage

Permittees must describe any measures related to solid de-icing materials storage (if it occurs on site) in their SWPPP:

i. Deicing Material Storage Period

Permittees must document in the SWPPP the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December- February, October - March) during which deicing activities and de-icing material storage typically occur at the facility.

ii. Deicing Material Storage BMPs (In addition to Section 4.3.2.5)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections and monitoring which must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season.

8.16.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector P must also implement the following additional inspection requirements during routine inspections: storage areas for vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance; fueling areas; indoor and outdoor vehicle/equipment maintenance areas; material storage areas; vehicle/equipment cleaning areas; de-icing material storage areas; and loading/unloading areas.

8.16.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table P identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector P which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.16.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector P beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.16.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector P beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table P. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector P (Land Transportation and Warehousing)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector P facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies only to Sector P facilities with Railroad Transportation (SIC Code 4011, 4013) or Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (SIC Code 5171)	Semiannually in the 1st and 2nd year of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS **Section 4.5.3**	Applies to all Sector P facilities	No effluent limits for Sector P		

Table P. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector P (Land Transportation and Warehousing)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
AQUATIC TOXICITY **Section 4.5.4**	Applies to all Sector P facilities	Once in the permit term[3]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector P facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[2] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[2]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

[3]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.17 Sector Q – Water Transportation (Marinas, Yacht Clubs, and Boat Dealers)

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. These sector-specific requirements apply in those areas of the facility where these sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 10.6 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Water Transportation (Marinas, Yacht Clubs, and Boat Dealers) facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector Q in Appendix A.

8.17.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

  All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector Q are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

  There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector Q.

8.17.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges (In addition to Section 4.3.2.6)

  This permit does not authorize the following: discharges from vessels including bilge and ballast water; sanitary wastes; pressure washwater; and cooling water

8.17.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector Q beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.17.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector Q must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Good Housekeeping (In addition to Section 4.2.2)

   i. Pressure Washing Discharges

      Pressure washing water is deemed to be a process wastewater under the Clean Water Act and is not authorized for discharge under this general permit. If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, discharge of this process wastewater must be authorized under a separate permit issued by the Commissioner (pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.) for discharge to the sanitary sewer or collected and hauled for proper disposal. This process wastewater must not be comingled with stormwater discharges authorized by this permit.

      Permittees should refer to the Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook, as amended, for further guidance.

   ii. Non-pressure Washing Discharges

      The conditions in subparagraph (i), above, do not apply to non-pressure washing discharges incidental to the normal operation of a recreational vessel.

   iii. Blasting and Painting Areas

If abrasive blasting of vessels or equipment is conducted on-site, the permittee must follow the abrasive blasting guidance in the Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook, as amended. The permittee must minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to discharge into receiving waters or the storm sewer systems. The permittee must contain all blasting and painting activities to minimize the discharge of contaminants either by hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris or by conducting such operations inside with appropriate containment measures. Stormwater conveyances within the drainage area of these operations must be inspected at the end of each week of blasting and cleaned of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips if necessary. When feasible, blasting media should be recycled.

iv. Propylene Glycol Discharges

Operators must minimize the release or discharge of propylene glycol or mix to the environment when used to winterize or commission engines and shipboard systems by using the minimum amount necessary. Operators must capture all waste propylene glycol, where possible, from the engines and shipboard systems for proper disposal.

Permittees may refer to the Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook, as amended, for more information.

v. Drydock Activities

The permittee should routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater. The permittee should address the cleaning of accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. The permittee should also include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, and fuel spills occurring on the drydock. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from drydock activities, the permittee must implement the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding; and making absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up or contain any spills.

b. Preventative Maintenance (In addition to Section 4.2.10)

As part of the preventative maintenance program, the permittee must perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

c. Water Transportation Equipment (In addition to Section 4.2.6)

i. Engine Maintenance and Repair

ii. The permittee must implement the following (or their equivalents) to minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair, as appropriate: performing engine maintenance and repair activities indoors, when feasible, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater run-off collected from the maintenance area.

No engine fluids, cleaning solvents, paint, scale, rust, oil and grease, or other contaminants resulting from maintenance or repair activities may be discharged to ground, storm sewer or receiving water. Such materials must be collected and properly disposed.

iii. Material Handling Area

The permittee must minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). The permittee must consider the following (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed roof), and minimizing run-off of stormwater to material handling areas.

d. Material Storage Areas

The permittee must store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. The permittee must minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from the storage areas. The permittee must specify where materials are stored and provide containment as specified in Section 4.2. If abrasive blasting is performed, the SWPPP must discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. The permittee must implement an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

e. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around marinas with service maintenance activities (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with these industrial activities.

i. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep uncontaminated stormwater run-on away from service and maintenance activities. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

ii. Best Engineering Practices

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

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

f. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

As part of the employee training program, the permittee must address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management,; spent solvent management,; disposal of spent abrasives,; disposal of vessel wastewaters,; spill prevention and control;, fueling procedures,; general good housekeeping practices,; painting and blasting procedures,; pressure washing procedures,; engine maintenance and repair procedures,; zinc anode disposal; and used battery and management.

8.17.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector Q must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: fueling; engine maintenance and repair; vessel maintenance and repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and

unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting).

8.17.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector Q must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

The permittee must also inspect the following areas of the site monthly: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area. At least quarterly and additionally as necessary, the permittee must perform inspection of stormwater management devices (e.g., oil and water separators, sediment traps or chambers, pressure wash collection systems), as well as inspecting and/or testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

8.17.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table Q identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector Q which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.17.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector Q beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.17.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector Q beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table Q. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector Q (Water Transportation)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector Q facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3 N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	No threshold[2]
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
			Total Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
			Total Iron (Fe)	1.0 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies to all Sector Q facilities	Semiannually in the 1st and 2nd year of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS **Section 4.5.3**	Applies to all Sector Q facilities	No effluent limits for Sector Q		

Table Q. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector Q (Water Transportation)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
AQUATIC TOXICITY **Section 4.5.4**	Applies to all Sector Q facilities	Once in the permit term[3]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector Q facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[4] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

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

[3]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

[4]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

8.18 Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. These sector-specific requirements apply in those areas of the facility where these sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.18 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector R in Appendix A.

8.18.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

  All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector R are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

  There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector R.

8.18.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

  This permit does not authorize the following: discharges from vessels including bilge and ballast water; sanitary wastes; pressure wash water; and cooling water.

8.18.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector R beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.18.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector R must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Good Housekeeping (In addition to Section 4.2.2)

   i. Pressure Washing Discharges

   Pressure washing water is a process wastewater under the Clean Water Act and is not authorized for discharge under this general permit. If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, discharge of this process wastewater must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat. This process wastewater must not be comingled with stormwater discharges authorized by this permit.

   Permittees should refer to the Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook, as amended, for further guidance.

   ii. Blasting and Painting Areas

   If abrasive blasting of vessels or equipment is conducted on-site, the permittee must follow the abrasive blasting guidance in the Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook, as amended. The permittee must minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to discharge into receiving waters or the storm sewer systems. The permittee must contain all

blasting and painting activities to minimize the discharge of contaminants either by hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris or by conducting such operations inside with appropriate containment measures. Stormwater conveyances within the drainage area of these operations must be inspected at the end of each week of blasting and cleaned of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips if necessary. When feasible, blasting media should be recycled.

iii. Propylene Glycol Discharges

Operators must minimize the release or discharge of propylene glycol or mix to the environment when used to winterize or commission engines and shipboard systems by using the minimum amount necessary. Operators must capture all waste propylene glycol, where possible, from the engines and shipboard systems for proper disposal.

Permittees may refer to the Connecticut Clean Marina Guidebook, as amended, for more information.

iv. Drydock Activities

The permittee should routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater. The permittee should address the cleaning of accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. The permittee should also include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, and fuel spills occurring on the drydock. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from drydock activities, the permittee must implement control measures such as the following (list not exclusive): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding; and making absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up or contain any spills.

b. Preventative Maintenance (In addition to Section 4.2.10)

As part of the preventative maintenance program, the permittee must perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

c. Water Transportation Equipment (In addition to Section 4.2.6)

i. Engine Maintenance and Repair

The permittee must implement the following (or their equivalents) to minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair, as appropriate: performing engine maintenance and repair activities indoors, when feasible, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater run-off collected from the maintenance area.

No engine fluids, cleaning solvents, paint, scale, rust, oil and grease, or other contaminants resulting from maintenance or repair activities may be discharged to ground, storm sewer or receiving water. Such materials must be collected and properly disposed.

ii. Material Handling Areas

The permittee must minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). The permittee must consider the following (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints

and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimizing run-off of stormwater to material handling areas.

d. Material Storage Areas

The permittee must store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. The permittee must minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from the storage areas. The permittee must specify where materials are stored and provide containment as specified in Section 4.2. If abrasive blasting is performed, the SWPPP must discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. The permittee must implement an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

e. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around marinas with service maintenance activities (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with these industrial activities.

i. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep non-contaminated stormwater run-on away from service and maintenance activities. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

ii. Best Engineering Practices

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

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

f. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

As part of the employee training program, the permittee must address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management, spent solvent management, disposal of spent abrasives, disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, general good housekeeping practices, painting and blasting procedures, pressure washing procedures, engine maintenance and repair procedures, zinc anode disposal and used battery and management.

8.18.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector R must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

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

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting.)

c. Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures (In addition to Section 4.3.2.5)

i. Blasting and Painting Areas

The permittee must document in the SWPPP any standard operating practices relating to blasting and painting (e.g., prohibiting uncontained blasting and painting over open water or prohibiting blasting and painting during windy conditions, which can render containment ineffective).

ii. Storage Areas

The permittee must specify in the SWPPP which materials are stored indoors which are stored outdoors, and how containment is provided in accordance with Section 4.2.3 and Section 4.2.4.

