STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Developed for

GRADY-WHITE BOATS, INC. GREENVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

EFFECTIVE PLAN DATE OCTOBER 30, 2020

30 OCTOBER 2020

MEMORANDUM FOR: Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team and Facility Employees - Grady-White Boats, Inc.

SUBJECT: Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

- 1. Reference: North Carolina General Statute 143-215.1 (Control of Sources of Water Pollution and Permits Required).
- 2. Forwarded is the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the above referenced facility.
- 3. Maintain a central file for all SWPPP documentation. A plan review is required annually.
- 4. The SWPPT (Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team) will follow the instructions for the SWPPP and complete the required documentation as outlined in the SWPPP.
- 5. The Point of Contact for Permit information is Bethany Georgoulias (NCDEQ) at 1-919-807-6372.

SIGNED:

TITLE: _____

GRADY-WHITE BOATS, INC. BEAUFORT, NORTH CAROLINA

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Prepared in Accordance with NPDES General Permit NCG190000 Certificate of Coverage NCG190018

Prepared by:

STORMWATER SERVICES GROUP, LLC.

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EFFECTIVE PLAN DATE OCTOBER 30, 2020

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STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN INSTRUCTIONS

Table 1, shown on the next page, provides the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team leader with a schedule to perform and document the compliance tasks required by this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

The Plan has been developed to address the requirements of NPDES General Permit NCG190000. Since the Permit was re-issued on October 1, 2020, Grady-White Boats is in the first year of Permit coverage; thus new procedures for documenting Permit compliance are effective in Year 2020.

New forms were created during the Plan development. Master originals of the forms and checklists identified in Table 1 are located in Appendix A. Implementation of the SWPPP should commence no later than 12 months from the effective date of the certificate of coverage (COC) of the Stormwater Permit. Target dates indicated are based on these Permit requirements. Table 1 identifies which tasks will be performed semi-annually, annually or as needed.

Table 1 on Page iv is formatted to provide the user with a permanent record of Permit compliance. The user will fill in the status bullet and enter the implementation date onto Table 1 when the tasks are implemented. All copies or originals of all documentation regarding the Permit and this Plan including completed forms, checklists, and sampling records are then inserted into Appendix F.

Tables similar to Table 1 are provided for subsequent years on the following pages. Use the designated table for each year of permit coverage.

Table 4 shows the recommended Best Management Practices (BMPs) that the Permittee will implement over the next 12 to 18 months.

Task to be Performed	Required Documentation	Target Date	Frequency	Status	Completion Date
Obtain SWPPP certification signatures	Form 1	<u>10/10/20</u>	annual	0	//
Appoint the SWPPT members	Form 1	<u>10/10/20</u>	as needed	0	//
All SWPPT members read the SWPPP	Form 2	<u>10/20/20</u>	annual	0	//
Obtain Non-stormwater discharge certification signatures	Form 3	<u>10/25/20</u>	annual	0	//
Insert Permit/ COC Letter into Appendix E	None	<u>10/30/20</u>	Once	0	//
Mail notification letter to MS4	Page B-9	<u>11/10/20</u>	Once	0	//
Observe wet weather discharge from outfalls ¹	Checklist #6	<u>11/30/20</u>	each Fall	0	//
Collect and analyze stormwater samples ²	DEQ Form	<u>11/30/20</u>	semi-annual	0	//
Perform site inspections	Checklists #1 - #6	<u>12/15/20</u>	each Fall	0	//
Conduct Comprehensive Compliance Inspection ³	Forms 6 and 7	<u>12/15/20</u>	annual	0	//
Train SWPPT Members/ Company Personnel on SWPPP activities and compliance	Form 4	<u>12/20/20</u>	annual	0	//
Conduct stormwater discharge collection and monitoring training	None	<u>12/20/20</u>	as needed	0	//
Submit Monitoring Report Summary to RO	DEQ Form	<u>12/25/20</u>	annual	0	//
Submit Significant Spill Report	Form 8		@	0	//
Submit Permit Non-compliance Report	Form 9		@	0	//
Insert all completed forms, checklists into Appendix F	None	12/30/20	annual	0	//

TABLE 1 COMPLIANCE TASK SCHEDULE (YEAR 2020)

O Task has not been completed.

• Task has been completed on date indicated.

@ Report required at each incident. Send copy to NCDEQ and Company President.

