

Permit No: NDR04-0000
Effective Date: April 1, 2016
Expiration Date: March 31, 2021

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
NORTH DAKOTA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with Chapter 33-16-01 of the North Dakota Department of Health rules as promulgated under Chapter 61-28 (North Dakota Water Pollution Control Act) of the North Dakota Century Code,

Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems both qualifying for and satisfying the requirements identified in Part I of this permit

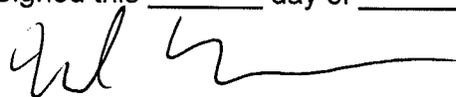
are authorized to discharge stormwater

to waters of the state

provided all the conditions of this permit are met.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight,
March 31, 2021.

Signed this 29 day of March, 2016.



Karl H. Rockeman, P.E.
Director
Division of Water Quality

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DEFINITIONS Standard Permit BP 2013.12.31

1. **“Act”** means the Clean Water Act.
2. **“Average monthly discharge limitation”** means the highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month.
3. **“Average weekly discharge limitation”** means the highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar week divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that week.
4. **“Best management practices”** (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage areas.
5. **“Bypass”** means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
6. **“Composite”** sample means a combination of at least 4 discrete sample aliquots, collected over periodic intervals from the same location, during the operating hours of a facility not to exceed a 24 hour period. The sample aliquots must be collected and stored in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater.
7. **“Daily discharge”** means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
8. **“Department”** means the North Dakota Department of Health, Division of Water Quality.
9. **“DMR”** means discharge monitoring report.
10. **“EPA”** means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
11. **“Geometric mean”** means the n^{th} root of a product of n factors, or the antilogarithm of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of the individual sample values.
12. **“Grab”** for monitoring requirements, means a single “dip and take” sample collected at a representative point in the discharge stream.
13. **“Instantaneous”** for monitoring requirements, means a single reading, observation, or measurement. If more than one sample is taken during any calendar day, each result obtained shall be considered.
14. **“Maximum daily discharge limitation”** means the highest allowable “daily discharge.”
15. **“Salmonid”** means of, belonging to, or characteristic of the family Salmonidae, which includes the salmon, trout, and whitefish.

16. **“Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSO)”** means untreated or partially treated sewage overflows from a sanitary sewer collection system.
17. **“Severe property damage”** means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
18. **“Total drain”** means the total volume of effluent discharged.
19. **“Upset”** means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. 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.

DEFINITION Permit Specific

1. **“Common plan of development or sale”** means a contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities are planned to occur at different times on different schedules under one plan, e.g., a housing development of five ¼ - acre lots (40 CFR 122.26(b)(15)(i)).
2. **“Expanded source of pollutants”** means any changes in volume, quality, location, or any other factor that results in increased pollutant loading from a regulated discharge source which would have significant permanent effects on waters of the state.
3. **“General permit”** means a permit issued under NDAC 33-16-01 to a category of permittees whose operations, emissions, activities, discharges, or facilities are the same or substantially similar.
4. **“Maximum extent practicable”** or **“MEP”** is the statutory standard that establishes the level of pollutant reductions that an owner or operator of regulated MS4s must achieve. The USEPA has intentionally not provided a precise definition of MEP to allow maximum flexibility in MS4 permitting. The pollutant reductions that represent MEP may be different for each small MS4, given the unique local hydrologic and geologic concerns that may exist and the differing possible pollutant control strategies. Therefore, each permittee will determine appropriate BMPs to satisfy each of the six minimum control measures through an evaluative process. The USEPA envisions application of the MEP standard as an iterative process.
5. **“Municipal separate storm sewer system”** or **“MS4”** means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):
 - Owned or operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management Agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States;
 - Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
 - Which is not a combined sewer; and
 - Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.

6. “**NPDES**” means National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and includes the authorized state program.
7. “**New development**” means construction activities that create new impervious surface.
8. “**New source of pollutants**” means a discharge that started after the effective date of this permit.
9. “**Notice of Intent**” as referenced in the US EPA documents is synonymous with the term “permit application” for the purposes of this permit.
10. “**Other regulatory mechanism**” means any legally enforceable document, such as a contract or other agreement that has penalties such as withholding payments, fines or other measures to prevent non-compliance.
11. “**Operator**” means the person with primary operational control and legal responsibility for the municipal separate storm sewer system.
12. “**Outfall**” means the point where a municipal separate storm sewer system discharges from a pipe, ditch, or other discrete conveyance to receiving waters, or other municipal separate storm sewer systems. It does not include diffuse runoff or conveyances, which connect segments of the same stream or other water systems.
13. “**Owner**” means the person that owns the municipal separate storm sewer system.
14. “**Person**” means the state or any agency or institution thereof, any municipality, governmental subdivision, public or private corporation, individual, partnership, or other entity, including, but not limited to, association, commission or any interstate body, and includes any officer or governing or managing body of any municipality, governmental subdivision, or public or private corporation, or other entity.
15. “**Physical alteration**” means the dredging, filling, draining, or permanent inundating of a wetland. Restoring a degraded wetland by reestablishing its hydrology is not a physical alteration.
16. “**Redevelopment**” refers to alterations of a property that change the “footprint” of a site or building in such a way that results in the disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre of land. The term is not intended to include such activities as exterior remodeling, which would not be expected to cause adverse stormwater quality impacts and offer no new opportunity for stormwater controls.
17. “**Small municipal separate storm sewer system**” or “**small MS4**” means all separate storm sewers that are:
 - Owned or operated by the United States, a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States.
 - Not defined as “large” or “medium” municipal separate storm sewer systems pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26 paragraphs (b)(4) and (b)(7) of, or designated under paragraph (a)(1)(v).

- This term includes systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. The term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas, such as individual buildings.

18. **“Stormwater”** means stormwater runoff, snowmelt runoff, surface runoff and drainage.
19. **“Stormwater discharge associated with construction activity”** means discharge of stormwater from construction activities; including clearing, grading, and excavating that result in land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre. Construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one acre. Construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility.
20. **“Stormwater associated with industrial activity”** means stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, or surface runoff and drainage from industrial activities as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). Industrial facilities (including industrial facilities that are federally or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in this paragraph (i)-(xi)) include those facilities designated under 122.26(a)(1)(v). The following categories of facilities are considered to be engaging in “industrial activity” for purposes of this subsection:
- (i) Facilities subject to stormwater effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR Subchapter N (except facilities with toxic pollutant effluent standards which are exempted under Category (xi) of this paragraph);
 - (ii) Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 24 (except 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28, 29, 30, 311, 32, 33, 3441, 373;
 - (iii) Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 10 through 14 (mineral industry) including active or inactive mining operations (except for areas of coal mining operations meeting the definition of a reclamation area under 40 CFR 434.11(1)) and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge stormwater contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, by products or waste products located on the site of such operations; inactive mining operations are mining sites that are not being actively mined, but which have an identifiable owner/operator;
 - (iv) Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under Subtitle C of RCRA;
 - (v) Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described under this subsection) including those that are subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA;
 - (vi) Facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including metal scrap yards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards, including but limited to those classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5015 and 5093;
 - (vii) Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites;
 - (viii) Transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 40, 41, 42, 44 and 45 which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, airport deicing operations, or which are otherwise identified under paragraphs (i) - (vii) or (ix) - (xi) of this subsection are associated with industrial activity;

- (ix) Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with design flow of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR 403. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with 40 CFR 503;
- (x) Construction activity including clearing, grading and excavation activities except: operations that result in the disturbance of less than five acres of total land area which are not part of a larger common plan of development or sale;
- (xi) Facilities under Standard Industrial Classifications 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 31 (except 311), 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, 4221-25.