8.18.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector R must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

The permittee must inspect the following areas of the site monthly: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area. At least quarterly and as necessary, the permittee must perform inspection of stormwater management devices (e.g., oil and water separators, sediment traps or chambers, pressure wash collection systems), as well as inspect and/or test facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

8.18.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table R identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector R which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.18.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector R beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.18.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector R beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table R. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector R (Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector R facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	No threshold[2]
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies to all Sector R facilities	Semiannually in the 1st and 2nd of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS **Section 4.5.3**	Applies to all Sector R facilities	No effluent limits for Sector R		
AQUATIC TOXICITY **Section 4.5.4**	Applies to all Sector R facilities	Once in the permit term[3]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	

Table R. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector R (Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector R facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[4] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

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

[3]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

[4]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

8.19 Sector S – Air Transportation

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.19 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Air Transportation facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector S in Appendix A.

8.19.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

  This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from only those portions of the air transportation facility that are utilized for vehicle and aircraft maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations or deicing operations.

  The term "deicing" in this permit will generally be used to mean both deicing (removing frost, snow, or ice) and anti-icing (preventing accumulation of frost, snow, or ice) activities, unless specific mention is made otherwise.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

  There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector S.

8.19.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  Stormwater discharges associated with the air transportation facility that are not identified in subsection above are not authorized by this permit. Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

  This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state: aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment washwaters, nor the dry weather discharge of deicing chemicals. A discharge resulting from snowmelt is not a dry weather discharge.

8.19.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector S beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.19.4 Additional Control Measures

Appropriate control measures accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations.

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector S must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Aircraft, Vehicles, and Equipment (In addition to Section 4.2.6)

   i. Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas

   Store all aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only. To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, implement the following control measures or equivalent (list not exclusive): storing aircraft and ground vehicles indoors; using drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks; and install perimeter drains, dikes

or berms surrounding the storage areas. Appropriate control measures accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations.

ii. Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas

Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from airport fuel system and fueling areas by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive): implementing spill and overflow practices (e.g., placing absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations); using only dry cleanup methods; and collecting stormwater run-off. If the permittee has implemented a SPCC plan, the relevant aspects from the SPCC plan that comply with the requirements of this Section may be cited in the SWPPP. Appropriate control measures accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations.

iii. Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas

Clearly demarcate these areas on the ground using signage or other appropriate means. Minimize the contamination of stormwater run-off from cleaning areas.

iv. Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas

Minimize the contamination of stormwater run-off from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangers) by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive): performing maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of material used in the maintenance areas; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; prohibiting the practice of hosing down the apron or hanger floor; using dry cleanup methods; and collecting the stormwater run-off from the maintenance area and providing treatment with proper disposal or recycling. Appropriate control measures accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations.

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

Maintain the vessels of stored materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) in good condition to prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater. Vessels shall be visibly labelled (e.g., “used oil,” “Contaminated Jet A”). To minimize contamination of precipitation/run-off from these areas, implement the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive): storing materials indoors; storing waste materials in a centralized location; and installing berms/dikes around storage areas. Appropriate control measures accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations.

c. De-icing Materials (In addition to Section 4.2.7)

i. Aircraft De-icing

Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater run-off from aircraft de-icing areas by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive): installing a centralized deicing pad to recover deicing fluid following application; implementing a plug-and-pump (PnP) system; using vacuum/collection trucks (glycol recovery vehicles); perform de-icing operations indoors with a collection system; storing contaminated stormwater/deicing fluids in tanks; recycling collected deicing fluid where feasible; releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works; separation of contaminated snow.

ii. Runway De-icing

To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from runway deicing, implement the following run-off management control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive): mechanical systems (snowplows, brushes); and pollution prevention practices such as ice detection systems, and airfield prewetting.

iii. Clear Ice De-Icing

When applying deicing fluids during non-precipitation events (also referred to as "clear ice de-icing"), implement the following control measures or equivalent measures to prevent unauthorized discharge of pollutants (dry-weather discharges of pollutants would need permitting under C.G.S. 22a-430 or 22a-430b), or to minimize the discharge of pollutants from deicing fluids in later stormwater discharges (list not exclusive): recovering deicing fluids; preventing the fluids from entering storm sewers or other stormwater discharge conveyances (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains); releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works. Used deicing fluid should be recycled whenever practicable. Appropriate control measures accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations.

iv. Source Reduction

Consistent with safety considerations minimize the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used that could add pollutants to stormwater discharges. Chemical options to replace pavement deicers (urea or glycol) include (list not exclusive): potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; and anhydrous sodium acetate.

1. Runway Deicing Operations

To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from runway deicing operations, implement the following source reduction control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive): metered application of chemicals; pre-wetting dry chemical constituents prior to application; installing a runway ice detection system; implementing anti-icing operations as a preventative measure against ice buildup; heating sand; and product substitution. Appropriate control measures accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations.

2. Aircraft Deicing Operations

Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from aircraft deicing operations. Determine whether excessive application of deicing chemicals occurs and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. Determine whether alternatives to glycol and whether containment measures for applied chemicals are feasible. Implement the following control measures or equivalent measures for reducing deicing fluid (list not exclusive): forced-air deicing systems, computer-controlled fixed-gantry systems, infrared technology, hot water, varying glycol content to air temperature, enclosed-basket deicing trucks, mechanical methods, solar radiation, hangar storage, aircraft covers, and thermal blankets for MD-80s and DC-9s. The permittee must consider using ice-detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems where feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations. The evaluations and determinations required by this subparagraph should be carried out by the personnel most familiar with the particular aircraft and flight operations and related systems in question (versus an outside entity such as the airport authority).

8.19.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector S must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface run-off: aircraft and

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

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

In the inventory of exposed materials, the permittee must describe in the SWPPP the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; and aircraft and runway deicing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing stations, runways, taxiways, and ramps). If deicing chemicals are used, a record of the types (including the Safety Data Sheets [SDS]) used and the monthly quantities, either as measured or, in the absence of metering, using best estimates, must be maintained. This includes all deicing chemicals, not just glycols and urea (e.g., potassium acetate), because large quantities of these other chemicals can still have an adverse impact on receiving waters. Deicing operators must provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion with any comprehensive airport SWPPPs.

c. Vehicle and Equipment Washwater Requirements

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the method for disposal or vehicle and equipment washwater (i.e., permit issued under 22a-430 or 22a-430b or hauled off site). Discharges of vehicle and equipment washwater are not authorized by this permit for this sector.

d. Documentation of Control Measures Used for Management of Run-off

The permittee must document in their SWPPP the control measures used for collecting or containing contaminated melt water from collection areas used for disposal of contaminated snow.

e. De-icing Procedures

i. De-icing Season

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December-February, October - March) during which deicing activities typically occur at the facility.

ii. Deicing BMPs (In addition to Section 4.3.2.5)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections and monitoring which must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season.

iii. Urea and Glycol Usage (See subsection 10.8.4.10.8.4b above and Section 4.3.2.4)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP whether the deicing chemical usage exceeds thresholds of 100,000 gallons glycol and/or 100 tons of urea.

iv. Glycol can mean ethylene glycol or propylene glycol.

Urea Certification

v. For both existing and new “primary airports” (as defined at 40 CFR 449.2) with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures that discharge stormwater from airfield pavement deicing activities, there shall be no discharge of airfield pavement deicers containing urea. To comply with this limitation, such airports must do one of the following: (1) certify annually using the certification statement in Appendix I on the Annual Report that the permittee does not use pavement deicers containing urea and maintain that certification in the SWPPP, or (2) meet the annual effluent limitation in Table S-2.

f. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around areas of vehicle and aircraft fueling, service, maintenance, and cleaning (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C).

However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with these industrial activities.

i. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees in Sector S should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep uncontaminated stormwater run-on away from areas of vehicle and aircraft fueling, service, maintenance, and cleaning activities. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

ii. Best Engineering Practices

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

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

8.19.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, permittees in Sector S that conduct aircraft de-icing must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

At a minimum, the permittee must conduct inspections of area(s) used for de-icing at least monthly during the deicing season (e.g., October through April) and at least weekly during periods when de-icing is actively occurring. If the facility needs to deice before or after this period, expand the monthly inspections to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used. The Commissioner may specifically require the permittee to increase inspection frequencies.

8.19.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table S-1 and S-2 identify monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector S which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

Permittees in Sector S that conduct aircraft deicing shall collect at least one semi-annual stormwater sample and, in the case of benchmarks, any required follow-up samples during or immediately following deicing operations when there is a discharge. Stormwater samples shall be collected in such a manner that they are representative of stormwater quality resulting from deicing operations.

Table S-2 also identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be authorized under this permit. Exceedance of any effluent limit is a violation of the general permit.

a. Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards (In addition to Section 4.5.3)

i. Airfield Pavement Deicing

For both existing and new "primary airports" (as defined at 40 CFR 449.2) with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures that discharge stormwater from airfield pavement deicing activities, there shall be no discharge of airfield pavement deicers containing urea. To comply with this limitation, such airports must do one of the following: (1) certify annually using the certification statement in Appendix I on the Annual Report that the permittee does not use pavement deicers containing urea and

maintain that certification in the SWPPP and Annual Report, or (2) meet the annual effluent limitation in Table S-2.

ii. Aircraft Deicing

Airports that are both "primary airports" (as defined at 40 CFR 449.2) and new sources ("new airports") with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures must meet the applicable requirements for aircraft deicing at 40 CFR 449.11(a). Discharges of the collected aircraft deicing fluid directly to waters of the state are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

iii. Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping

For new and existing airports subject to the effluent limitations in subparagraphs (i) or (ii), above, the permittee must comply with the applicable monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements outlined in 40 CFR 449.20.