¹ Do not submit Qualitative Monitoring Reports to NCDEQ; sign & insert into Appendix F.

² Perform analytical monitoring twice per year during Permit term. Scan and submit copies of DMR to NCDEQ. ³ The Comprehensive Compliance Inspection can be performed in conjunction with the Fall site inspections.

Task to be Performed	Required Documentation	Target Date	Frequency	Status	Completion Date
Make copies of Forms 1 thru 4	None	<u>01/01/21</u>	annual	0	//
Obtain SWPPP certification signatures	Form 1	<u>01/10/21</u>	annual	0	//
Appoint the SWPPT members	Form 1	<u>01/10/21</u>	as needed	0	//
Read the SWPPP	Form 2	<u>01/20/21</u>	annual	0	//
Obtain Non-stormwater discharge certification signatures	Form 3	<u>01/20/21</u>	annual	0	//
Train SWPPT Members/ Company Personnel on SWPPP activities and compliance	Form 4	<u>01/25/21</u>	annual	0	//
Conduct stormwater discharge collection and monitoring training	None	<u>01/25/21</u>	as needed	0	//
Check BMP target dates and modify dates if required	Table 4	<u>01/30/21</u>	annual	0	//
Begin implementing best management practices	Table 4	<u>02/01/21</u>	as needed	0	//
Observe wet weather discharge from outfalls ¹	Checklist #6	<u>03/15/21</u>	each Spring	0	//
Collect and analyze stormwater samples ²	DEQ Form	<u>03/15/21</u>	semi-annual	0	//
Perform site inspections	Checklists #1 - #6	<u>05/30/21</u>	each Spring	0	//
Observe wet weather discharge from outfalls ¹	Checklist #6	<u>11/15/21</u>	each Fall	0	//
Collect and analyze stormwater samples ²	DEQ Form	<u>11/15/21</u>	semi-annual	0	//
Perform site inspections	Checklists #1 - #6	<u>11/30/21</u>	each Fall	0	//
Conduct Comprehensive Compliance Inspection ³	Forms 6 and 7	<u>11/30/21</u>	annual	0	//
Review & update SWPPP in accordance w/ Permit Part B, Section B-16.	Form 5, Table 5	<u>12/15/21</u>	annual	0	//
Submit Monitoring Report Summary to RO	DEQ Form	<u>12/25/21</u>	annual	0	//
Submit Significant Spill Report	Form 8		@	0	_/_/
Submit Permit Non-compliance Report	Form 9		@	0	_/_/
Insert all completed forms, checklists into Appendix F	None	<u>12/30/21</u>	annual	0	//

COMPLIANCE TASK SCHEDULE (YEAR 2021)

O Task has not been completed.

• Task has been completed on date indicated.

@ Report required at each incident. Send copy to NCDEQ and Company President.

¹ Do not submit Qualitative Monitoring Reports to NCDEQ; sign & insert into Appendix F. ² Perform analytical monitoring twice per year during Permit term. Scan and submit copies of DMR to NCDEQ.

³ The Comprehensive Compliance Inspection can be performed in conjunction with the Fall site inspections.

Task to be Performed	Required Documentation	Target Date	Frequency	Status	Completion Date
Make copies of Forms 1 thru 4	None	<u>01/01/22</u>	annual	0	//
Obtain SWPPP certification signatures	Form 1	<u>01/10/22</u>	annual	0	//
Appoint the SWPPT members	Form 1	<u>01/10/22</u>	as needed	0	//
Read the SWPPP	Form 2	<u>01/20/22</u>	annual	0	//
Obtain Non-stormwater discharge certification signatures	Form 3	<u>01/20/22</u>	annual	0	//
Train SWPPT Members/ Company Personnel on SWPPP activities and compliance	Form 4	<u>01/25/22</u>	annual	0	//
Conduct stormwater discharge collection and monitoring training	None	<u>01/25/22</u>	as needed	0	//
Check BMP target dates and modify dates if required	Table 4	<u>01/30/22</u>	annual	0	//
Begin implementing best management practices	Table 4	<u>02/01/22</u>	as needed	0	//
Observe wet weather discharge from outfalls ¹	Checklist #6	<u>03/15/22</u>	each Spring	0	//
Collect and analyze stormwater samples ²	DEQ Form	<u>03/15/22</u>	semi-annual	0	//
Perform site inspections	Checklists #1 - #6	<u>05/30/22</u>	each Spring	0	//
Observe wet weather discharge from outfalls ¹	Checklist #6	<u>11/15/22</u>	each Fall	0	//
Collect and analyze stormwater samples ²	DEQ Form	<u>11/15/22</u>	semi-annual	0	//
Perform site inspections	Checklists #1 - #6	<u>11/30/22</u>	each Fall	0	//
Conduct Comprehensive Compliance Inspection ³	Forms 6 and 7	<u>11/30/22</u>	annual	0	//
Review & update SWPPP in accordance w/ Permit Part B, Section B-16.	Form 5, Table 5	<u>12/15/22</u>	annual	0	//
Submit Monitoring Report Summary to RO	DEQ Form	<u>12/25/22</u>	annual	0	//
Submit Significant Spill Report	Form 8		@	0	//
Submit Permit Non-compliance Report	Form 9		@	0	_/_/
Insert all completed forms, checklists into Appendix F	None	<u>12/30/22</u>	annual	0	//