21. **“Total Maximum Daily Load”** or **“TMDL”** is the process established by the USEPA for the allocation of pollutant loads, including stormwater, to a particular water body or reach of a water body.
22. **“Uncontaminated ground water infiltration** (as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(20))” means water other than wastewater that enters a sewer system (including sewer service connections and foundation drains) from the ground through such means as defective pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manholes. Infiltration does not include, and is distinguished from, inflow.
23. **“Waters of the State”** means any and all surface waters that are contained in or flow in or through the state of North Dakota as defined in NDCC 61-28-02. This definition includes all water courses, even if they are usually dry.

I. PERMIT COVERAGE AND LIMITATIONS

During the effective period for this general permit, municipalities are authorized to discharge stormwater from regulated portions of their municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) in accordance with the requirements and conditions outlined in this permit.

A. Discharges Covered

1. This permit applies to stormwater discharges from small MS4s as defined in the phase II stormwater rules, 40 CFR 122.26(b)(16), and designated under 40 CFR 122.32(a)(1) & (a)(2).
2. Non-stormwater discharges to the MS4 from sources listed in Part IV(F)(3)(f) of this permit.
3. Stormwater discharges from certain municipal operations provided the conditions in Part IV(F)(6) are met.
4. Stormwater discharges from a conveyance or system of conveyances, designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater, owned or operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater or other wastes, including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity or a designated and approved management Agency under section 208 of the Clean Water Act that discharges to waters of the state.

B. Coverage Limitations

1. This permit does not authorize discharges other than stormwater and allowable non-stormwater sources. A separate NPDES permit may be required for the discharge of wastewater.
2. This permit does not authorize the discharge of stormwater when a separate NPDES permit is required for these activities. For example, while stormwater from industrial activity or construction activity may be discharged from a MS4 with authorized stormwater discharges, this permit does not replace or satisfy any other permits required for those discharges.
3. Authorization under this permit applies only to the storm sewer system (or portions of a system) operated by the MS4 and described in the application. Authorization under this permit does not cover other regulated MS4s operated within or connected to the MS4.
4. This permit does not authorize the discharge of stormwater from new or expanded MS4 discharges unless the following requirements are met:
 - a. A new or expanded MS4 discharge must be constructed and operated in accordance with the conditions of this permit. A review may be required under the antidegradation procedures outlined in the North Dakota Standards of Quality for Waters of the State (NDAC 33-16-02.1-02(2)(c)) for new or expanded sources of pollution that result in significant effects on the quality or use of a receiving water. Unless otherwise directed by the department a review is not required for new or expanded MS4 sources developed in accordance with this permit.
 - b. This permit does not replace or satisfy any environmental review requirements, such as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Permittees must complete any environmental review required by law, including any required environmental assessment

work sheets or environmental impact statements, federal environmental review, or other required review.

- c. This permit does not replace or satisfy any review requirements for discharges whose direct, indirect, interrelated, interconnected, or independent impacts would jeopardize a listed threatened or endangered species or adversely modify a designated critical habitat. Permittees must conduct any required review and coordinate with appropriate agencies for projects with the potential of affecting threatened or endangered species, or critical habitat.
- d. This permit does not replace or satisfy any review requirements for historic or archeological sites, for discharges that adversely affect properties listed (or eligible for listing) in the National Register of Historic Places or affecting known or discovered archeological sites. Permittees must comply with National Historic Preservation Act and conduct all required review and coordination related to historic preservation – including significant anthropological sites and any burial sites – with the appropriate agency(s).

C. Obtaining Coverage and Authorization Effective Date

To obtain authorization under this general permit for stormwater discharges permittees must submit a complete application and develop a MS4 Program as outlined in Part IV of this permit. The MS4 Program must be implemented as a condition of this permit authorization. The submittal and authorization effective dates are provided below.

1. New Designation Applicants

The department may designate small MS4s that were not previously regulated by a permit to obtain coverage under this permit. Operators of MS4s that are designated for coverage after the permit effective date must submit a complete application within 180 days of notification unless otherwise specified by the department. Authorization to discharge stormwater under the permit will become effective 30 days after the application is submitted unless the department requests additional information during that time.

2. Renewal Permittees

Permittees that were covered by the previous MS4 general permit, and have submitted a permit renewal application in accordance with the department's request, are authorized to discharge stormwater on the effective date of this permit. Permittees must continue to implement the MS4 Program as described in the application and modify or revise the MS4 Program in accordance with this permit. Permittees may be required to submit a compliance schedule if the permittee cannot demonstrate that the MS4 Program is implemented in accordance with the conditions of this permit.

II. APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

The requirements of this section apply only to new permit applicants (systems not covered under the previous general permit for discharges from MS4s). Renewal permittees are not required to meet the requirements of this section.

A. Application Content

The application shall contain the following information:

1. The street address and the name of the owner, agency, or person with operational control of the MS4;
2. The name, address, and telephone number of the contact responsible for permit compliance;

3. A brief description of the extent of the MS4;
4. The name or general description of the water body(s), or other MS4s, that receive stormwater from the MS4;
5. The location of MS4 owned and operated facilities and open spaces;
6. The location and description of systems operated by other public entities within the MS4;
7. A summary of the MS4 Program as outlined in Part II(B)

B. Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Program Summary

The MS4 Program will consist of a combination of best management practices (BMPs), including education, maintenance, control techniques, system design and engineering methods, and provisions appropriate to meet the minimum requirements of this permit. A summary of the MS4 Program must be attached to the application and include the following:

1. BMPs that will be implemented for each of the stormwater minimum control measures in Part IV(F) of this permit;
2. The measurable goals for each BMP the permittee plans to implement, including as appropriate, a description of the planned actions, timing and frequency of actions (months, years), and milestones;
3. Identify the entity responsible for implementing and/or coordinating each component of the MS4 Program.

C. Submittal

Applications signed in accordance with the signatory requirements in Part VII(E) (or as indicated on application forms), must be submitted to the department at the address below. The MS4 Program summary may be submitted to the department electronically.

North Dakota Department of Health
Division of Water Quality
918 East Divide Ave
Bismarck, ND 58501-1947

III. DISCHARGE CONDITIONS

A. Releases in Excess of Reportable Quantities

This permit does not relieve the permittee of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, or 40 CFR 302. Any discharge of hazardous material must be handled in accordance with the Notification Requirements in Part VII(F).

B. Stormwater Sampling

The department reserves the right to require water quality sampling and testing. Additional monitoring may be required if the MS4 discharges to a waterbody with a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) allocation.

C. Section 303(d) Listings and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

If the MS4 discharges to waters identified on the current list of impaired waters under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (see *Integrated Report* on department's web site), the MS4 Program must be reviewed to determine if changes to the program are required to reduce the impact of stormwater discharges from the MS4. If a TMDL has been approved for a water body,

the MS4 Program must be reviewed to determine if the MS4 Program meets the TMDL's Waste Load Allocation (WLA) set for stormwater sources. If the MS4 Program is not meeting the applicable requirements, schedules, and objectives of the TMDL, the MS4 Program must be modified.

IV. MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4) PROGRAM

A. Implementation Requirement

The permittee must develop, implement, and enforce an MS4 Program designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from their MS4, to the maximum extent practicable (MEP), to protect water quality and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the North Dakota Water Pollution Control Act (NDCC 61-28) and the Clean Water Act. Implementation of BMPs consistent with the provisions of the MS4 Program and the other requirements in this permit constitutes compliance with the standard of reducing pollutants to the MEP.

New permittees must develop and implement an MS4 program within five (5) years from the date authorization under this general permit is obtained. The ordinance for construction site stormwater runoff controls required in Part IV(F)(4) must be completed within three (3) years from the date coverage is obtained.

B. Shared Programs

Implementation of one or more of the program elements may be shared with another entity, or the other entity may fully implement the measure. The agreement outlining such an arrangement must be maintained as part of the description the MS4 Program.

C. Pollutant Assessment

The MS4 Program must identify the pollutants of concern in stormwater discharges from the MS4, sources of pollutants, and potential polluting activities. The MS4 Program must include BMPs that control or reduce the pollutants of concern in stormwater discharges from the MS4.