8.19.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector S beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.19.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector S beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

8.19.10 Multiple Operators at Air Transportation Facilities

Air transportation facilities often have more than one operator who could discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity. Operators include the airport authority and airport tenants, including air passenger or cargo companies, fixed-based operators, and other parties who routinely perform industrial activities on airport property.

a. Permit Coverage and Submittal of Registrations

Where an airport transportation facility has multiple industrial operators that discharge stormwater, each individual operator must obtain coverage under a stormwater permit and develop a SWPPP for the operator's area(s) of the airport. To obtain coverage under the industrial permit, all such operators must meet the eligibility requirements in Section 2 and must submit a registration, per Section 3 (or, if appropriate, a no exposure certification per Part 1.4).

b. Permit Implementation Responsibilities for Airport Authority and Tenants

The airport authority, in collaboration with its tenants, may choose to implement certain permit requirements on behalf of its tenants in order to increase efficiency and eliminate redundancy or duplication of effort. All operators and their separate SWPPP contributions and compliance responsibilities must be clearly identified. For each activity that an operator (e.g., the airport authority) conducts on behalf of another operator (e.g., a tenant), the SWPPP for each must describe a process for reporting results to the latter operator and for ensuring appropriate follow-up, if necessary, by all affected operators. Options available to the airport authority and its tenants for implementation of permit requirements include:

i. The airport authority performs certain activities on behalf of itself and its tenants and reports on its activities.

ii. Tenants provide the airport authority with relevant inputs about tenants' activities, including deicing chemical usage, and the airport authority compiles and reports on tenants' and its own activities.

iii. Tenants independently perform, document, and submit required information on their activities.

8.19.10.2 Duty to Comply

All individual operators are responsible for implementing their SWPPPs, and operators must ensure that their individual activities do not render another operator's stormwater controls ineffective. In addition, the general conditions found in Section 6 apply to each individual operator. For multiple operators at an airport with shared responsibilities this means that each individual operator remains responsible for ensuring all requirements of its own permit coverage are met regardless of whether the SWPPP allocates the actual implementation of any of those responsibilities to another entity. That is, the failure of the entity allocated responsibility in the SWPPP to implement a permit requirement on behalf of other operators does not negate the other operators' ultimate liability.

Table S-1. Benchmark and Additional Monitoring Requirements for Sector S (Air Transportation)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector S facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) [2]	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies to all Sector S facilities	Semiannually in the 1st and 2nd year of permit term	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	None
	Applies only to Sector S facilities conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing urea	Annually during de-icing season for permit term	Ammonia[3]	None[2]
	Applies only to Sector S facilities conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing ethylene glycol	Annually during de-icing season for permit term	Ethylene Glycol[3]	None

Table S-1. Benchmark and Additional Monitoring Requirements for Sector S (Air Transportation)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
	Applies only to Sector S facilities conducting aircraft de-icing utilizing propylene glycol	Annually during de-icing season for permit term	Propylene Glycol[3]	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS **Section 4.5.3**	Applies only to Sector S facilities with run-off containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new "primary airports" (as defined at 40 CFR 449.2) with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	Annually for permit term	Ammonia as Nitrogen[4]	14.7 mg/L[4,5] (daily maximum)
AQUATIC TOXICITY **Section 4.5.4**	Applies to all Sector S facilities	Once in the permit term[6]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector S facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[7] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[2]The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed in Table S-2 is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).

[3]For facilities conducting aircraft deicing, at least one semiannual sample for these parameters, and any required follow-up samples, must be collected when deicing activities are occurring. Monitor ONLY those discharge points that collect stormwater from areas where deicing material storage is occurring.

Table S-1. Benchmark and Additional Monitoring Requirements for Sector S (Air Transportation)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**

[4]To comply with this limitation, such airports must do one of the following: (1) certify annually using the certification statement in Appendix I that the permittee does not use pavement deicers containing urea and maintain that certification in the SWPPP and Annual Report, or (2) meet the annual effluent limitation of 14.7 mg/L.

[5]The effluent limit supersedes the benchmark threshold value. Exceedance of the effluent limit of this parameter for the discharges listed here is a permit violation (in addition to Section 4.5.3).

[6]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

[7]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

8.20 Sector T – Treatment Works

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.20 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Treatment Works as identified by the activity code "TW" under Sector T in Appendix A.

The requirements listed under this Sector apply to all existing point source stormwater discharges associated with the following activities: Treatment works treating domestic sewage, or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage that are located within the confines of a facility with a design flow of 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD) or more.

8.20.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

  All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector T are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

  There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector T.

8.20.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

  This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state: Sanitary and industrial wastewater and equipment and vehicle washwater.

8.20.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector T beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.20.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector T must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Management of Run-off (In addition to Section 4.2.11.1)

   To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, the permittee must implement control measures such as routing stormwater to the treatment works.

   The term "minimize" means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

b. Minimize Exposure (In addition to Section 4.2.3)

   To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, the permittee must cover or otherwise protect exposed materials from stormwater. Areas that must be protected from stormwater include the following (list not exclusive): grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage, or disposal

areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station).

c. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

At a minimum, training must address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and controls; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; and proper procedures for using fertilizer, herbicides, and pesticides.

8.20.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector T must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and storage areas for process chemicals, petroleum products, solvents, fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them, as applicable: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and access roads and rail lines.

c. Wastewater and Washwater Requirements

If wastewater and/or vehicle and equipment washwater is not authorized by another NPDES permit but is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite, retained onsite), the disposal method must be described and all pertinent information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination) must be included in the SWPPP. Discharges of vehicle and equipment washwater, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit.

8.20.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector T must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

In addition to Section 4.4, the permittee shall include the following areas in all inspections: access roads and rail lines; grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station.

8.20.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table T identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector T which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.20.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector T beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.20.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector T beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table T. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector T (Treatment Works)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector T facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies to all Sector T facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector T		
EFFLUENT LIMITS **Section 4.5.3**	Applies to all Sector T facilities	No effluent limits for Sector T		
AQUATIC TOXICITY **Section 4.5.4**	Applies to all Sector T facilities	Once in the permit term[3]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	

Table T. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector T (Treatment Works)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector T facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[2] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[2]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

[3]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.21 Sector U – Food and Kindred Products

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.21 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Food and Kindred Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector U in Appendix A.

8.21.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

  All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector U are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

  There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector U.

8.21.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

  This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state: discharges containing boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging, and vehicle washing and clean-out operations.

8.21.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector U beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.21.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector U must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

   If the permittee intends to use chemicals at their site for pest control, the permittee must do the following: address pest control in the employee training program; minimize the discharge risk around areas of chemical pesticide storage; use chemicals in accordance with good engineering practices and specifications of chemical supplier; and comply with state/local requirements.

8.21.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector U must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

   The permittee shall document in the SWPPP the locations of the following activities if they are exposed to precipitation or run-off: vents and stacks from cooking, drying, and similar operations; dry product vacuum transfer lines; animal holding pens; manure and waste bedding disposal areas; spoiled product management; and broken product container storage areas.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

The permittee shall document in the SWPPP, in addition to food and kindred products processing-related industrial activities, application and storage of pest control chemicals (e.g., rodenticides, insecticides, fungicides) used on plant grounds and associated containment measures.

8.21.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector U must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

The permittee shall inspect on a monthly basis, at a minimum, the following areas where the potential for exposure to stormwater exists: truck fueling and maintenance areas; loading and unloading areas for all significant materials; storage areas, including associated containment areas; waste management units; vents and stacks emanating from industrial activities; spoiled product and broken product container holding areas; animal holding pens; manure and waste bedding disposal areas; staging areas; air pollution control equipment; and areas of chemical pesticide storage.

8.21.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table U identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector U which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.21.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector U beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.21.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector U beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table U. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector U (Food and Kindred Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector U facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies to all Sector U facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector U		
EFFLUENT LIMITS **Section 4.5.3**	Applies to all Sector U facilities	No effluent limits for Sector U		
AQUATIC TOXICITY **Section 4.5.4**	Applies to all Sector U facilities	Once in the permit term[3]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	

Table U. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector U (Food and Kindred Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector U facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[2] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[2]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

[3]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.22 Sector V – Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Products

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.22 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product manufacturing as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector V in Appendix A.

8.22.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

  All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector V are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

  There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector V.

8.22.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

  This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state: discharges of wastewater (e.g., wastewater resulting from wet processing or from any processes relating to the production process), reused or recycled water, and waters used in cooling towers.

8.22.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector V beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.22.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector V must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Good Housekeeping

   i. Material Storage Areas

   The permittee must plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, petroleum products, solvents, and dyes) in a protected area, away from drains. The permittee must minimize contamination of the stormwater run-off from such storage areas. Also, consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances. For storing empty chemical drums or containers, ensure that the drums and containers are clean (consider triple-rinsing) and that there is no contact of residuals with precipitation or run-off. Collect and dispose of washwater from these cleanings properly.

   The term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

   ii. Material Handling Areas

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from material handling operations and areas through implementation of site-specific control measures such as the following (list not exclusive): using spill and overflow protection; covering fueling areas; and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of material may occur. When applicable, the permittee must address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater.

iii. Fueling Areas

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from fueling areas by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive): covering the fueling area (where feasible); using spill and overflow protection; minimizing run-on of stormwater to the fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling stormwater run-off collected from the fueling area.

iv. Above-ground Storage Tank Areas (In addition to Section 4.2.4)

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from above-ground storage tank, including the associated piping and valves, by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive): regular cleanup of these areas; including measures for tanks, piping and valves explicitly in the SPCC program; minimizing run-off of stormwater from adjacent areas; restricting access to the area; inserting filters in adjacent catch basins; providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

The permittee must implement impermeable secondary containment in these areas in accordance with Section 4.2.4 as required for both stationary and mobile liquid storage stations. The impermeable secondary containment area must be roofed in a manner which minimizes stormwater entry to the containment area, except for a containment area which stores tanks or containers of 100-gallon capacity or more, in which case a roof is not required.

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

b. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

As part of the employee training program, the permittee must address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): use of reused and recycled waters; solvents management; proper disposal of dyes; proper disposal of petroleum products and spent lubricants; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; and general good housekeeping practices.

8.22.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector V must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

8.22.5.1 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: industry-specific significant materials and industrial activities (e.g., backwinding, beaming, bleaching, backing bonding, carbonizing, carding, cut and sew operations, de-sizing, drawing, dyeing locking, fulling, knitting, mercerizing, opening, packing, plying, scouring, slashing, spinning,

synthetic-felt processing, textile waste processing, tufting, turning, weaving, web forming, winging, yarn spinning, and yarn texturing).

a. Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors.

8.22.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector V must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

The permittee must inspect, at least monthly, the following activities and areas (at a minimum): transfer and transmission lines, spill prevention, good housekeeping practices, management of process waste products, and all structural and nonstructural management practices.