COMPLIANCE TASK SCHEDULE (YEAR 2022)

O Task has not been completed.

• Task has been completed on date indicated.

@ Report required at each incident. Send copy to NCDEQ and Company President.

¹ Do not submit Qualitative Monitoring Reports to NCDEQ; sign & insert into Appendix F. ² Perform analytical monitoring twice per year during Permit term. Scan and submit copies of DMR to NCDEQ.

³ The Comprehensive Compliance Inspection can be performed in conjunction with the Fall site inspections.

Task to be Performed	Required Documentation	Target Date	Frequency	Status	Completion Date
Make copies of Forms 1 thru 4	None	<u>01/01/23</u>	annual	0	//
Obtain SWPPP certification signatures	Form 1	<u>01/10/23</u>	annual	0	//
Appoint the SWPPT members	Form 1	<u>01/10/23</u>	as needed	0	//
Read the SWPPP	Form 2	<u>01/20/23</u>	annual	0	//
Obtain Non-stormwater discharge certification signatures	Form 3	01/20/23	annual	0	//
Train SWPPT Members/ Company Personnel on SWPPP activities and compliance	Form 4	<u>01/25/23</u>	annual	0	//
Conduct stormwater discharge collection and monitoring training	None	<u>01/25/23</u>	as needed	0	//
Check BMP target dates and modify dates if required	Table 4	<u>01/30/23</u>	annual	0	//
Begin implementing best management practices	Table 4	<u>02/01/23</u>	as needed	0	//
Observe wet weather discharge from outfalls ¹	Checklist #6	<u>03/15/23</u>	each Spring	0	//
Collect and analyze stormwater samples ²	DEQ Form	<u>03/15/23</u>	semi-annual	0	//
Perform site inspections	Checklists #1 - #6	<u>05/30/23</u>	each Spring	0	//
Observe wet weather discharge from outfalls ¹	Checklist #6	<u>11/15/23</u>	each Fall	0	//
Collect and analyze stormwater samples ²	DEQ Form	<u>11/15/23</u>	semi-annual	0	//
Perform site inspections	Checklists #1 - #6	<u>11/30/23</u>	each Fall	0	//
Conduct Comprehensive Compliance Inspection ³	Forms 6 and 7	<u>11/30/23</u>	annual	0	//
Review & update SWPPP in accordance w/ Permit Part B, Section B-16.	Form 5, Table 5	<u>12/15/23</u>	annual	0	//
Submit Monitoring Report Summary to RO	DEQ Form	<u>12/25/23</u>	annual	0	//
Submit Significant Spill Report	Form 8		@	0	//
Submit Permit Non-compliance Report	Form 9		@	0	_/_/
Insert all completed forms, checklists into Appendix F	None	12/30/23	annual	0	//

COMPLIANCE TASK SCHEDULE (YEAR 2023)

O Task has not been completed.

• Task has been completed on date indicated.

@ Report required at each incident. Send copy to NCDEQ and Company President.

¹ Do not submit Qualitative Monitoring Reports to NCDEQ; sign & insert into Appendix F. ² Perform analytical monitoring twice per year during Permit term. Scan and submit copies of DMR to NCDEQ.

³ The Comprehensive Compliance Inspection can be performed in conjunction with the Fall site inspections.