D. Local Requirements

This permit does not pre-empt or supersede the authority of local agencies to prohibit, restrict or control discharges to storm drain systems or other water courses within their jurisdiction. Stormwater discharges must comply with the requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies in regards to discharges to storm drain systems or other water courses under their jurisdiction.

E. MS4 Program Map

Develop and maintain a current storm sewer system map showing the location of:

- a. Ponds, streams, lakes and wetlands that are part of the MS4 system or receive discharges from the MS4;
- b. Structural pollution control devices (grit chambers, separators, etc.) that are part of the MS4;
- c. All structural, post-construction BMPs both publicly and privately owned or controlled;
- d. All pipes and conveyances in MS4 system, including manholes and storm sewer inlets;
- e. Outfalls, including discharges to other MS4s; structures that discharge stormwater directly into groundwater; overland discharge points; and all other points of discharge from the MS4;
- f. Municipally owned property and facility locations, including open spaces.

F. Control Measures

Each minimum control measure (MCM) must include a description of the BMPs for the MCM, implementation schedule and measurable goals that will be used to determine the success or benefits of the BMPs and responsible person in charge.

The six MCMs to include in the MS4 Program are:

1. Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts

- a. Permittees must implement a public education program to distribute educational materials to the community or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of stormwater discharges on water bodies and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff.
- b. The education program must address each of the MCMs listed below (Parts IV(F)(3) through (6)):

Measure 3 - Illicit discharge detection and elimination;
Measure 4 - Construction site stormwater runoff control;
Measure 5 - Post-construction stormwater management in new development; and
Measure 6 - Pollution prevention/good housekeeping for municipal operations.
- c. The public education program, including the education programs for the Minimum Control Measures listed above, shall identify the following:
 - 1) The audience or audiences involved (e.g., general public, MS4 employees, construction industry, commercial and retail outlets, gas stations, auto repair, fertilizer applicators, etc.);
 - 2) Target pollutants for each audience (e.g., grass clippings, sediment, litter, oil and grease, nutrients, etc.);
 - 3) Educational goals for each audience in terms of increased awareness, increased understanding, acquired skills, and/or desired changes in behavior;
 - 4) Activities used to reach educational goals for each target audience;
 - 5) Activity implementation plans, including responsible department in charge, entities responsible for given activities, and schedules;
 - 6) Message and medium for distribution to reach target audience;
 - 7) Available performance measures that can be used to determine success in reaching educational goals; and
 - 8) Method for adjusting target audience and educational goals.
- d. The education program(s) may coordinate with and make use of other stormwater education programs conducted by entities such as: community groups; nonprofit organizations; lake conservation districts; soil and water conservation districts; watershed districts; watershed management organizations; school districts; university outreach and extension; and county, regional, state, and federal government. Coordination with or use of other entities must be documented as part of the MS4 Program.

2. Public Participation/Involvement

Permittees must develop a program that allows the public (i.e., general, commercial, industrial) to participate and become involved in the MS4 Program. The public participation/involvement program must include the following:

- a. A description of how the public will be informed of the MS4 Program and how the public

may become involved with the program. The permittee may provide the opportunity for public involvement and input on the MS4 Program through formal and/or informal public meetings or notices soliciting comments from the public.

- b. A description of how the public may submit comments and input about the MS4 Program to the permittee. Permittees must consider public input (oral and written) to the MS4 Program and shall make appropriate adjustments.
- c. A description of how the public will be informed of the permittee's determination to make changes to the program. Permittees must describe how the public will be informed of changes made internally to the MS4 Program by the permittee.
- d. The permittee must comply with state and local public notice requirements when implementing the MS4 Program.

3. **Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)**

Permittees must develop, implement, and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges, including dumping, into the MS4. Illicit discharges do not include discharges or flows from emergency firefighting activities, non-stormwater discharges as described in Part IV(F)(3)(f) below, or other activities authorized by a separate NPDES permit. The IDDE program must include the following:

- a. To the extent allowable under law through ordinance or other regulatory mechanism, effectively prohibit illicit discharges and dumping to the MS4 and implement enforcement procedures and actions capable of removing the illicit discharge or dumping.
- b. Written procedures to detect illicit discharges and dumping to the MS4 system. In addition, written procedures for receiving information from the public about illicit discharges and dumping to the MS4 system. The permittee should investigate any illicit discharge or dumping within fifteen (15) days of its detection, and should take action to eliminate the source of the discharge or dumping within forty-five (45) days of its detection.
- c. Written procedures that eliminate and/or remove illicit discharges and dumping from the MS4 system.
- d. Provide the public with information about preventing illicit discharges and dumping to the MS4 system. Include the method(s) of distribution as part of the program.
- e. A system to track illicit discharge and dumping information. Information must include location, date, type, substance, cause, responsible party including contact information, and date illicit discharge or dumping was stopped or removed.
- f. Address the following categories of non-stormwater discharges or flows if identified as significant contributors of pollutants to the MS4:

Water line flushing, landscape irrigation, diverted stream flows, rising ground waters, uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(20)), uncontaminated pumped ground water, discharges from potable water sources, foundation drains, air conditioning condensation, irrigation water, springs, water from crawl space pumps, footing drains, lawn watering, individual residential car washing, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands, dechlorinated swimming pool discharges, street wash water, and discharges or flows from firefighting activities.

4. **Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control**

Permittees must develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff from construction activities that result in a land disturbance of one or more acres. Controls on stormwater discharges from construction activity disturbing less than one acre must be included in the program if the construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that disturbs one or more acres. The construction site stormwater runoff control program must include the following:

- a. To the extent allowable under law through ordinance or other regulatory mechanism, require construction activity within the MS4 to implement erosion and sediment controls, stabilization requirements, and other BMPs. In addition, implement enforcement procedures capable of requiring construction activity within the MS4 to implement erosion and sediment controls, and other BMPs, stabilization requirements.
- b. Require construction activity within the MS4 to control:
 - 1) Waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, concrete grindings and slurry, litter, and sanitary waste;
 - 2) Chemical and petroleum products; and
 - 3) Non-stormwater discharges at the construction site, such as construction dewatering, that may cause adverse impacts to water quality
- c. Require construction activity within the MS4 to implement a site plan that meets the requirements of the North Dakota Department of Health NDPDES stormwater discharge general permit associated with construction activity.
- d. Written procedures for reviewing site plans which at a minimum must meet the requirements of the North Dakota Department of Health NDPDES stormwater discharge general permit associated with construction activity. Written procedures must outline the review and approval process of site plans and identify the department reviewing the plans.
- e. Written procedures for receipt, process, and consideration of information, complaints, and concerns submitted by the public.
- f. Written procedures for site inspection and enforcement of construction activity within the MS4. Include inspection training, process, and documentation as part of the procedures. Also include department responsible for inspection and enforcement of public construction activity and private construction activity.
- g. A system to track inspection and enforcement of construction activity.
- h. Provide the construction industry with information about the use of erosion and sediment controls, stabilization practices, and other BMPs to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff.

5. **Post-construction Stormwater Management for New Development and Redevelopment**

Permittees must develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment projects within the jurisdiction of the MS4 for projects that disturb one or more acres, including projects that disturb less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale that disturbs one or more acres.

Permittees are encouraged to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb less than one acre but are not part of a larger common plan of development or sale. Examples of projects include parking garage construction, downtown revitalization projects, parking lot reconstruction, or building redevelopment.