8.22.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table V identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector V which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.22.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector V beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.22.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector V beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table V. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector V (Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector V facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met [1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies to all Sector V facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector V		
EFFLUENT LIMITS **Section 4.5.3**	Applies to all Sector V facilities	No effluent limits for Sector V		
AQUATIC TOXICITY **Section 4.5.4**	Applies to all Sector V facilities	Once in the permit term [3]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	

IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector V facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[2] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[2]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

[3]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.23 Sector W – Furniture and Fixtures

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.23 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Furniture and Fixtures facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector W in Appendix A.

8.23.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

  All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector W are authorized.

- Non-stormwater Discharges

  There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector W.

8.23.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  None.

8.23.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector W beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.23.4 Additional Control Measures

There are no additional control measures for Sector W beyond those listed in Section 4.2.

8.23.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector W must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

   The permittee must document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: material storage (including tanks or other vessels used for liquid or waste storage) areas; outdoor material processing areas; areas where wastes are treated, stored, or disposed of; access roads; and rail spurs.

8.23.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

There are no additional inspection requirements for Sector W beyond those listed in Section 4.4.

8.23.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table W identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector W which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.23.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector W beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.23.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector W beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table W. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector W (Furniture and Fixtures)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector W facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies to all Sector W facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector W		
EFFLUENT LIMITS **Section 4.5.3**	Applies to all Sector W facilities	No effluent limits for Sector W		
AQUATIC TOXICITY **Section 4.5.4**	Applies to all Sector W facilities	Once in the permit term[3]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	

Table W. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector W (Furniture and Fixtures)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector W facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[2] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[2]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

[3]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.24 Sector X – Printing and Publishing

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.24 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Printing and Publishing, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector X in Appendix A.

8.24.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector X are authorized.

- Non-stormwater Discharges

  There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector X.

8.24.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  None.

8.24.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector X beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.24.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector X must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Good Housekeeping (In addition to Section 4.2.2)

   i. Material Storage Areas

   The permittee must plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, hazardous waste, empty drums, portable and mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, and fuel oil) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the stormwater run-off from such storage areas. Also, consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances.

   The term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

   ii. Material Handling Area

   The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from material handling operations and areas (e.g., blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading, and unloading materials) by implementing the following control measures or other equivalent control measures (list not exclusive): using spill and overflow protection; covering fueling areas; and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals or wastewater.

   iii. Fueling Areas

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, (list not exclusive): covering the fueling area (where feasible); using spill and overflow protection; minimizing run-off of stormwater to the fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling stormwater run-off collected from the fueling area.

iv. Above-ground Storage Tank Area

The permittee must minimize contamination of the stormwater run-off from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves, through implementation of control measures such as the following, (list not exclusive): regularly cleaning these areas; explicitly addressing tanks; piping and valves in the SPCC program; minimizing stormwater run-off from adjacent areas; restricting access to the area; inserting filters in adjacent catch basins; providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

The permittee must implement impermeable secondary containment in these areas in accordance with Section 4.2.4 as required for both stationary and mobile liquid storage stations. The impermeable secondary containment area must be roofed in a manner which minimizes stormwater entry to the containment area, except for a containment area which stores tanks or containers of 100-gallon capacity or more, in which case a roof is not required.

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

b. Employee Training (In addition to Section 4.2.13)

As part of the employee training program, the permittee must address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): spent solvent management, spill prevention and control, used oil management, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

8.24.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector X must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas

Describe in the Plan the containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors.

8.24.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

There are no additional inspection requirements for Sector X beyond those listed in Section 4.4.

8.24.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table X identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector X which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.24.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector X beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.24.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector X beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table X. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector X (Printing and Publishing)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector X facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies to all Sector X facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector X		
EFFLUENT LIMITS **Section 4.5.3**	Applies to all Sector X facilities	No effluent limits for Sector X		
AQUATIC TOXICITY **Section 4.5.4**	Applies to all Sector X facilities	Once in the permit term[3]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	

Table X. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector X (Printing and Publishing)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector X facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[2] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[2]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

[3]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.25 Sector Y – Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.25 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector Y in Appendix A.

8.25.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

  All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector Y are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

  There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector Y beyond.

8.25.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  None.

8.25.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector Y beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.25.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector Y must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Controls for Rubber Manufacturers (In addition to Section 4.2)

   The permittee must minimize the discharge of zinc in their stormwater discharges. The term "minimize" means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable in light of best industry practice.

   Subparagraphs (I) – (V) in this subsection identify possible sources of zinc to be reviewed and list control measures to be implemented as appropriate for the site. The permittee must implement additional control measures such as the following examples (list not exclusive): using chemicals purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags; storing in-use materials in sealable containers, ensuring an airspace between the container and the cover to minimize "puffing" losses when the container is opened; and using automatic dispensing and weighing equipment.

   i. Zinc Bags

      The permittee must ensure proper handling and storage of zinc bags at the facility through implementation of control measures such as the following (list not exclusive): employee training on the handling and storage of zinc bags; indoor storage of zinc bags; cleanup of zinc spills without washing the zinc into the storm drain; and the use of 2,500-pound sacks of zinc rather than 50- to 100-pound sacks.

   ii. Dumpsters

Minimize discharges of zinc from dumpsters through implementation of control measures such as the following (list not exclusive): covering the dumpster; moving the dumpster indoors; and providing a lining for the dumpster.

iii. Dust Collectors and Baghouses

Minimize contributions of zinc to stormwater from dust collectors and baghouses. Replace or repair, as appropriate, improperly operating dust collectors and baghouses.

iv. Grinding Operations

Minimize contamination of stormwater as a result of dust generation from rubber grinding operations through the use of a dust collection system, or other equivalent measure.

v. Zinc Stearate Coating Operations

Eliminate the potential for stormwater contamination from drips and spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain.

b. Controls for Plastic Products Manufacturers

Minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in stormwater discharges through implementation of control measures such as the following (list not exclusive): minimizing spills; cleaning up of spills promptly and thoroughly; sweeping thoroughly; pellet capturing; employee education; and disposal precautions.

8.25.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements the permittees in Sector Y must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Potential Pollutant Sources for Rubber Manufacturers (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

Document in the Plan the use of zinc at the facility and the possible pathways through which zinc may be discharged in stormwater run-off.

8.25.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector Y must also implement the following additional inspection requirements: monthly routine inspections must include evaluation of material handling and storage areas, dust control mechanisms, and catch basins for zinc dust.

8.25.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table Y identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector Y which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.25.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector Y beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.25.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector Y beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table Y. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector Y (Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector Y facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies to all Sector Y facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector Y		
EFFLUENT LIMITS **Section 4.5.3**	Applies to all Sector Y facilities	No effluent limits for Sector Y		
AQUATIC TOXICITY **Section 4.5.4**	Applies to all Sector Y facilities	Once in the permit term[3]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	

Table Y. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector Y (Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector Y facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[2] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[2]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

[3]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.26 Sector Z –Reserved for Future Use

8.27 Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 10.16 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Fabricated Metal Products facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AA in Appendix A.

8.27.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

  All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector AA are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

  There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector AA beyond.

8.27.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  None.

8.27.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector AA beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.27.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector AA must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Good Housekeeping

   i. Raw Steel Handling Storage

   The permittee must minimize the generation of and/or recover and properly manage scrap metals, fines, and iron dust. Include measures for containing materials within storage handling areas.

   ii. Paints and Painting Equipment

   The permittee must minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment to stormwater.

b. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

   The permittee must ensure that the necessary equipment to implement a cleanup is available to personnel. The following areas should be addressed:

   i. Metal Fabricating Areas

   The permittee must maintain clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Use dry clean-up techniques where practicable.

   ii. Storage Areas for Raw Metal

   The permittee must keep these areas free of conditions that could cause, or impede appropriate and timely response to, spills or leakage of materials through implementation of control measures such as the following (list not exclusive): maintaining storage areas so that there is easy access in the event of a spill and labeling stored materials to aid in identifying spill contents.

iii. Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas

The permittee must minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from storage areas for metal working fluids.

iv. Cleaners and Rinse Water

The permittee must control and clean up spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners, control sand buildup and disbursement from sandblasting operations, and prevent exposure of recyclable wastes. Substitute environmentally benign cleaners when possible.

v. Lubricating Oil and Hydraulic Fluid Operations

The permittee must minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from lubricating oil and hydraulic fluid operations. Use monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control leaks and overflows where feasible. Install perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or equivalent measures where feasible.

vi. Chemical Storage Areas (In addition to Section 4.2.4)

The permittee must minimize stormwater contamination and accidental spillage in chemical storage areas and include a program to inspect containers and identify proper disposal methods.

The permittee must implement impermeable secondary containment in these areas in accordance with Section 4.2.4 as required for both stationary and mobile liquid storage stations.

c. Spills and Leaks

In the spill prevention and response procedures, required by Section 4.2.8, the permittee must pay attention to the following materials (at a minimum): chromium, toluene, pickle liquor, sulfuric acid, zinc and other water priority chemicals, and hazardous chemicals and wastes.

8.27.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector AA must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: raw metal storage areas; finished metal storage areas; scrap disposal collection sites; equipment storage areas; retention and detention basins; temporary and permanent diversion dikes or berms; right-of-way or perimeter diversion devices; sediment traps and barriers; processing areas, including outside painting areas; wood preparation; recycling; and raw material storage.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: loading and unloading operations for paints, chemicals, and raw materials; outdoor storage activities for raw materials, paints, empty containers, corn cobs, chemicals, and scrap metals; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities such as grinding, cutting, degreasing, buffing, and brazing; onsite waste disposal practices for spent solvents, sludge, pickling baths, shavings, ingot pieces, and refuse and waste piles.

8.27.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector AA must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

At a minimum, the permittee must include the following areas in all inspections: raw metal storage areas, finished product storage areas, material and chemical storage areas, spent solvents and chemical storage areas, recycling areas, loading and unloading areas, equipment storage areas, paint areas, drainage from roof and vehicle fueling and maintenance areas. Potential pollutants include chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel, and related materials.