Task to be Performed	Required Documentation	Target Date	Frequency	Status	Completion Date
Make copies of Forms 1 thru 4	None	<u>01/01/24</u>	annual	0	//
Obtain SWPPP certification signatures	Form 1	<u>01/10/24</u>	annual	0	//
Appoint the SWPPT members	Form 1	<u>01/10/24</u>	as needed	0	//
Read the SWPPP	Form 2	<u>01/20/24</u>	annual	0	//
Obtain Non-stormwater discharge certification signatures	Form 3	01/20/24	annual	0	//
Train SWPPT Members/ Company Personnel on SWPPP activities and compliance	Form 4	<u>01/25/24</u>	annual	0	//
Conduct stormwater discharge collection and monitoring training	None	<u>01/25/24</u>	as needed	0	//
Check BMP target dates and modify dates if required	Table 4	<u>01/30/24</u>	annual	0	//
Begin implementing best management practices	Table 4	<u>02/01/24</u>	as needed	0	//
Observe wet weather discharge from outfalls ¹	Checklist #6	<u>03/15/24</u>	each Spring	0	//
Collect and analyze stormwater samples ²	DEQ Form	<u>03/15/24</u>	semi-annual	0	//
Perform site inspections	Checklists #1 - #6	<u>05/30/24</u>	each Spring	0	//
Observe wet weather discharge from outfalls ¹	Checklist #6	<u>11/15/24</u>	each Fall	0	//
Collect and analyze stormwater samples ²	DEQ Form	<u>11/15/24</u>	semi-annual	0	//
Perform site inspections	Checklists #1 - #6	<u>11/30/24</u>	each Fall	0	//
Conduct Comprehensive Compliance Inspection ³	Forms 6 and 7	<u>11/30/24</u>	annual	0	//
Review & update SWPPP in accordance w/ Permit Part B, Section B-16.	Form 5, Table 5	<u>12/15/24</u>	annual	0	//
Expect Permit renewal notice from NCDEQ		<u>12/20/24</u>			
Submit Monitoring Report Summary to RO	DEQ Form	<u>12/25/24</u>	annual	0	//
Submit Significant Spill Report	Form 8		@	0	//
Submit Permit Non-compliance Report	Form 9		@	0	//
Insert all completed forms, checklists into Appendix F	None	12/30/24	annual	0	//

COMPLIANCE TASK SCHEDULE (YEAR 2024)

O Task has not been completed.

• Task has been completed on date indicated.

@ Report required at each incident. Send copy to NCDEQ and Company President.

¹ Do not submit Qualitative Monitoring Reports to NCDEQ; sign & insert into Appendix F.

² Perform analytical monitoring twice per year during Permit term. Scan and submit copies of DMR to NCDEQ. ³ The Comprehensive Compliance Inspection can be performed in conjunction with the Fall site inspections.

Task to be Performed	Required Documentation	Target Date	Frequency	Status	Completion Date
Make copies of Forms 1 thru 4	None	<u>01/01/25</u>	annual	0	//
Obtain SWPPP certification signatures	Form 1	<u>01/10/25</u>	annual	0	//
Appoint the SWPPT members	Form 1	<u>01/10/25</u>	as needed	0	//
Read the SWPPP	Form 2	<u>01/20/25</u>	annual	0	//
Obtain Non-stormwater discharge certification signatures	Form 3	<u>01/20/25</u>	annual	0	//
Train SWPPT Members/ Company Personnel on SWPPP activities and compliance	Form 4	01/25/25	annual	0	//
Conduct stormwater discharge collection and monitoring training	None	<u>01/25/25</u>	as needed	0	//
Check BMP target dates and modify dates if required	Table 4	01/30/25	annual	0	//
Begin implementing best management practices	Table 4	<u>02/01/25</u>	as needed	0	//
Observe wet weather discharge from outfalls ¹	Checklist #6	<u>03/15/25</u>	each Spring	0	//
Collect and analyze stormwater samples ²	DEQ Form	<u>03/15/25</u>	semi-annual	0	//
Perform site inspections	Checklists #1 - #6	<u>05/30/25</u>	each Spring	0	//
Permit expires		<u>05/31/25</u>			
Observe wet weather discharge from outfalls ¹	Checklist #6	<u>11/15/25</u>	each Fall	0	//
Collect and analyze stormwater samples ²	DEQ Form	<u>11/15/25</u>	semi-annual	0	//
Perform site inspections	Checklists #1 - #6	<u>11/30/25</u>	each Fall	0	//
Conduct Comprehensive Compliance Inspection ³	Forms 6 and 7	<u>11/30/25</u>	annual	0	//
Review & update SWPPP in accordance w/ Permit Part B, Section B-16.	Form 5, Table 5	<u>12/15/25</u>	annual	0	//
Submit Monitoring Report Summary to RO	DEQ Form	<u>12/25/25</u>	annual	0	//
Submit Significant Spill Report	Form 8		@	0	//
Submit Permit Non-compliance Report	Form 9		@	0	//
Insert all completed forms, checklists into Appendix F	None	<u>12/30/25</u>	annual	0	/_/