The program must ensure controls are in place that prevent or minimize water quality impacts. At a minimum the post-construction stormwater management program must include the following:

- a. To the extent allowable under law through ordinance or other regulatory mechanism, require new development and redevelopment projects within the jurisdiction of the MS4 to implement post-construction controls to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff. In addition, implement enforcement procedures capable of requiring new development and redevelopment within the jurisdiction of the MS4 to implement post-construction controls to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff.
- b. Develop, implement, and document strategies that use structural and non-structural BMPs to reduce the discharge of pollutants from new development and redevelopment projects. In addition, develop, implement, and document strategies to maintain or restore hydrologic conditions to prevent in-channel impacts associated with increased impervious surface from new development and redevelopment projects. Post-construction controls must include a water quality component as outlined in Appendix 1.
- c. Develop, implement, and document procedures to ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of public and private post-construction controls, including procedures to enforce the requirements for other parties, both public and private, to maintain post-construction controls.
 - 1) Verify BMPs, required by this measure, are installed according to specifications;
 - 2) Implement procedures to document the location, point of contact, maintenance specifications, and inspections for long-term BMPs.

6. Pollution Prevention for Municipal Operations

Develop an operation and maintenance program to prevent and reduce stormwater pollution from municipal operations. The operation and maintenance program must contain the following:

- a. Develop and implement a training component for operation and maintenance programs with the goal of preventing or reducing pollutants in runoff from municipal operations. The program must include employee training to identify, prevent, and reduce stormwater pollution from activities such as park and open space maintenance, snow disposal operations, fleet and building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, storm sewer system cleaning and maintenance, and roadway maintenance and cleaning operations.
- b. Develop and implement a program to train employees to recognize and respond to illicit discharges and dumping that may be observed during typical duties. The program must outline which employees will receive training and how staff will report illicit discharges and dumping.

- c. The training program shall detail the content and frequency of training and method of training. At a minimum, training must be provided at least annually or as new employees are hired. Permittees shall retain a record of training.
- d. Operation and maintenance procedures that minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater. As part of the operation and maintenance program, permittees must:
 - 1) Annually inspect all pollution control devices, such as grit chambers, sumps, floatable skimmers, traps, separators, small settling devices, and filtering devices. If maintenance or sediment removal is required as a result of each of the first two annual inspections, the frequency of inspection must be increased to prevent carry-over or washout of pollutants from control measures and maximize pollutant removal. If maintenance or sediment removal is not required as a result of both of the first two annual inspections, the frequency may be reduced to once every two years.
 - 2) At a minimum, inspect 20 percent of MS4 outfalls, snow disposal areas, sediment basins, and ponds each year on a rotating basis with all items inspected before the expiration of this permit. Document inspection findings such as sediment accumulation, algae growth, color, odor, and other signs of pollution. In addition, document any observable non-stormwater discharge that may be present.
 - 3) Based on inspection findings, determine if repair, replacement, or maintenance is necessary for proper operation and to prevent environmental impacts. Corrective actions shall be completed during the same year as the inspection. When this is not practicable, the reason and a schedule for completion shall be documented.
 - 4) Keep records of inspection findings including as appropriate, date, weather conditions, and records of maintenance recommended and conducted. If patterns of maintenance become apparent, the frequency of inspections must be adjusted.
- e. Municipal facilities must be operated to minimize the potential for pollutants in stormwater discharges. The operation and maintenance program must provide for the following:
 - 1) Provide for the enclosure or covering of salt storage piles, including salt treated sand, to prevent exposure to precipitation. Salt storage piles do not need to be covered or enclosed when adding to or taking materials from the pile and when stormwater drainage from the pile is contained on-site.
 - 2) Locate and operate snow disposal sites using BMPs to minimize litter and sediment from leaving the site. A 50 foot vegetated buffer or other BMPs (such as berms, basins, or fencing) should be used between the snow disposal site and both waters of the state and storm sewer inlets. Avoid locating disposal sites in riparian areas, abandoned gravel pits, landfills or areas that could adversely affect wells. Remove litter and accumulated sand from snow disposal sites as needed to control pollutants from the site.
 - 3) A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be developed and implemented for each of the following permittee owned facilities: maintenance garages, public works facilities, transfer stations, park and recreation maintenance facilities, publically owned treatment works, water treatment plants, and landfills and other waste handling facilities. If facilities are located at the same property, the permittee may develop one SWPPP for the entire property. The SWPPP minimum requirements are outlined in Appendix 2.

A SWPPP does not need to be developed if a permittee owned facility is covered by a currently effective North Dakota Department of Health NDPDES stormwater discharge general permit associated with industrial activity or no-exposure certification. A SWPPP also does not need to be developed if a facility is able to meet the requirements of Appendix 3. If a SWPPP has been developed under a currently effective NDPDES permit, an additional SWPPP is not required.

- 4) Sampling requirements. Only permittees with industrial activities identified in this section are required to sample stormwater runoff from all facility outfalls as a condition of this permit. The minimum monitoring frequency is annual except for discharges from facilities directed by the department to follow another schedule. The specific monitoring conditions and parameter list for each facility group is outlined in Appendix 4. Stormwater sampling is required for the industrial activities identified below:
 - i. Landfills and Land Application
 - ii. Coal Pile Runoff (stormwater discharge from coal storage piles)
- f. Written procedures for park and golf course maintenance, mowing operations, roadway cleaning and maintenance, fertilizer and pesticide application, and storm sewer system cleaning and maintenance. Written procedures must outline how these operations will be managed to minimize impacts from potential sources of pollution.

G. Modifications to the MS4 Program

1. The department may require the permittee to modify the MS4 Program as needed, and may consider the following factors:
 - a. Discharges from the storm sewer system are adversely impacting the quality of receiving waters;
 - b. More stringent requirements are necessary to comply with new state or federal regulations; or
 - c. Additional conditions are deemed necessary to comply with the goals and requirements of a TMDL, the Clean Water Act, or water quality standard.

Modifications to the MS4 Program required by the department will be made in writing. The modification request will set forth a schedule for compliance.

2. The MS4 Program may be modified without prior approval of the department, provided it is in accordance with the following:
 - a. A BMP is added or removed from the MS4 Program;
 - b. A less effective BMP identified in the MS4 Program is replaced with an alternate BMP. The alternate BMP shall address the same or similar concerns as the ineffective or failed BMP;
 - c. When a BMP is identified as ineffective a schedule for implementing an alternative BMP must be provided; and
 - d. All modifications must be included in the annual report for the year the modification is made.

V. EVALUATING, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

A. Evaluation and Assessment

Annually, permittees must evaluate program compliance with the permit, BMPs, measurable goals, and effectiveness of the MS4 Program. The program evaluation must be included in the annual report (see Part V(D)).

B. Public Availability

Permittees must make records, including the MS4 Program, available to the public at reasonable times during regular business hours or online (see 40 CFR 122.7 for confidentiality provision). Permittees may assess a reasonable charge for a records request as allowed by law. Permittees may require a member of the public to provide advance notice.

C. Annual Report

The annual report covering the calendar year (January 1 to December 31) must summarize:

1. The status of compliance with permit conditions, including an evaluation and assessment of BMPs.
2. Whether the permittee has completed each measurable goal associated with each permit component;
3. The permittee's compliance and progress toward meeting each measurable goal;
4. The effectiveness of the MS4 Program;
5. Stormwater activities planned during the next reporting cycle;
6. A change in any identified BMPs or measurable goals for any MCM;
7. Whether another entity is used to satisfy any permit requirement, including the identity of the entity.
8. The responsible government entity for each permit component;
9. The total number of enforcement actions taken by the permittee. The permittee will identify "No Authority" if the permittee does not have the authority to conduct enforcement actions.

D. Report submittals

Annual reports must be submitted to the department by March 31, or another date set by the department, for each year of the permit term. Reports must be submitted to the department in accordance with Part VI(E).

VI. MONITORING, RECORDING, AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS BP 2015.12.30

A. Representative Sampling (Routine and Non-Routine Discharges)

All samples and measurements taken shall be representative of the monitored discharge.