8.27.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table AA identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector AA which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.27.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector AA beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.27.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector AA beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table AA. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AA (Fabricated Metal Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector AA facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
			Aluminum (Al)	0.75 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies to all Sector AA facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector AA		
EFFLUENT LIMITS **Section 4.5.3**	Applies to all Sector AA facilities	No effluent limits for Sector AA		

Table AA. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AA (Fabricated Metal Products)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
AQUATIC TOXICITY **Section 4.5.4**	Applies to all Sector AA facilities	Once in the permit term[3]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector AA facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[2] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[2]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

[3]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.28 Sector AB – Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery Facilities

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.28 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AB in Appendix A.

8.28.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

  All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector AB are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

  There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector AB.

8.28.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  None.

8.28.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector AB beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.28.4 Additional Control Measures

There are no additional control measures for Sector AB beyond those listed in Section 4.2.

8.28.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector AB must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

   The permittee must identify in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface run-off: vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations.

8.28.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

There are no additional inspection requirements for Sector AB beyond those listed in Section 4.4.

8.28.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table AB identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector AB which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.28.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector AB beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.28.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector AB beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table AB. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AB (Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector AB facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies to all Sector AB facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector AB		
EFFLUENT LIMITS **Section 4.5.3**	Applies to all Sector AB facilities	No effluent limits for Sector AB		
AQUATIC TOXICITY **Section 4.5.4**	Applies to all Sector AB facilities	Once in the permit term[3]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	

Table AB. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AB (Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery Facilities)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector AB facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[2] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[2]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

[3]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.29 Sector AC – Electronic and Electrical Equipment and components. Photographic and Optical Goods

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.29 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that manufacture Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical goods, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AC in Appendix A.

8.29.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

  All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector AC are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

  There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector AC.

8.29.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  None.

8.29.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

There are no additional definitions for Sector AC beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.29.4 Additional Control Measures

There are no additional control measures for Sector AC beyond those listed in Section 4.2.

8.29.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

There are no additional SWPPP requirements for Sector AC beyond those listed in Section 4.3.

8.29.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

There are no additional inspection requirements for Sector AC beyond those listed in Section 4.4.

8.29.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

(In addition to Section 4.5) Table AC identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector AC which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.29.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector AC beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.29.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector AC beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table AC. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AC (Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods)					
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**	
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector AC facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L	
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L	
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.	
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L	
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L	
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L	
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L	
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L	
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L	
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L	
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies to all Sector AC facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector AC			
EFFLUENT LIMITS **Section 4.5.3**	Applies to all Sector AC facilities	No effluent limits for Sector AC			
AQUATIC TOXICITY **Section 4.5.4**	Applies to all Sector AC facilities	Once in the permit term[3]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None	
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia		

Table AC. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AC (Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector AC facilities	Annually		Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[2] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[2]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

[3]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.30 Sector AD – Reserved for Future Use

8.31 Sector AE – Bulk Solid De-icing Material Storage

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.31 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Bulk Solid De-icing Material Storage facilities with the capacity to store, at any one time, 30,000 tons or more of solid de-icing materials and as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AE in Appendix A.

8.31.1 Authorized Discharges

- Authorized Stormwater Discharges

  All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector AE are authorized.

- Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges

  There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector AE.

8.31.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  Contaminated run-off from bulk storage of de-icing products is a prohibited non-stormwater discharge.

  This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state: vehicle and equipment washwaters; the dry weather discharge of deicing chemicals.

8.31.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

In addition to the general definitions specified in Section 6, the permittees in Sector AE must also be aware of the following definitions:

"Bulk Solid De-icing Material Storage" means de-icing material storage facilities with the capacity to store, at any one time, 30,000 tons or more of solid de-icing materials.

"Surface Washwater," for the purposes of this permit, means water from the washdown or power wash of an external building or road surface which contains mobilized solids, oil and grease, chemical additives (e.g., detergents), dissolved salt, or other pollutants.

"De-icing Chemicals," for the purposes of this permit, means any chemicals used for de-icing purposes such as sodium chloride, calcium chloride, or calcium magnesium acetate as well as any additives to such chemicals such as molasses (e.g., Magic Minus Zero is a mixture of magnesium chloride and molasses).

8.31.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector AE must also implement the following additional control measures:

The permittee must determine the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December- February, October - March) during which bulk solid deicing material storage typically occurs at the facility. Implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections and monitoring must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season.

a. Good Housekeeping (In addition to Section 4.2.2)

   i. The site must be swept at a minimum of weekly and, as needed, to prevent de-icing material from leaving the site and/or discharging to waters of the state.

ii. For bulk solid de-icing material storage facilities with the capacity to store, at any one time, 30,000 tons or more of solid de-icing materials:
    1. The entrance, exits, and access roads must be swept, at a minimum twice per week.
    2. Truck idling restrictions must be implemented.
    3. Wheel wash stations must be installed and used for all vehicles leaving the site to minimize tracking of material and sediment.

b. Minimize Exposure (In addition to Section 4.2.3)

Road salt must be securely covered during the off-season (approximately 6 months of the year). During the on-season, the salt must securely covered unless actively loading or unloading. During active use, measures must be taken to minimize exposure to precipitation (e.g., partial covers, staging under roofed structures, or using tarps during non-active periods). This may be accomplished by storing the material in a building or covering it with a waterproof material that is sufficiently secured to withstand damage from wind and not allow precipitation to come in contact with the de-icing material. Sites must be well maintained, meaning the impermeable surface (i.e.. road, pavement, etc.) must be visible in all areas except where the stockpile is visible. Bulk solid de-icing material storage facilities with the capacity to store, at any one time, 30,000 tons or more of solid de-icing materials, are exempt from the requirement in Section 4.2.12 of this general permit to cover the solid de-icing material pile ("stockpile") by structural means (including a rigid or flexible roof) provided the following minimum best management practices are implemented and documented in the site SWPPP:

c. Locate Stockpile on an Impermeable Surface (In addition to Section 4.2.3)

i. The bulk solid de-icing material storage facility must be located on a well-maintained paved and impermeable surface, adequate in size to accommodate the stockpile(s) and all operations associated with delivery, stockpiling, and distribution of de-icing material.
ii. The bulk solid de-icing material storage facility (and stockpile(s) must be set a minimum of ten (10) feet back from all property boundaries.

d. Provide an Impermeable Cover

i. The stockpile must be covered with an impermeable cover except when actively receiving deicing material, actively building the stockpile, or actively loading material out to customers.
ii. The impermeable cover must ensure there is no runoff from the pads and loading aprons.
iii. Field sewn seams must be double stitched. The impermeable cover must meet the following minimum specifications:
    1. Material: Type: Polyethylene, Weight: 6 oz/sq yard, Thickness: 12 mil
    2. Tensile Strength: Warp: 200 lbs., Weft: 175 lbs.,
    3. Tear Strength: Warp: 60 lbs., Weft: 50 lbs., Mullen Burst: 420 psi
iv. The impermeable cover must be weighted down to ensure it is secure all of the time.
v. The perimeter of the impermeable cover must be secured to the pavement with ballast.
vi. The impermeable cover must be routinely inspected for wear and tear; and replaced as needed.

e. Receipt/Delivery of De-icing Materials

i. During receipt/delivery of de-icing materials to the site, the stockpile must be covered in sections or stages as de-icing material is delivered to create or augment a stockpile.
ii. When distributing/removing material from the site, the cover at the working face of the stockpile must be removed only enough to load out the day's shipment and then the working face must be recovered at the end of the business day, unless there are adverse weather

conditions, then it must be covered as soon as possible following the end of the adverse weather.

iii. Minimize the exposure of de-icing products such as Magic Minus Zero (Magnesium Chloride and molasses mixture) to rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt.

f. Infiltration

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

i. Stormwater Run-on

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

ii. Best Engineering Practices

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

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

iii. For bulk solid de-icing material storage facilities with the capacity to store, at any one time, 30,000 tons or more of solid de-icing materials:

1. Stockpile perimeter protection must be provided using concrete bin blocks lined with HDPE or equivalent to prevent run-on/off, with designated access points equipped with rubber curbs, asphalt speed bumps, or equivalent vehicle-mountable barriers.
2. At the access points, a vehicle mountable perimeter control will be established using a rubber curb, asphalt speed bump or equivalent measure. These measures will be installed to fully extend to the perimeter protection at either end of the opening.

g. Training

Operations Staff Training: A biannual training program will be conducted for the salt stockpile BMPs. This training program must include the following items:

i. Stockpile unloading procedures.
ii. Truck loading operations.
iii. End-of-day / end-of-shift site cleanup.
iv. Spill cleanup procedures.
v. Good housekeeping practices.
vi. Street sweeping of neighboring roads / right of ways.
vii. These trainings must be kept current and training protocols must be updated future modifications to site procedures.

8.31.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector AE must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

The permittee must assess the potential for activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges and describe those activities in the SWPPP. The following is a list of potential pollutant sources (list not exclusive): vehicle washing area; onsite waste storage or disposal; areas where solid de-icing materials are exposed to stormwater. The SWPPP must also describe the precise chemical ingredients of the de-icing materials being stored on site (e.g., sodium chloride, calcium chloride, ferrocyanide). The Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) (formerly MSDSs or Material Safety Data Sheets) for all de-icing materials stored on-site must be kept in the SWPPP.

b. Bulk Solid De-icing Material Storage Operations

Permittees must describe any measures related to bulk solid de-icing materials storage in their SWPPP:

i. Deicing Material Storage Period

Permittees must document in the SWPPP the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December- February, October - March) during which most deicing activities (e.g., loading, unloading, receiving) and de-icing material storage typically occur at the facility.

ii. Deicing Material Storage BMPs, Inspections, and Monitoring (In addition to Section 4.3.2.5)

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the implementation of control measures, including any BMPs for preventing stormwater from commingling with de-icing materials, as well as weekly facility inspections of de-icing stockpiles, and monitoring strategies for de-icing parameters. Emphasis must be placed on these activities throughout the defined deicing season.