COMPLIANCE TASK SCHEDULE (YEAR 2025)

O Task has not been completed.

• Task has been completed on date indicated.

@ Report required at each incident. Send copy to NCDEQ and Company President.

¹ Do not submit Qualitative Monitoring Reports to NCDEQ; sign & insert into Appendix F.

² Perform analytical monitoring twice per year during Permit term. Scan and submit copies of DMR to NCDEQ. ³ The Comprehensive Compliance Inspection can be performed in conjunction with the Fall site inspections.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

1.1. INTRODUCTION

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been prepared to comply with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program under the amended 1977 Federal Water Pollution Control Act. The SWPPP has been developed using information from *Stormwater Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practice (USEPA, 1992)*. A SWPPP consists of steps and activities designed to identify potential sources of stormwater pollution or contamination, and establishes Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will prevent or reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff. This SWPPP has been prepared in accordance with standard engineering practices.

The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ), Division of Minerals Energy & Land Resources (DEMLR) has adopted final stormwater permitting rules for industrial discharges in North Carolina. North Carolina is a delegated NPDES state with general and individual permitting authority. EPA regulation 40 CFR 122 requires most industrial facilities to apply for a NPDES permit for stormwater discharges. This facility is covered by NPDES Permit NCG190000 which expires May 31, 2025¹.

This facility and its personnel are required to:

- Learn and implement stormwater pollution prevention procedures and requirements;
- Establish spill containment procedures, drainage control, and security measures;
- Follow written standard operation procedures for hazardous material handling and storage;
- Perform routine inspections; and
- Maintain records to document successful completion of SWPPP requirements.

Technical and economic feasibility issues are a baseline consideration in choosing BMPs that will be performed during the first year of permit compliance. Expensive or unproved technologies are dismissed early in the selection process. The result is a list of practical BMPs (see Table 4) that the facility will implement. Additional BMPs, including structural controls, will be evaluated during the first annual Plan review.

The following appendices are included as part of this SWPPP: Appendix A contains the required documentation (administrative forms and inspection checklists) to be used at the facility. Appendix B contains SWPPP guidance information relevant to the SWPPP tasks and duties of the SWPPT. Applicable BMPs are detailed in Appendix C. Appendix D contains SWPPP-related acronyms and definitions. Appendix E contains the COC and Permit issued to the Grady-White Boats facility located in Greenville, North Carolina. Completed checklists, forms and monitoring reports will be inserted into Appendix F.

¹ A Notice-of-Intent renewal may be required to be submitted to NCDEQ 180 days (*i.e.*, December 31, 2024) before the Permit expires. The NCDEQ will notify Permittees regarding the renewal process.

1.2. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM (SWPPT)

The responsibilities of the SWPPT are to:

- Schedule the actions to be performed as directed in the SWPPP;
- Monitor stormwater discharges as specified in the Permit;
- Conduct semi-annual site inspections;
- Implement best management practices;
- Perform record keeping and documentation as required by the SWPPP;
- Perform the annual updating and certifications as required by the SWPPP;
- Evaluate the adequacy of the SWPPP; and
- Modify the SWPPP as necessary to achieve reasonable pollutant reductions at the facility.

The Company President will designate the SWPPT Leader. The organizational arrangement of the SWPPT is presented schematically in Section 1.2.1. A chart showing actual names, areas of responsibility, and telephone numbers is provided in Appendix F. The SWPPT will meet at least annually to evaluate the effectiveness of the BMPs and determine if additional BMPs need to be incorporated at the facility. A series of BMP checklists are included in Appendix A to assist the team in the evaluation of their assigned areas. The SWPPT is required to make revisions to the Plan where changes to the facility affect the potential risks to stormwater quality. These revisions can be simple and brief narratives inserted as amendments to the original Plan (use Record of Amendments Form 5 provided in Appendix A). The Plan may need to be updated or re-written completely when the Permit is renewed.