In order to ensure that the effluent limits set forth in this permit are not violated at times other than when routine samples are taken, the permittee must collect additional samples at the appropriate outfall whenever any discharge occurs that may reasonably be expected to cause or contribute to a violation that is unlikely to be detected by a routine sample. The permittee must analyze the additional samples for those parameters listed in **Appendix 4** of this permit that are likely to be affected by the discharge.

The permittee must collect such additional samples as soon as the spill or discharge reaches the outfall. The samples must be analyzed in accordance with B. Test Procedures. The permittee must report all additional monitoring in accordance with D. Additional Monitoring.

B. Test Procedures

The collection and transportation of all samples shall conform with EPA preservation techniques and holding times found in 40 CFR 136. All laboratory tests shall be performed by a North Dakota certified laboratory in conformance with test procedures pursuant to 40 CFR 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit or approved by EPA as an alternate test procedure under 40 CFR 136.5. The method of determining the total amount of water discharged shall provide results within 10 percent of the actual amount.

C. Recording of Results

Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. the date, exact place and time of sampling or measurements;
2. the name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
3. the name of the laboratory;
4. the date(s) and time(s) analyses were performed;
5. the name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the analyses;
6. the analytical techniques or methods used; and
7. the results of such analyses.

D. Additional Monitoring

If the discharge is monitored more frequently than this permit requires, all additional results, if in compliance with B. Test Procedures, shall be included in the summary on the Discharge Monitoring Report.

E. Reporting of Monitoring Results

1. Monitoring results shall be summarized and reported to the department using Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). If no discharge occurs during a reporting period, "No Discharge" shall be reported. Prior to December 21, 2016, the permittee may elect to submit DMRs, electronically, using the electronic reporting system. Beginning December 21, 2016, the permittee must submit DMRs using the electronic reporting system.
2. Beginning December 21, 2020, the permittee must report the following using the electronic reporting system:
 - a. General permit reports [e.g., notices of intent (NOI); notices of termination (NOT); no exposure certifications (NOE)];
 - b. Municipal separate storm sewer system program reports;
 - c. Pretreatment program reports;
 - d. Sewer overflow/bypass event reports; and
 - e. Clean Water Act 316(b) annual reports
3. The permittee may seek a waiver from electronic reporting. To obtain a waiver, the permittee must complete and submit an Application for Temporary Electronic Reporting Waiver form (SFN 60992) to the department. The department will have 120 days to approve or deny the waiver request. Once the waiver is approved, the permittee may submit paper versions of monitoring data and reports to the department. The waiver from electronic reporting will expire upon the expiration date of this permit and may not be transferred to a new party. Any request to renew the electronic reporting waiver should be made six months prior to the expiration date of this permit.

All reports must be postmarked by the last day of the month following the end of each reporting period. All original documents and reports required herein shall be signed and submitted to the department at the following address:

ND Department of Health
Division of Water Quality
918 East Divide Ave
Bismarck ND 58501-1947

F. Records Retention

All records and information (including calibration and maintenance) required by this permit shall be kept for at least three years or longer if requested by the department or EPA.

VII. COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

B. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as possible all treatment or control facilities or systems installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. If necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit, this shall include the operation and maintenance of backup or auxiliary systems.

C. Planned Changes

The department shall be given advance notice of any planned changes at the permitted facility or of an activity which may result in permit noncompliance. Any anticipated facility expansions, production increase, or process modifications which might result in new, different, or increased discharges of pollutants shall be reported to the department as soon as possible. Changes which may result in a facility being designated a "new source" as determined in 40 CFR 122.29(b) shall also be reported.

D. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the department, within a reasonable time, any information which the department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the department, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit. When a permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or any report, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

E. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the department shall be signed and certified.

All permit applications shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer, a general partner, or a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the department shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the department; and

The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters.

If an authorization under E. Signatory Requirements is no longer accurate for any reason, a new authorization satisfying the above requirements must be submitted to the department prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

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

F. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting

1. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided as soon as possible, but no later than twenty-four (24) hours from the time the permittee first became aware of the circumstances. The following occurrences of noncompliance shall be included in the oral report to the department at 701.328.5210:
 - a. Any lagoon cell overflow or any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit under G. Bypass of Treatment Facilities;
 - b. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit under H. Upset Conditions;
or
 - c. Violation of any daily maximum effluent or instantaneous discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit.
2. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time that the permittee became aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain:
 - a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
 - b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
 - c. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected;
and
 - d. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

Reports shall be submitted to the address in Part VI.E. Reporting of Monitoring Results. The department may waive the written report on a case by case basis if the oral report has been

received within 24 hours by the department at 701.328.5210.

All other instances of noncompliance shall be reported no later than at the time of the next annual report submittal. The report shall include the four items listed in this subsection.

G. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

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

The department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the department determines that it will meet the three (3) conditions listed above.

H. Upset Conditions

An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of the following paragraph are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

1. An upset occurred and the permittee can identify its cause(s);
2. The permitted facility was, at the time being, properly operated;
3. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under F. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting; and

4. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under I. Duty to Mitigate.

In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

I. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. The permittee, at the department's request, shall provide accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of any discharge.

J. Removed Materials

Collected screenings, grit, solids, sludges, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment shall be buried or disposed of in such a manner to prevent any pollutant from entering any waters of the state or creating a health hazard. Sludge/digester supernatant and filter backwash shall not be directly blended with or enter either the final plant discharge and/or waters of the state. The permit issuing authority shall be contacted prior to the disposal of any sewage sludges. At that time, concentration limitations and/or self-monitoring requirements may be established.

K. Duty to Reapply

Any request to have this permit renewed should be made six months prior to its expiration date.

VIII. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow department and EPA representatives, at reasonable times and upon the presentation of credentials if requested, to enter the permittee's premises to inspect the wastewater treatment facilities and monitoring equipment, to sample any discharges, and to have access to and copy any records required to be kept by this permit.

B. Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under 40 CFR Part 2, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the department and EPA. As required by the Act, permit applications, permits, and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

C. Transfers

This permit is not transferable except upon the filing of a Statement of Acceptance by the new party and subsequent department approval. The current permit holder should inform the new controller, operator, or owner of the existence of this permit and also notify the department of the possible change.

D. New Limitations or Prohibitions

The permittee shall comply with any effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 306(a), Section 307(a), or Section 405 of the Act for any pollutant (toxic or conventional) present in the discharge or removed substances within the time identified in the regulations even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirements.

E. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. This includes the establishment of limitations or prohibitions based on changes to Water Quality Standards, the development and approval of waste load allocation plans, the development or revision to water

quality management plans, changes in sewage sludge practices, or the establishment of prohibitions or more stringent limitations for toxic or conventional pollutants and/or sewage sludges. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

F. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

G. State Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation preserved under Section 510 of the Act.

H. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Act.

I. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, nor any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations.

J. Severability

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

K. General Permits

Coverage under this permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The department may require any operator covered by this permit to apply and obtain an individual or alternative general permit if:

1. The discharge is not in compliance with the conditions of the general permit
2. Conditions or standards have changed so that the discharge no longer qualifies for a general permit
3. Information becomes available which indicates that the permittee's discharge has a reasonable potential to contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard

When an individual NDPDES permit is issued to an operator otherwise subject to this permit or the operator is approved for coverage under an alternative NDPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to the operator is automatically inactivated upon the effective date of the individual permit or coverage under the alternative general permit.

APPENDIX 1 – Post-Construction Control

The post-construction controls for managing water quality for reducing pollutants carried in the first flush of stormwater runoff are outlined below.

The water quality criteria apply to on-site or regional systems for post-construction stormwater management. The water quality considerations do not replace or substitute for water quantity or flood management requirements implemented on the local level for new developments. The water quality features may be incorporated into the design of structures for flow control; or water quality control may be achieved with separate features.

If it is impractical to meet the water quality criteria or the lack of right-of-way precludes the installation of described practices, alternative practices (e.g., grassed swales, smaller ponds, or grit chambers) must be provided. If a combination of practices is used, the water quality volume is accounted for on a percentage basis. Low impact development and/or green infrastructure practices may be used as an alternative to post-construction controls.