8.31.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector AE must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

a. Permittees must inspect areas around storage piles at least weekly, with particular emphasis on minimizing the exposure of exposed de-icing materials to stormwater. Permittees must also inspect the covers for tears or holes and ensure that BMPS haybales and catch basin inserts are working according to specifications.

b. For bulk solid de-icing material storage facilities with the capacity to store, at any one time, 30,000 tons or more of solid de-icing materials:

i. • Inspections must include checks on stockpile perimeter protection, wheel wash stations, and cover anchoring systems, with deficiencies corrected immediately.

8.31.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table AE identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector AE which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.31.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

In addition to the general requirements for inactive sites listed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, the permittees in Sector L must also inspect covered stockpiles monthly to ensure that solid de-icing materials are not exposed to rain, run-on stormwater, snow, or snowmelt.

8.31.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector AE beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table AE: All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AE (Bulk Solid De-icing Material Storage)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector AE facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies to all Sector AE facilities	Annually for permit term during de-icing season	Chloride[2]	None
			Cyanide[2]	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS **Section 4.5.3**	Applies to all Sector AE facilities	No effluent limits for Sector AE		
AQUATIC TOXICITY **Section 4.5.4**	Applies to all Sector AE facilities	Once in the permit term[4]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	

Table AE: All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AE (Bulk Solid De-icing Material Storage)				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector AE facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[3] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

[1]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[2]These are deicing-related parameters. Collect samples and any required follow-up samples, during the timeframe defined in Section 10.21.4 when deicing material storage and activities are occurring. Monitor ONLY those discharge points that collect stormwater from areas where deicing material storage, loading, and unloading are occurring.

[3]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

[4]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.32 Sector AF – Federal, State, or Municipal Fleet Facilities

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Sector AF apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from fleet repair and maintenance facilities operated by a federal, state, or municipal government. These facilities include (but are not limited to) National Guard fleet facilities, Connecticut Department of Transportation (CT DOT) garages, and municipal public works garages, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AF in Appendix A.

8.32.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

  All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in Sector AF are authorized.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

  There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector AF.

8.32.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  None.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

  This permit does not authorize the following discharges to the ground, storm drainage system, or any surface waters of the state: vehicle, equipment, or surface washwater (including tank cleaning operations) containing any additive or chemical (e.g., detergent, flocculant, or algicide).

8.32.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

In addition to the general definitions specified in Section 6, the permittees in Sector AF must also be aware of the following definitions:

"Apron," or concrete apron, also known as "an approach," is a Section of concrete inserted in one of more places in front of building or structure including in front of the entrance or around the perimeter.

"Surface Washwater," for the purposes of this permit, means non-stormwater discharges from external building or road surface washdown/power wash which contains mobilized solids, oil and grease, chemical additives (e.g., detergents), dissolved salt, or other pollutants.

8.32.4 Additional Control Measures

In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector AF must also implement the following additional control measures:

a. Vehicle and Equipment Storage

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

   i. Use drip pans under vehicles/equipment.
   ii. Store vehicles and equipment indoors.
   iii. Install berms or dikes.

iv. Use absorbents.
v. Install roof or coverage over storage areas.
vi. Clean pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease (with proper washwater disposal).

b. Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Areas

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from fueling areas. The following are possible control measures:

i. Cover the fueling area (where feasible).
ii. Use spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment.
iii. Minimize stormwater run-on/run-off to the fueling area.
iv. Use dry cleanup methods.
v. Provide spill kits and catch basin covers nearby.
vi. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.

c. Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning

This permit does not authorize the discharge of vehicle/equipment washwaters to the ground, storm sewer system, or any surface waters of the state. Vehicle/equipment washwater must be authorized under a separate permit issued by the Commissioner (pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.) for discharge to the sanitary sewer or collected and hauled for proper disposal.

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning. The permittee must implement the following (or other equivalent measures):

i. Perform all cleaning operations indoors, where feasible.
ii. Cover the cleaning operation.
iii. Ensure that all washwater drains to a proper collection system such as a sanitary sewer system (in accordance with applicable state and local guidelines) or holding tank.

d. Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas

The permittee must minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance. The permittee must implement the following (or other equivalent measures):

i. Perform maintenance activities indoors, where feasible.
ii. Use drip pans.
iii. Keep an organized inventory of materials used in the shop.
iv. Drain all parts of fluids prior to disposal.
v. Prohibit wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to storm sewer systems, waterbodies, or wetlands.
vi. Use dry cleanup methods.
vii. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.
viii. Minimize run-on/run-off of stormwater to and from maintenance areas.

e. Material Storage Areas

The permittee must maintain all material storage vessels (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) to prevent contamination of stormwater and plainly label them (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents”). To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from material storage areas, implement the following or other equivalent, control measures (list not exclusive):

i. Store the materials indoors.
ii. Install berms/dikes around the areas.
iii. Minimize run-off of stormwater to the areas.
iv. Use dry cleanup methods.
v. Treat and/or recycle collected stormwater run-off.

f. Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas

The permittee must minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from locomotive sanding areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, (list not exclusive):

i. Cover sanding areas.
ii. Minimize stormwater run-on/run-off.
iii. Use other appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by stormwater.

g. Solid De-icing Material Storage (In addition to Section 4.2.8)

The permittee must determine the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December - February, October - March) during which solid de-icing material storage typically occurs at the facility. Implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections and monitoring must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season.

The permittee must ensure that storage piles of deicing materials (including pure salt, salt alternatives or either of these mixed with other materials) used for deicing or any other commercial or industrial purposes that are in place for more than 180 days must be enclosed or covered by a rigid or flexible roof or other structural means. Such structure must not allow for the migration or release of material outside of the structure through its sidewalls or beyond the apron, especially when loading or unloading salt.

For temporary storage piles of de-icing materials in place for less than 180 days per year, a waterproof cover may be used to prevent exposure to precipitation (except for exposure necessary to add or remove materials from the pile).

In areas with a ground water classification of GA or GAA, an impervious liner must be utilized under any de-icing material pile to prevent infiltration to ground water. In addition, no new road salt or de-icing materials storage facilities must be located within a 100-year floodplain as defined and mapped for each municipality under 44 CFR 59 et seq. or within 250 feet of a well utilized for potable drinking water supply or within a Level A aquifer protection area as defined by mapping pursuant to Section 22a-354c of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

h. Liquid De-icing Material Storage

The permittee must ensure that container for liquid de-icing materials be constructed with impermeable secondary containment which will hold at least 110% of the volume of the container without overflow from the containment area.

For storage containers for liquid de-icing materials, the permittee must identify containment control measures as part of the SWPPP. Containment control measure options may include but are not limited to:

i. Regularly inspect equipment for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts of equipment.
ii. Establish a preventative maintenance program.
iii. Use dry absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect spills or leaks.
iv. Install protection devices such as low-level alarms or equivalent devices.

v. Implement containment or diversion structures to prevent spills or leaks from entering a storm sewer system.

vi. Use drainage control and other diversionary structures (dikes, impermeable berms, curbing, pits).

i. Infiltration

Infiltration is a prohibited stormwater management practice in and around areas of vehicle and equipment fueling, service, maintenance, and cleaning (see Aquifer Protection Areas, Appendix C). However, infiltration may be used to prevent uncontaminated stormwater (i.e., run-on) from coming into contact with these industrial activities.

i. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep non-contaminated stormwater run-on away from areas of vehicle and equipment fueling, service, maintenance, and cleaning activities. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

ii. Best Engineering Practices

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

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

j. Employee Training

The permittee must train personnel within 90 days of employment and at least once a year in accordance with Section 4.2.13 and address the following activities, as applicable:

i. Used oil and spent solvent management.

ii. Fueling procedures.

iii. General good housekeeping practices.

iv. Proper painting procedures.

v. Used battery management.

8.32.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector AF must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map (In addition to Section 4.3.2.3)

The permittee must identify in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface run-off: vehicle and equipment storage areas (storage areas for vehicle/equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks); vehicle and equipment fueling areas; material storage areas; vehicle and equipment cleaning areas; vehicle and equipment maintenance areas; locomotive sanding (loading sand for traction) areas; liquid and solid de-icing material storage; other liquid storage tanks; loading/unloading areas; waste storage areas (areas where treatment, storage or disposal of wastes occur); other processing areas; and other storage areas.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (In addition to Section 4.3.2.4)

The permittee must assess the potential for activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges and describe those activities in the SWPPP. The following is a list of potential pollutant sources (list not exclusive): vehicle washing area; onsite waste storage or disposal; dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance; illicit plumbing connections between interior floor drains and the storm sewer system(s); and fueling areas.

c. Solid De-icing Material Storage

Permittees must describe any measures related to solid de-icing materials storage (if it occurs on site) in their SWPPP:

d. Deicing Material Storage Period

Permittees must document in the SWPPP the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December- February, October - March) during which deicing activities and de-icing material storage typically occur at the facility.

e. Deicing Material Storage BMPs, Inspections, and Monitoring

(See Section 4.3.2.5) The permittee must document in the SWPPP the implementation of control measures, including any BMPs for preventing stormwater from commingling with de-icing materials, as well as facility inspections of de-icing stockpiles, and monitoring strategies for de-icing parameters. Emphasis must be placed on these activities throughout the defined deicing season.

8.32.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector AF must also implement the following additional inspection requirements: storage areas for vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance; fueling areas; indoor and outdoor vehicle/equipment maintenance areas; material storage areas; vehicle/equipment cleaning areas; de-icing material storage areas; and loading/unloading areas.

8.32.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Table AF identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector AF which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

a. Monitoring for Chloride and Cyanide

Monitoring for chloride and cyanide for those facilities that have solid de-icing material storage must be conducted during the prescribed de-icing season (e.g., November through March).

b. Federal, State, or Municipal Facilities Consisting Solely of Solid De-icing Material Storage

Federal, state, or municipal facilities consisting solely of solid de-icing material storage (i.e., satellite stations for de-icing storage) are not required to sample and are not subject the requirements in Table AF if they meet all of the following conditions:

i. They do not perform vehicle repair and maintenance.
ii. They are not continually staffed.
iii. They do not store more than 30,000 tons of solid de-icing material at any one time.

c. Federal, State, or Municipal Facilities <u>without</u> Vehicle Maintenance and Repair

Sector AF Facilities that do not conduct vehicle repair and maintenance on-site must conduct benchmark monitoring at least once per permit term.