1.2.1. SWPPT Organization Chart



1.3. FACILITY INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

This facility is considered to have the following industrial activities:

Boat Building

This activity covers all aspects of boat building including fiberglass hull and deck forming in molds, assembly, and electronics and motor installation. Stormwater discharges are included when any portion of the manufacturing process is exposed or can be potentially exposed to rainfall or runoff.

Industrial Equipment Maintenance

Stormwater discharges covered in this category include runoff from areas where the following maintenance activities may occur: fluid changes; mechanical repairs; parts cleaning; washing; and storage of equipment (*e.g.*, boat lifts, hoists, trailers) waiting for repair, maintenance, or disposal;

Hazardous Materials Handling

Loading docks are considered industrial activity areas when hazardous materials are received and shipped and there is a reasonable potential for a spill or leak of said materials entering the stormwater drainage system.

Hazardous Materials Storage

Storage areas for new and waste materials such as fuel, oil, lubricants, solvents, and paint are included when the storage areas are either directly exposed to rainfall or when spills or leaks from these areas have the potential to enter the storm drainage system. Materials used and stored at this facility include solvent, diesel fuel, lubricating oils, resin, gel-coat, and miscellaneous aerosols and cleaners.

Non-Hazardous Materials Processes

Areas where metal boat parts, scrap materials, and trash are accumulated and handled are subject to stormwater controls where there is a reasonable potential for the items to enter the storm drainage system via surface runoff.

1.4. SITE ASSESSMENT

1.4.1. Site Location

Grady-White Boats is located north of the City of Greenville, approximately three miles from the City's central business district. The facility operates and maintains approximately 48 acres at this location. The facility is bounded immediately to the north by MLK Jr Highway (US 264), to the east by agricultural fields, to the south and west by Parker Creek (aka Grand Swamp Canal). Other commercial and industrial operations lie across the canal and the highway.

Map 1 shows the location of the facility.



GREENVILLE NE, NC (1981) QUADRANGLE 7.5 MINUTE SERIES, 1:24000

MAP 1 - SITE LOCATION MAP

1.4.2. Facility Description

The activities performed at the facility include the manufacturing of fiberglass boats, hazardous materials receiving and storage, used oil accumulation, non-hazardous waste generation; and hazardous waste generation. This facility is classified as a **conditionally exempt small quantity generator** of hazardous wastes. The layout of the facility is shown in Map 2. The site map identifies building locations, the stormwater drainage system, industrial waste systems, potential pollution sources, and stormwater discharge outfalls.



FIGURE 1 – AERIAL VIEW OF GRADY-WHITE BOATS North is to upper left. Date of photography is 03/04/18.

The facility consists of several buildings which are used for administration, boat manufacturing, assembly, warehousing, and hazardous materials storage.

Potential pollutant sources include:

• Hazardous materials receiving – Vendors are made aware of spill prevention measures implemented by Grady-White and their responsibilities while transferring or moving hazmats from their vehicles.

- Hazardous materials storage The hazmat storage buildings are provided with integral secondary containment. Four-color diamond placards and spill response measures are posted at each hazmat storage building.
- Acetone Distillation The distillery is covered and provided with secondary containment.
- Trash disposal Trash compactors and bins are covered and observed daily.
- Scrap metal & debris disposal Scrap bins are observed daily.
- Shipping Docks Docks are observed daily for loose packing material, spillage, and leaks. Nearby stormwater inlets are provided with spill blocker mats and/ or booms.

Exterior Grounds

The exterior grounds are either paved, gravel surface, or covered with grass and other vegetation.

Material handling equipment including metal storage racks, pallets, and boat trailers are located in various areas outside the buildings.

The following table describes the above-ground storage tanks located at this facility:

I.D.	CONTENTS	SIZE	CONSTRUCTION	COMMENTS
AST-1	Diesel Fuel			
AST-2	Gasoline			
AST-3	Acetone			
AST-4	Resin			
AST-5				
AST-6				
AST-7				

TABLE 2 ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANKS

Scrap metal, fiberglass trimmings, empty drums, old equipment and parts, and trash are located outdoors in several locations around the facility. The areas around the dumpsters can accumulate trash and debris. These scrap materials are exposed to precipitation and could potentially cause residue to enter the storm drainage system. Containers of hazardous materials may also be exposed for short durations.