The design considerations for treating a water quality volume for common post-construction controls are as follows:

Control	Water Quality Design Consideration
Wet Detention Ponds	Water Quality Volume (Vwq) = 1800 cu-ft per impervious acre draining to the pond. The drawdown time for the Vwq should be a minimum of 12 hours.
Dry Detention Ponds (w/Extended Detention)	Extended Detention / Water Quality Volume (Vwqed) = 1800 cu-ft per impervious acre draining to pond. The drawdown time for the Vwqed should be a minimum of 24 hours and not more than 72 hours.
Infiltration	Water Quality Volume (Vwq) = 0.5 inches from impervious area. The volume captured in rain gardens, or passed through biofilters with under drains, would be grouped with infiltration for water quality treatment. The Vwq should discharge through the soil or filter media within 48 hours. Additional flows that cannot be infiltrated in 48 hours should be routed to bypass the system through a stabilized outlet.
Flow-Through Treatment Devices	Size devices to treat the first 0.5 inches of runoff from impervious area.
Redevelopment / Retrofit	Incorporate water quality criteria by reducing impervious surface area and implementing controls to treat the first 0.5 inches of runoff from impervious areas.

The selection and design of post-construction controls must consider clogging or obstructions, freeze-thaw cycles, effects on slope stability and groundwater, and the ability to effectively maintain the control. Design post-construction controls for ease of inspection and maintenance access (e.g., a stabilized access that allows equipment to enter a pond).

Recommended resources for planning and designing controls for urban stormwater runoff are:

“North Dakota Stormwater Criteria Manual”

The EPA National Menu of Best Management Practices at:

www.epa.gov/npdes/national-menu-best-management-practices-bmps-stormwater

APPENDIX 2 – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP)

The requirements outlined in this section are for MS4 owned or operated facilities such as vehicle maintenance shops, wastewater treatment plants, and landfill facilities. The objectives of the SWPPP are to identify potential sources of stormwater pollution and ensure that practices are implemented and maintained to reduce the contribution of pollutants in stormwater runoff to waters of the state and storm sewer systems. Stormwater management documents developed under other regulatory programs may be included or incorporated by reference in the SWPPP, or used in whole as a SWPPP if it meets the requirements of this part.

1. Site Description

- a. Provide a description of the type of activities conducted at the facility.
- b. Provide a general location map (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] quadrangle map) with enough detail to identify the location of the facility, boundaries of the property, the size of the property in acres and all receiving waters (including wetlands and storm sewer systems that receive stormwater runoff from the facility).
- c. Provide a site specific map(s) of suitable scale and quality to show:
 - 1) Section, township, and range; or lines of latitude and longitude;
 - 2) Stormwater drainage patterns;
 - 3) All stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales in and around the facility;
 - 4) Storm sewer inlets and outfalls, along with a unique identification code for each outfall (e.g., Outfall No. 1, No. 2), in and around the facility;
 - 5) All stormwater sample collection points;
 - 6) Potential sources of pollution;
 - 7) All stormwater control measures;
 - 8) Location and extent of facility structures and impervious surfaces; and
 - 9) Any locations where reportable quantity spills or leaks have occurred within the three years preceding the most recent SWPPP revision.

Also indicate the location of the following activities that are exposed to precipitation:

- 10) Fueling stations;
 - 11) Vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
 - 12) Loading/unloading areas;
 - 13) Locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes;
 - 14) Liquid storage tanks;
 - 15) Processing and storage areas;
 - 16) 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;
 - 17) Transfer areas for substances in bulk; and
 - 18) Machinery.
- d. Facilities that have a discharge point within 2000 feet of, and flow to, a water body listed as impaired under section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act, shall identify the water body and impairment in the SWPPP. The department's 303(d) list may be found at the following website under Integrated Reports:

www.ndhealth.gov/WQ/SW/Z2_TMDL/Integrated_Reports/B_Integrated_Reports.htm

2. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team

Identify the individual(s) responsible for overseeing the development of the SWPPP, any later modifications to the SWPPP, and for compliance with this permit. Include the individual(s) name or title and identify their responsibilities. The individual(s) shall have ready access to a copy of this permit, the current version of the SWPPP, and other relevant documents and information that shall be kept as required by this permit.

3. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the potential pollution sources and material handling at the facility. For each potential pollution source, the description shall include:

- a. **Activity Assessment.** The SWPPP shall provide an assessment of activity at the facility that could contribute pollutants to stormwater runoff. Each of the following shall be evaluated for the reasonable potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater runoff: material handling equipment or operations; industrial machinery; industrial production and processes; significant dust generating activities; disturbed area vulnerable to erosion; and the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, disposal, and conveyance of any raw material, intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products.
- b. **Pollutant List.** The SWPPP shall include a list of significant materials that could be exposed to precipitation and discharged from the facility as potential pollutants. Examples include but are not limited to oil, fuel, fertilizer, and pesticides. The pollutant list shall include all significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored, or disposed at the facility. The list also shall include past spills that were exposed to stormwater in the three years prior to the date the SWPPP was prepared or amended.

For facilities subject to Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 313 (EPCRA 313) requirements, the sources of potential pollutants reported under EPCRA 313 shall be included in the description of potential pollutant sources.

- c. **Non-Stormwater Discharges.** The SWPPP shall identify sources and locations of non-stormwater discharges that may be present and include a description of the pollution prevention measures in use.

4. Stormwater Controls

The SWPPP shall describe the location and type of all stormwater control measures for each source or activity that could contribute pollutants to stormwater runoff. A combination of BMPs and structural controls shall be implemented as appropriate to reduce the contribution of pollutants to stormwater runoff. The SWPPP shall include a description of the following:

- a. The SWPPP shall describe good housekeeping practices to maintain a clean and orderly facility. Litter, debris, chemicals, and parts shall be handled properly to minimize exposure to stormwater. Include a schedule for regular collection and disposal of waste materials, along with routine inspections for leaks, and the condition of drums, tanks and containers. All exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants shall be kept clean to prevent pollutants from being carried away by wind or water. All materials shall be stored in appropriately labeled containers when feasible. The SWPPP also shall address specific processing and storage practices for materials and parts that present a potential environmental concern.
- b. The SWPPP shall describe methods that will be used to reduce the generation of dust. Bins, dumpsters, and roll-off boxes that contain materials that are a potential source of stormwater pollution and are susceptible to being removed by wind or rain must have lids or be covered when not in use.

- c. The SWPPP shall describe preventative maintenance procedures to ensure the proper operation of stormwater management devices, as well as equipment on-site. This includes regular inspection, testing, maintenance, and repair of all control measures and equipment to ensure proper operation. The SWPPP shall include the schedule or frequency for inspecting and maintaining all selected control measures and equipment.
- d. The SWPPP shall detail procedures for preventing and responding to spills and leaks. The SWPPP shall include notification procedures for reporting internally and to the department. Response procedures shall specify recovery equipment and disposal methods. Document in the SWPPP all spills and leaks of chemicals, oil, or toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred in areas exposed to stormwater or that drained to a stormwater conveyance. Documentation shall include all reportable quantity spills or leaks that have occurred within the three years preceding the most recent SWPPP revision. Spill kits shall be maintained in a ready state.
- e. The SWPPP shall describe employee training used to inform personnel of their responsibility in implementing the practices and controls included in the SWPPP such as spill response, good housekeeping, and sediment control practices.
 - 1) All employees who work in areas where materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (including all members of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team), shall receive training.
 - 2) Personnel shall be trained in at least the following areas as related to the scope of their job duties:
 - An overview of the contents of the SWPPP;
 - Spill prevention and response procedures, good housekeeping practices; maintenance requirements, and material management practices;
 - The location and maintenance of on-site stormwater pollution prevention controls;
 - Operating procedures for preventing pollution; and
 - Inspection procedures and records maintenance.
 - 3) Training shall be provided at least annually, as new employees are hired, and as necessary to maintain compliance with this permit. The SWPPP shall detail the content and frequency of training, and retain a log of the dates employees received training.
- f. The SWPPP shall describe erosion and sediment controls implemented on areas vulnerable to erosion. The SWPPP shall describe the appropriate control measures and when they will be implemented. The description and implementation of controls shall address the following minimum components:
 - 1) Areas vulnerable to erosion, including those with little or no vegetation, steep slopes, or those with concentrated runoff flows such as ditches and culverts, shall be stabilized.
 - 2) The SWPPP shall identify the control measures that will be used to minimize the release of sediment from the site (sediment basins, rock check dams, silt fences, vegetative buffers, permanent seeding, grassed swales, etc.).
 - 3) Sediment and erosion controls are expected to withstand and function properly during precipitation events of less than or equal to the 2-year, 24-hour storm event. The release of sediment or other materials due to such storm events should be minimal.
 - 4) The SWPPP shall describe methods to recover off-site sediment accumulations.