Permittees for such facilities that do not conduct vehicle repair and maintenance on-site must utilize the following guidance in lieu of Section 4.6.3.1:

i. For any parameter with a value that is above the benchmark but less than two (2) times greater than the benchmark threshold, the permittee must review the SWPPP and existing stormwater control measures. The permittee must immediately review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of their stormwater control measures to ensure the effectiveness of existing measures and determine if modifications are necessary to meet the benchmark threshold for the applicable parameter. Examples may include the following: review sources of pollution, spill, and leak procedures, and/or non-stormwater discharges; conduct a single comprehensive clean-up; make a change in a subcontractor; implement a new control measure, and/or increase inspections. After reviewing the SWPPP and stormwater control measures, the permittee must implement additional measures, considering good engineering practices, that would reasonably be expected to bring the site's exceedances below the parameter's benchmark threshold. The permittee must document actions taken in the SWPPP. No further sampling is required.

ii. For any parameter with a value that is equal to or greater than two (2) times the benchmark, the permittee must review the SWPPP and Existing Stormwater Control Measures. The permittee must immediately review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of their stormwater control measures to ensure the effectiveness of existing measures and determine if modifications are necessary to meet the benchmark threshold for the applicable parameter. Examples may include the following: review sources of pollution, spill, and leak procedures, and/or non-stormwater discharges; conduct a single comprehensive clean-up; make a change in a subcontractor; implement a new control measure, and/or increase inspections. After reviewing the SWPPP and stormwater control measures, the permittee must implement additional measures, considering good engineering practices, that would reasonably be expected to bring the site's exceedances below the parameter's benchmark threshold. Once a SWPPP review is completed and control measures have been implemented, the permittee must sample the discharge to demonstrate the actions taken comply with the general permit and submit the results to DEEP.StormwaterIndustrial@ct.gov within 30 days of receipt. These steps must continue until the values for all the parameters are at or below the benchmark thresholds. The permittee must document actions taken in the SWPPP.

8.32.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

There are no additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites for Sector AF beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.32.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage for Sector AF beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Table AF: All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AF (Federal, State, or Municipal Government Fleet[1,2,3])				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector AF facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[1,2,3,4]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			Total Oil and Grease (O&G)	5.0 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L
			Total Copper (Cu)	0.059 mg/L
			Total Lead (Pb)	0.076 mg/L
			Total Zinc (Zn)	0.160 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies only to Sector AF with incidental solid de-icing material storage	Annually for permit term during de-icing season	Chloride[5]	None
			Cyanide[5]	None
EFFLUENT LIMITS **Section 4.5.3**	Applies to all Sector AF facilities	No effluent limits for Sector AF		
AQUATIC TOXICITY **Section 4.5.4**	Applies to all Sector AF facilities	Once in the permit term[6, 7]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	

Table AF: All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AF (Federal, State, or Municipal Government Fleet[1,2,3])				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLD OR LIMIT**
IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector AF facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[8] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

[1]The requirements in Sector AF apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from fleet repair and maintenance facilities operated by a federal, state, or municipal government.

[2]Federal, state, or municipal facilities consisting solely of solid de-icing material storage (i.e., satellite stations for de-icing storage) are not required to sample and are not subject the requirements in Table AF.

[3]Sector AF Facilities that do not conduct vehicle repair and maintenance on-site must conduct benchmark monitoring at least once per permit term.

[4]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[5]These are deicing-related parameters. Collect samples and any required follow-up samples, during the timeframe defined in Section 10.21.4.10.21.4g when deicing material storage is occurring. Monitor ONLY those discharge points that collect stormwater from areas where deicing material storage is occurring.

[6]Sector AF Facilities that do not conduct vehicle repair and maintenance on-site must conduct aquatic toxicity testing at the time of benchmark monitoring.

[7]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

[8]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

8.33 Sector AG – Small-Scale Composting Facilities

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Subsection 8.33 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Small-Scale Composting facilities, as identified by the activity code "AG" under Sector AG in Appendix A.

8.33.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

  Most stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are authorized for Sector AG.

- Non-stormwater Discharges

  There are no additional authorized non-stormwater discharges for Sector AG.

8.33.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by this permit must be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  Stormwater that has come into contact with the following is not authorized for discharge to surface water under this permit: chemical formulations sprayed to provide surface protection or coloring.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

  The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: contact washwater from washing trucks.

8.33.2.1 Commissioner's Affirmative Determination

Permittees in Sector AG must design their site such that stormwater run-off up to a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall will not discharge to surface waters. The SWPPP and associated site plan will be reviewed during registration to determine whether the site design is adequate to retain a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event on site.

If the Commissioner concludes that the site is not in compliance with the above, the Commissioner may require the site design to be reviewed, amended as necessary, and certified by a Professional Engineer. Otherwise, the stormwater discharges must be authorized under this general permit as a Solid Waste Volume Reduction Facility (Sector L) or under a separate permit issued by the Commissioner (pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat.).

8.33.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

In addition to the general definitions specified in Section 6, the permittees in Sector AG must also be aware of the following definitions:

"Aerated Static Piles Composting" means a composting method in which compost feedstock is mixed in large piles and loosely layered with carbon-based bulking materials such as branches, wood chips, or shredded newspaper for aeration; static piles may also have a network of pipes underneath the pile to move air through the pile.

"Compost Feedstock" (i.e., raw materials for composting) means feedstock, or raw materials, are those materials that will be processed for aerobic decomposition under controlled conditions (e.g., horse manure and bedding; food scraps from cafeterias and other food preparation establishments; grocery store organics; food processing residuals; spoiled produce; soiled paper; waxed corrugated cardboard; compostable packaging; and carbon sources such as bark, cardboard, leaves, mixed paper, newsprint, wheat straw, wood chips, and sawdust).

"Compost Leachate" means liquid that has passed through or emerged from feedstock piles, static aerated piles, or windrows, and contains dissolved, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such composting activities.

*"Compost Wastewater" i*s a general term for leachate, drained free liquids, contaminated stormwater, and contact washwater from washing trucks, equipment, and exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with compost feedstock or active composting operations in the facility.

"Composting Facility" means land, appurtenances, structures, or equipment where organic materials originating from another process or location that have been separated at the point or source of generation from nonorganic material are recovered using a process of accelerated biological decomposition of organic material under controlled aerobic or anaerobic conditions.

"Contaminated Stormwater" means stormwater that comes into direct contact with compost piles, compost feedstock handling and process areas, drained free liquids, compost leachate, and trucks, equipment, or machinery that have been in direct contact with the compost materials.

"Drained Free Liquids" means aqueous wastes drained from in-vessel composting containers (e.g., drums) or other rigid containers for the storage of compost feedstock or compost.

"In-vessel Composting" means a composting method in which compost feedstock is placed in a drum, silo, or concrete-lined trench where environmental conditions are mechanically controlled, and compost feedstock is physically turned or mixed.

"Non-contaminated Stormwater" means stormwater that does not come into direct contact with compost piles, the compost feedstock handling and treatment areas, composted final product, or composting wastewater.

"Small-scale Composting Facility" mean facilities that process less than 5,000 cubic yards per year of one or more of the following source-separated organic materials (i.e., compost feedstock): horse manure and bedding; food scraps from cafeterias and other food preparation establishments; grocery store organics; food processing residuals; spoiled produce; soiled paper; waxed corrugated cardboard; compostable packaging; and carbon sources such as bark, cardboard, leaves, mixed paper, newsprint, wheat straw, wood chips, and sawdust, as well as any other bulking agents.

"Source-separated Organic Material" means organic material, including, but not limited to, food scraps, food processing residue and soiled or unrecyclable paper that has been separated at the point or source of generation from nonorganic material.

"Windrow Composting" means composting method in which compost material is arrayed in long rows (approximately 4-8 feet in height and14-16 feet width) and aerated periodically by turning.

8.33.4 Additional Control Measures

Where composting operations are exposed to rainfall or run-off, the permittee must retain the run-off from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event. In addition to the general control measures specified in Section 4.2, the permittees in Sector AG must also implement the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive):

a. Management of Stormwater (In addition to Section 4.2.11 and Section 4.2.12)

i. Stormwater Run-off

Permittees in Sector AG should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for structural control measures to attenuate or eliminate stormwater run-off from the site. Measures which can reduce stormwater volume include infiltration BMPs (infiltration trench, infiltration chamber, infiltration basin, dry well, infiltrating catch basin), filtering BMPs (bioretention systems, sand filters), and vegetated buffers.

A soil evaluation is required for all proposed stormwater infiltration systems to confirm critical soil characteristics and subsurface conditions at the location of the proposed system

including soil types, depth to the seasonal high ground water table, depth to bedrock, and soil infiltration rates (or hydraulic conductivity). This information is used to determine if stormwater infiltration is appropriate for use at the site and to support the design of the infiltration system.

ii. Stormwater Run-on

Permittees in Sector AG should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for stormwater conveyance systems that keep non-contaminated stormwater run-on from commingling with compost materials. Stormwater conveyance around the site's perimeter may include run-on channels, ditches, berms, and gutters.

iii. Preserving Vegetated Buffers

Permittees in Sector AG should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for preserving vegetated buffers. Vegetated buffers are naturally vegetated areas between industrial activity and surface waterbodies and wetlands which can mitigate stormwater run-off flow rates, filter run-off, and promote infiltration.

b. Stormwater Treatment

To prevent contaminated stormwater or compost wastewater (leachate, drained free liquids, contaminated stormwater, and contact washwater) from commingling with or polluting a facility's stormwater discharges, or otherwise causing pollution to the waters of the state, the permittees in Sector AG must also implement the following control measures or equivalent measures (list not exclusive):

i. Treatment BMPs

Permittees in Sector AG should consult the Connecticut Stormwater Quality manual for general design guidance for BMPs which provide treatment to stormwater such as Stormwater Pond BMPs (wet pond, extended detention pond), and Stormwater Wetland BMPs (subsurface gravel wetland, shallow wetland).

ii. Compost Leachate Collection and Treatment

Permittees may implement and maintain all elements of a leachate collection and treatment system, to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater.

c. Best Engineering Practices

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

Any evaluation, construction, or modification of the design of an engineered stormwater drainage system, as defined in the Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, requires certification by a Professional Engineer. The certification and supporting documentation must be kept in the SWPPP (in addition to Section 4.3.2.9).