Scrap metal is subject to leaching from acidic rainfall. Empty drums may not be thoroughly clean and may expose residue to rainfall. Small metal particulates and chemical residue from these items may then enter the adjacent *waters of the State*. Such items can be covered, runoff diverted through a vegetated buffer strip, or run-on diversion provided as a best management practice until re-used on site or removed from the facility.

A good housekeeping program will identify and minimize exposed items that are a potential source of stormwater pollution and eliminate the exposure promptly.

1.4.3. Site Drainage

The facility is located in the western portion of the Upper Coastal Plain physiographic region. The soil at the property is mostly a loamy sand belonging to two soil groups: Alaga loamy sand (AgB) or Pactolus loamy sand (Pa). These soils are moderately to excessively well-drained, have a rapid permeability (approaching 20 in/hr), and the available water capacity is very low to low. The seasonal high water table is 18" to 80" below the surface. The general topography of the site is flat with almost no discernible predominate slope. Most spills would probably absorb into the ground before flowing directly into nearby *waters of the State*.

The facility is paved or gravel where industrial activities occur. Spills of hazardous materials could potentially enter adjacent *waters of the State* via the facility's pipes, grass swales, and ditches. Another concern is that spills can also soak into the ground and quickly reach the water table.

A wet detention pond is located at the southeastern portion of the site (see Figure 2). This pond collects runoff from the eastern portion of the facility and discharges above the SDO-002 monitoring point. The pond is also used to test assembled boats.



FIGURE 2 - WET DETENTION POND

The facility is located within the Parker Creek watershed, which is a tributary to the Tar River. Stormwater runoff at the site drains southward into ditches discharging to Parker Creek.

Two stormwater discharge outfalls (SDO) are located at this facility:

- SDO-001 collects runoff from the western portion of the manufacturing building roof and the exterior grounds west of the building.
- SDO-002 collects runoff from the eastern portion of the manufacturing building roof, exposed storage on the south side of the building, and the wet pond.

The industrial drainage outfalls are identified in Table 3. The approximate locations of these outfalls (defined here as point source discharges of stormwater to *"waters of the State"*) are shown below.

SDO	ТҮРЕ	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	MONITORING
001	Pipe into Swale	35° 38' 58.7"	077° 20' 51.2"	Analytical and Visual
002	Ditch	35° 38' 46.7"	077° 20' 50.4''	Analytical and Visual

TABLE 3 INDUSTRIAL OUTFALLS

Stormwater discharge monitoring as shown in Table 3 will be performed at the designated outfall points as located on Map 2. Visual monitoring will be conducted as described in Appendix B. For both outfalls, the analytical and visual monitoring will be performed at the point immediately upstream of the outfalls' junction with Parker Creek.

The southwest portion of the site has no defined point source discharges; runoff flows as sheet flow into the tree buffer along Parker Creek.

Other discretionary points within the facility can be identified by the Permittee that may be useful to isolate potential pollutant sources. The Permittee is not required to monitor at these discretionary points unless directed by the NCDEQ.

1.4.4. 303(d) Listed Stream

Note: All NC Waters are in Category 5 due to statewide Fish Consumption Advice for Mercury.

Parker Creek is not on the 2018 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The portion of the Tar River immediately downstream of Parker Creek is not on the 2018 303(d) list. The 2020 303(d) List has yet to be published as of the effective date of this Plan.

TMDLs for Dissolved Oxygen, Total Nitrogen and Total Phosphorous have were established for the Tar River in 1995.

It is not expected that discharges from this Permittee's operations will affect any downstream TMDL and thus may continue coverage under General Permit NCG190000.

1.4.5. Spill History

There have been no significant spills of fuels or hazardous substances at the facility in the three (3) years prior to the effective date of this Plan. If a significant spill occurs at this facility, then it shall be reported using Form 8 found in Appendix A. Refer to Appendix B for spill prevention and response guidance.

1.4.6. Non-Stormwater Discharge Investigation

An investigation was conducted by Stormwater Services Group at the Grady-White Boats on August 28, 2020. During this investigation, no illicit connections were identified. Several potential improper discharges were identified. Refer to the completed Form 7 in Appendix F and Map 2 for a description.