- g. The SWPPP shall describe stormwater management. The SWPPP shall include a description of practices to control pollutants in stormwater discharges. Such practices may include: stormwater ponds; flow reduction by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions; infiltration of runoff on-site; and sequential systems which combine several practices.
- h. For facilities that discharge to waters with a TMDL allocation the SWPPP shall incorporate the conditions applicable to the discharge necessary for consistency with the assumptions, allocations and requirements of the TMDL. The SWPPP shall incorporate the WLA and outline necessary steps to meet the TMDL.
- i. The SWPPP shall describe the pollution prevention measure(s) that will be implemented while non-stormwater discharges are occurring.

5. **Maintenance**

All stormwater pollution prevention control measures identified in the SWPPP shall be maintained in effective operating condition. The SWPPP shall identify the maintenance schedule for stormwater pollution prevention controls. If site inspections identify BMPs that are not operating effectively, maintenance shall be arranged and accomplished as soon as practicable.

6. **Inspections**

Site inspections shall be conducted to monitor the condition of stormwater discharge outlets and effectiveness of BMPs. The SWPPP shall specify the procedures for performing inspections, including: person(s) or position(s) responsible for inspections; schedules and frequencies for conducting inspections; areas and activities that will be inspected; and information that will be recorded as part of an inspection.

a. **Inspection Frequency**

A comprehensive inspection of the facility shall be performed according to the schedule below:

- 1) Inspections shall be conducted at least once (1) during a three (3) month period. The three month periods shall consist of the first quarter of the year (January – March), the second quarter of the year (April – June), the third quarter of the year (July – September) and the fourth quarter of the year (October – December). At least one of the routine inspections shall be conducted within 48 hours of a precipitation event resulting in a stormwater discharge.
- 2) Increased inspection frequency may be appropriate for some types of equipment, processes and stormwater control measures, or areas of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to stormwater. These frequencies shall be identified in the SWPPP.

b. **Inspector Qualifications**

The permittee shall ensure that personnel conducting inspections are familiar with the SWPPP, the proper installation and operation of control measures, and applicable sampling requirements.

c. **Areas to Inspect**

Inspectors shall consider the results of previous inspections and sampling results when planning and conducting inspections. The following areas shall be inspected for the evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the stormwater drainage system:

- 1) Areas where materials or activities are exposed to stormwater;
- 2) Items identified in the SWPPP that are potential pollutant sources;
- 3) Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past three years;
- 4) Stormwater outfalls;
- 5) Stormwater pollution prevention control measures used to comply with this permit; and
- 6) Disturbed areas of the site that are vulnerable to erosion.

Inspectors shall look for the following during the inspection:

- 7) Industrial materials, residue, leak or spilled material, or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater and pollute runoff from the facility;
- 8) Off-site tracking of waste materials or sediment; and
- 9) Stormwater pollution prevention control measures needing replacement, maintenance or repair.

d. Inspection Records

A record shall be made summarizing the scope of the inspection, major observations relating to the SWPPP, and any corrective actions taken. At a minimum the inspection record shall include:

- 1) Date and time of inspections;
- 2) Name and signature of person(s) conducting inspections;
- 3) Indicate if the inspection is a result of a stormwater discharge event;
- 4) Signs of pollution or the potential for pollution;
- 5) Inspection findings including major observations related to the SWPPP, condition of stormwater pollution prevention controls, deficiencies noted, recommendations for corrective actions and corrective actions taken; and
- 6) Documentation that the SWPPP has been amended when substantial changes are made to stormwater controls or other BMPs in response to inspections.

e. Maintenance Records

When deficiencies are noted during an inspection, corrective actions shall be performed as soon as feasible. A record of corrective and maintenance activities shall be kept. This record shall include the dates and times; and party completing the activities.

7. Sampling

The SWPPP shall include sampling procedures for facilities required to conduct sampling. The SWPPP shall include specifics such as sampling points, sampling procedures, chain-of-custody requirements, contracted laboratory, and parameters to be sampled.

a. The SWPPP shall outline:

- 1) Locations of all outfalls where samples will be collected, including any determination that two or more outfalls are substantially identical (refer to Appendix 5);
- 2) Sample parameters;
- 3) Type of sample collection method (e.g., grab, composite);
- 4) Schedules for sampling and monitoring at the facility;
- 5) Any numeric control values (benchmarks, effluent limitations, TMDL-related WLAs, etc.) applicable to each outfall;
- 6) Procedures for collecting samples; and
- 7) Procedures for gathering storm event data.

b. The SWPPP for facilities conducting representative sampling (Appendix 5(C)) shall include:

- 1) The location of each of the substantially identical outfalls;
- 2) The location of representative outfalls;
- 3) A description of the general activities conducted in the drainage area of each outfall;
- 4) A description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each outfall that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to stormwater discharges;
- 5) A description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each outfall; and
- 6) Information indicating why outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents.

8. Plan Review and Revisions

- a. The SWPPP shall be signed in accordance with the Signatory Requirements, Part VII(E), and retained on-site for the duration of activity at the permitted location.
- b. The permittee shall amend the SWPPP whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the state. The SWPPP also shall be amended if it is found to be ineffective at controlling pollutants present in stormwater.
- c. Facilities operating under an existing SWPPP are responsible for incorporating and implementing any changes within 180 days of the effective date of this permit.

9. Additional Terms and Conditions

- a. Salt Storage Piles. Salt storage piles used for deicing or other purposes shall be enclosed or covered. Salt storage piles do not need to be covered or enclosed when adding or taking materials from the pile and when stormwater drainage from the pile is contained on-site.
- b. Petroleum products and other chemicals shall have adequate leak and spill protection to prevent any spilled materials from entering waters of the state. Position materials, equipment and activities so that leaks and spills are contained, or able to be contained, to prevent the leak or spill from leaving the facility. Clean up spills and leaks promptly to prevent the discharge of pollutants. The SWPPP shall include recovery and disposal methods for cleaning up spills and leaks.
- c. Dewatering or basin draining (i.e., pumped discharges) related to the permitted activity shall be managed with the appropriate BMPs, such that the discharge does not adversely affect the receiving water. The permittee(s) shall operate the discharge to minimize the release of sediment and provide energy dissipation measures to adequately protect the outlet from erosion. Dewatering is limited to uncontaminated stormwater, ground water, and the non-stormwater sources.
- d. Stormwater discharges from construction related activity inherent to the normal operation and expansion of covered facilities (such as landfills) shall be conducted in accordance with the practices identified in the SWPPP. Any newly constructed stormwater outfall shall be added to the SWPPP or, if appropriate, covered by another applicable NDPDES permit.
- e. Permittees shall minimize the exposure of loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations to precipitation by locating these activities indoors or utilizing storm resistant coverings, where practicable.
- f. Ensure that all wash water from operations such as vehicle or equipment washing, with the exception of allowable non-stormwater discharges, drains to a sanitary sewer, sump, or other proper collection system and not to a stormwater drainage system.