8.33.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

In addition to the general SWPPP requirements specified in Section 4.3, the permittees in Sector AG must also implement the following additional SWPPP requirements:

a. Site Map

The permittee must include in their site map the following list:

i. Site boundaries for active composting activities (e.g., in-vessel composting, windrows, or aerated static piles).

ii. Site boundaries where blending of end-product is occurring.

iii. Site boundaries for feedstock hauling, loading, or transfer.

iv. Outdoor areas for compost feedstock storage, processing, and curing.
v. Outdoor areas for storage of bulking materials (dry carbon matter for mixing), topsoil's, or other additives for final blended product.
vi. Outdoor areas for chemical storage (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides).
vii. Outdoor equipment storage, cleaning, and maintenance areas.
viii. Access and haul roads.
ix. Outline of the drainage areas of each stormwater discharge point within the facility with indications of the types of discharges from the drainage areas.
x. Locations of any known compost leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with stormwater run-off.
xi. Locations of any leachate collection and handling systems.

b. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the following sources and activities, as well as any others, that have the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater run-off:

i. Tabular inventory of the compost feedstock materials (i.e., raw materials) and nature of materials composted (e.g., "yard waste", "commercial food waste", "domestic food waste", etc.).
ii. Bulking materials (leaves, newsprint, wood chips) used as a carbon source.
iii. Materials, including daily, interim, and final used as cover for stockpiles or for blending final product.
iv. Fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides.
v. Uncontrolled leachate flows.
vi. Any failure or leaks from any leachate collection and treatment systems.

c. Composting Operations

The permittee must document how the following criteria have been included in the design of the small-scale composting operations:

i. Quantities of source materials to be composted.
ii. Origin of source materials to be composted.
iii. Target carbon-nitrogen ratio.
iv. Target moisture content.
v. Mix ratios of source materials.
vi. Method for mixing materials.
vii. Equipment used in all phases of composting.
viii. Turning schedule.
ix. Temperature monitoring.
x. Composting and curing times.
xi. Odor control.
xii. Area requirements.
xiii. End market for compost product.

8.33.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

In addition to the general inspection requirements specified in Section 4.4, the permittees in Sector AG must also implement the following additional inspection requirements:

Permittees must inspect composting sites at least once every seven (7) days. Focus should be on areas of feedstock transfer, storage, and processing; areas where aerated static piles or windrows have not matured (fresh piles); areas used for storage of materials which have structural control measures in place (berms, ditches, etc.); evidence of compost leachate or drained free liquid which can migrate into surface waters; any leachate collection and treatment systems; and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site. Ensure that sediment and erosion control measures as well as storm water retention controls are operating properly. For areas with mature piles or windrows where composting has been completed, or the areas for the storage of blended final product, conduct inspections at least once every month.

8.33.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

Where composting operations are exposed to rainfall or run-off, the permittee must retain the run-off from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event on site. When a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event cannot be retained on site, and the site discharges to surface waters, Table AG identifies monitoring requirements and frequencies for Sector AG which apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. The permittee may copy this table into their SWPPP (pursuant to Section 4.3.2.7), adjusting only for any impaired waters monitoring requirements.

8.33.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

This permit covers are stormwater discharges from inactive sites. In addition to the general requirements for inactive sites listed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, the permittees in Sector AG must also implement the following measures:

a. Inspections

   No inspection exemptions for unstaffed or inactive facilities. Permittees in Sector AG must continue to inspect quarterly in accordance with the SWPPP.

b. Control Measures

   For inactive or unstaffed small-scale composting facilities which still have composting materials outside (composting feedstock, compost aerated static piles or windows, bulking materials, blending materials, etc.), the following control measures are required:

   i. Preventative Maintenance Program

      As part of the preventative maintenance program, the permittee must maintain the following: all elements of any leachate collection and treatment systems, to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater; the integrity and effectiveness of any structural control measures (including repairing berms, ditches, or swales) to eliminate stormwater run-off to surface waters; storm-resistance covering for any chemicals or materials that remain stored outdoors.

   ii. Erosion and Sedimentation Control

      The permittee must provide temporary slope stabilization for the following to minimize erosion and sediment in stormwater discharges: both inactive (i.e., finished) areas of compost and active compost piles; finished composted product; materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final use; and any other bulking or blending materials stockpiled outdoors.

8.33.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

In addition to the general requirements for terminating permit coverage listed in Section 3.9, the permittees in Sector AG must also implement the following measures for terminating coverage:

a. Remove or otherwise properly dispose of any of the following materials stored outdoors:

   i. Active composting activities (e.g., in-vessel composting, windrows, or aerated static piles).

   ii. Compost feedstock.

   iii. Bulking materials (dry carbon matter for mixing), topsoil, or other additives for final blended product.

iv. Chemicals (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides).

Table AG. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AG (Small-Scale Composting of Food Scraps, Manure, and Yard Waste[1])				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLDOR LIMIT**
BENCHMARK **Section 4.5.1**	Applies to all Sector AG facilities	Semiannually until requirements for benchmark monitoring exemption are met[2]	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg/L
			pH	5.0 - 9.0 s.u.
			Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	90 mg/L
			Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.40 mg/L
			Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2.30 mg/L
			Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3-N)	1.10 mg/L
ADDITIONAL **Section 4.5.2**	Applies to all Sector AG facilities	No additional monitoring for Sector AG		
EFFLUENT LIMITS **Section 4.5.3**	Applies to all Sector AG facilities	No effluent limits for Sector AG		
AQUATIC TOXICITY **Section 4.5.4**	Applies to all Sector AG facilities	Once in the permit term[4]	LC_{50} for Daphnia pulex	None
			LC_{50} for Mysidopsis bahia	
IMPAIRED WATERS **Section 4.5.5**	Applies to all Sector AG facilities	Annually	Refer to the Connecticut DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map[3] to determine impairment status and relevant Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of receiving water for stormwater discharges	

[1]Small-scale composting facilities are those facilities that process less than 5,000 cubic yards per year of one or more of the following source separated organic materials, including but not limited to: horse manure and bedding; food scraps from cafeterias and other food preparation establishments; grocery store organics; food processing residuals; spoiled produce; soiled paper; waxed corrugated cardboard; compostable packaging; and including carbon-based bulking materials such as sawdust, woodchips, and leaves.

Table AG. All Monitoring Requirements for Sector AG (Small-Scale Composting of Food Scraps, Manure, and Yard Waste[1])				
MONITORING TYPE	**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY**	**SCHEDULE**	**PARAMETER**	**THRESHOLDOR LIMIT**

[2]Facilities may qualify for benchmark exemptions for a maximum of 2 years at a time (in addition to Section 4.5.1).

[3]DEEP Water Quality Plans and Assessment Map: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Water-Quality-305b-Report-to-Congress.

[4]Aquatic toxicity testing shall be performed in the first year after receiving the Notice of Coverage from the Commissioner and the results shall be reported in NetDMR.

8.34 Sector AH – Stormwater Discharges Designated by the Commissioner as Requiring Permits

This sector is primarily intended for discharges designated by the Commissioner as needing a stormwater permit (which is an atypical circumstance), and the permittee's facility may or may not normally be discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity. The permittee must obtain the Commissioner's written permission to use this Sector prior to submitting a registration. If the permittee is authorized to use this permit, they will still be required to ensure that their discharges meet the basic eligibility provisions of this permit at Section 2.

The permittee must comply with these sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Section 6. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

Sector AH is used to provide permit coverage for facilities designated by the Commissioner as needing a stormwater permit, and any discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity not described by Sectors A-AG. The requirements in Subsection 8.34 apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity and are identified by the activity code "AH" under Sector AH in Appendix A.

8.34.1 Authorized Discharges

- Stormwater Discharges

  The Commissioner will notify the permittee of the authorized stormwater discharges.

- Non-Stormwater Discharges

  The Commissioner will notify the permittee of any additional authorized non-stormwater discharges.

8.34.2 Discharges Not Authorized by this Permit

Discharges not authorized by the Commissioner must be eliminated or be authorized by a separate permit issued pursuant to Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the Conn. Gen. Stat..

- Prohibited Stormwater Discharges

  The Commissioner will notify the permittee of any prohibited stormwater discharges.

- Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges

  The Commissioner will notify the permittee of any prohibited non-stormwater discharges.

8.34.3 Sector-Specific Definitions

The Commissioner will notify the permittee of any additional definitions beyond those listed in Section 6.

8.34.4 Additional Control Measures

The Commissioner will notify the permittee of any additional control measures beyond those listed in Section 4.2.

8.34.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

The Commissioner will notify the permittee of any additional SWPPP requirements beyond those listed in Section 4.3.

8.34.6 Sector-Specific Inspection Requirements

The Commissioner will notify the permittee of any additional inspection requirements beyond those listed in Section 4.4.

8.34.7 Sector-Specific Monitoring Requirements

In addition to Section 4.5, the Commissioner will establish any monitoring and reporting requirements for the permittee's facility prior to authorizing them to be covered by this permit. Monitoring requirements will be based on the nature of activities at the facility and the stormwater discharges.

8.34.8 Additional Requirements for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites

The Commissioner will notify the permittee of any additional requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites beyond those required in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.

8.34.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

There are no additional requirements for termination of permit coverage beyond those listed in Section 3.9.

Appendices A through L

Appendix A - Industrial SIC & NAICS Codes

Appendix B - Registration Certification

Appendix C - Aquifer Protection Areas

Appendix D - SWPPP Certification

Appendix E – Certification of Stormwater & Non-Stormwater Discharges

Appendix F – Certification of Unstaffed or Inactive Facility

Appendix G – Corrective Action Measure Requirements & Waiver Request

Appendix H – Guidance for Semi-annual Benchmark Monitoring and Corrective Action

Appendix I – Sector S Effluent Limit Exemption Certification

Appendix J – BMPs for Concrete Washout

Appendix K – Notice of Termination

Appendix L - DMR No Data Indicator Codes



GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.