APPENDIX 3 – No Exposure Requirements

MS4 owned or operated facilities that have any of the following materials or activities exposed to precipitation are not eligible for no exposure requirements and must develop a SWPPP in accordance with Appendix 2.

1. Industrial machinery or equipment is exposed to stormwater while being used, stored, or cleaned at the facility. This includes areas of the facility where residuals from using, storing, or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment remains and are exposed to stormwater.
2. Materials or residuals from spills or leaks are on the ground or in storm sewer inlets.
3. Materials or products from past industrial activity are exposed to stormwater.
4. Material handling equipment (except adequately maintained vehicles) is exposed to stormwater.
5. Materials or products are exposed to stormwater during loading/unloading or transporting activities
6. Materials or products stored outdoors are exposed to stormwater. This does not include products intended for outside use where exposure to stormwater does not result in the discharge of pollutants.
7. Materials contained in open, deteriorated, or leaking storage drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers are exposed to stormwater.
8. Materials or products are handled or stored on roads or railways owned or maintained by the MS4.
9. Waste material (except waste in covered, non-leaking containers [e.g., dumpsters]) is exposed to stormwater.
10. The application or disposal of process wastewater is exposed to stormwater unless otherwise permitted.
11. Particulate matter or visible deposits or residuals from roof stacks and/or vents (not otherwise regulated) are evident in stormwater outflow.

APPENDIX 4 – Sampling and SWPPP Requirements

The industry sectors identified in this appendix are required to collect samples of stormwater discharges from all outfalls as part of the sampling requirements listed in Appendix 2 of the permit. The specific sampling parameters applicable to each industry sector are listed below.

The sampling procedures and conditions applicable to all facilities sampling stormwater discharges are outlined in Appendix 2 and 5. In general, operators shall collect grab samples of stormwater discharges at each and every outfall at least once a year for the parameters listed for their industry sector. Appendix 5 also provides conditions for reduction in monitoring based on sample history and “benchmark” values.

Benchmark concentrations should not be interpreted as stormwater effluent limitations, individual wastewater effluent limitations, or as state water quality standards. Benchmark concentrations provide an appropriate level to determine whether a facility’s stormwater pollution prevention measures are effective. A pollutant concentration that is above the benchmark value represents a potential water quality concern and the need to improve a facility’s SWPPP. If samples exceed the benchmark the SWPPP shall be revised to include possible sources of the high concentration and methods to reduce future concentrations.

A. Landfills and Land Application

Applicability: All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps (Industrial Activity Code “LF”)		
<u>Required Parameter</u>	<u>Benchmark Value</u>	<u>Discharge Limit</u>
• Oil and Grease	No visible sheen (15 mg/L)	
• pH	Between 6.0 and 9.0 S.U.	
• Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L	
• Iron, Total	1.0 mg/L	
• Chlorides	250 mg/L	
• Arsenic, Total	0.15 mg/L	
This permit does not authorize the discharge of waters which have come into direct contact with landfill wastes, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, facility wastewater, contact wash water from washing truck or equipment exteriors and surface areas which have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.		

Applicability: Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.60		
<u>Required Parameter</u>	<u>Benchmark Value</u>	<u>Discharge Limit</u>
• Oil and Grease	No visible sheen (15 mg/L)	
• pH	Between 6.0 and 9.0 S.U.	
• Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L	
This permit does not authorize the discharge of waters which have come into direct contact with landfill wastes, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, facility wastewater, contact wash water from washing truck or equipment exteriors and surface areas which have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.		

B. Coal Pile Runoff

Applicability: Any facility with discharges from coal storage piles		
<u>Required Parameter</u>	<u>Benchmark Value</u>	<u>Discharge Limit</u>
• Oil and Grease	No visible sheen (15 mg/L)	
• pH		Between 6.0 and 9.0 S.U.
• Total Suspended Solids		50 mg/L
Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed and operated to treat the volume of coal pile runoff associated with a 10-year, 24-hour storm event shall not be subject to the total suspended solids limitation.		

C. Baseline Parameter

Applicability: facilities directed to sample by the department, but not listed in Items A and B above		
<u>Required Parameter</u>	<u>Benchmark Value</u>	<u>Discharge Limit</u>
• Oil and Grease	No visible sheen (15 mg/L)	
• pH	Between 6.0 and 9.0 S.U.	
• Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L	
• Phosphorus, Total	2.0 mg/L	
• Ammonia ¹ as N	8.41 mg/L	
• Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L	
• 5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand	30 mg/L	
• Chemical Oxygen Demand	120 mg/L	

Notes:

¹ Ammonia is pH dependent; value given is based on a pH of 8.0 S.U.

APPENDIX 5 – Sampling and SWPPP Requirements

Applicable to facilities conducting a sampling based monitoring program.

A. Sample procedures

1. All samples and measurements taken shall be representative of the discharge. Samples shall be collected from discharges resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that has occurred at least 72 hours from the last 0.1-inch or greater storm event which generated runoff. Snowmelt which generates runoff considered equivalent to or greater than a 0.1-inch precipitation event qualifies for sampling purposes. However, no more than one sample per year for each sampling site can be from a snowmelt event.
2. For discharges from holding ponds or other impoundments with a 24-hour or greater retention capability, grab samples of the discharge may be obtained at any time. For all other discharges, grab samples shall be taken during the first 30 minutes of the discharge. If the collection of a grab sample during the first 30 minutes is impracticable, a grab sample may be taken as soon as practicable, provided the permittee submits a description of why the grab sample could not be obtained during the first 30 minutes with the annual report.
3. For storm events sampled, the permittee shall record the date and duration (in hours) of the event, rainfall amount or estimates (in inches) of the event, the approximate duration since the end of the last 0.1-inch or greater storm event which generated runoff, and an estimate of the size of the drainage area. The information also shall be included in the annual report. The permittee shall have the option of maintaining a rain gauge on site or utilizing the nearest National Weather Service rain gauge station. Any gauge station used shall be representative of the stormwater discharge.

B. Impractical or adverse conditions

When a permittee is unable to collect samples due to impractical or adverse climatic conditions, the discharger shall submit in lieu of sampling data a description of why samples could not be collected, including available documentation of the event. Impractical or adverse climatic conditions which may prohibit the collection of samples include: normal non-working hours, nightfall, or weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (local flooding, high winds, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impractical (drought, extended frozen periods, etc.).

C. Substantially Identical Outfalls

When a facility has two or more outfalls which the permittee believes would discharge substantially identical effluents, based on the features and activities within the areas drained by the outfalls, the permittee may develop a representative sampling plan in which at least 20 percent of all outfalls would be monitored. Permittees that utilize this option shall document why they believe discharges from the sites will be substantially similar and also identify their proposed sampling sites.

D. Equivalent monitoring plans

Where appropriate, results for monitoring plans developed for other regulatory agencies or other purposes can be used for the requirements of this permit.

E. Sample Reduction

A permittee may reduce all or part of the sampling requirements outlined in Appendix 4 by demonstrating that the conditions listed below have been met. The reduction in sampling may be pursued on both a parameter by parameter and outfall by outfall basis. The reduction will be based on the following conditions:

1. At least four (4) samples have been collected and analyzed from a discharge point where sampling is required for the parameter(s) being considered. The samples may have been obtained over the course of one year or several years. The results from the four (4) most recent samples shall have an average concentration below the benchmark value listed in Appendix 4.
2. The activities at the site (such as material handling and storage, chemical use, waste disposal practices, erosion controls, and other types of industrial activities) have not changed since the samples were taken in any way that could have an adverse impact on stormwater quality.
3. Sample reduction is not available for parameters which have an effluent limitations in the permit.