Personnel from NCDEQ have stated that power washing flows can neither be discharged into *waters of the State* nor onto the ground. Their reasoning is that power wash flows can contain high concentrations of metals derived from bottom paint. NCDEQ is recommending² that boat power wash flow be recirculated, reclaimed, or otherwise rerouted to a municipal sanitary sewer system.

Note that while General Permit NCG190000 does not specifically prohibit the infiltration of boat wash or rinse waters; however, continuous infiltration may create a "hot" spot of soil contaminated with heavy metals.

Washwaters containing detergents, other cleaning agents, and/ or degreasers cannot be directly discharged to *waters of the State* under NPDES General Permit NCG190000. Refer to the section on Vehicle, Boat, and Equipment Cleaning Areas in Appendix C for additional information.

Boats awaiting repair may leak small amounts of oily bilge water, lower unit oil, or engine fluids onto the ground. This oily residue can then wash off the site during storm events. The placement of drip pans and controlled collection and disposal of bilge water will reduce this pollutant source.

<u>Note:</u> Illicit connections, where identified now or in the future, must be plugged and abandoned, authorized under a separate NPDES permit, or re-routed to the sanitary sewer system.

1.4.7. Risk Assessment

The operations that have a moderate risk of contributing to a large spill which may contaminate the stormwater drainage system at the facility are the handling of liquid materials such as drums containing solvent and POL.

There is a low risk of significant spills during the transfer of hazmats from ASTs to drums or production containers.

There is a moderate risk of significant spills during the transfer of liquid hazmats from vendor tankers to on-site ASTs.

There is a moderate risk of incidental spills in the vicinity of hazmat storage buildings. Such spills can be from lubricants, paint, cleaning compounds, and thinner.

 $^{^{2}}$ NCDEQ may require that the infiltration of power washwater into the ground be prohibited. However, the current General Permit contains no language regarding the issue of infiltration. The General Permit does not prohibit infiltration.

Other pollutant risks are low as most other operations take place inside the building. Locating spill kits close to potential spill sources will reduce the risk of spills contaminating the environment. Materials (*e.g.*, scrap metal, batteries) and equipment (*e.g.*, marine motors) subject to long term exposure to precipitation represent a high risk of stormwater pollution and should be protected from precipitation. Exposed materials can leach metals, chemicals, and other pollutants into stormwater due to contact with acidic rainfall, abrasive winds, and natural decomposition.

1.5. SCHEDULE OF BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Table 4 shown on the next page is a description of the BMPs that were in place on the effective date of this Plan and the new BMPs scheduled to be implemented by this Plan. Solid bullets indicate existing BMPs and hollow bullets indicate proposed BMPs. The status bullets and completion dates will be entered in the table by the SWPPT Leader when the tasks are completed. Implementation of the SWPPP, including secondary containment as specified in the Permit, will commence within 12 months of the effective date of the of the current Certificate-of-Coverage. For those items that cannot be implemented as shown in the schedule, a brief narrative describing reasons for non-compliance will be inserted into Appendix F during the subsequent annual review.

BMPs may be added, deleted, or modified during the annual reviews as the Permittee determines effectiveness and feasibility. BMP amendments can be added into Appendix F.

The following *BMPs* are in place and operating properly, or are required for this facility:

	Task	Target Date	Status	Implement Date
1-1	Most hazardous materials are stored indoors	on-going	•	-
1-2	Contaminated fuel is captured for re-use by vendor	on-going	•	-
1-3	Waste dumpsters are emptied on a timely basis	on-going	•	-
1-4	Speedi-dry is readily available to absorb spills in shop	on-going	•	-
1-5	Wet Detention Pond treats a portion of the site	on-going	•	-
1-6	Grass swales are maintained with good growth	on-going	•	-
1-7	Vegetated buffer strip is maintained along Parker Creek	on-going	•	-
1-8	Vegetated buffer is maintained along site boundaries	on-going	•	-
1-9	Conduct pollution prevention training	<u>11/30/20</u>	0	//
1-10	Implement Good Housekeeping Program	<u>12/15/20</u>	0	//
1-11	Implement Preventative Maintenance Program	<u>12/30/20</u>	0	_/_/
1-12	Ensure drums are empty and cleaned of exterior residue before storing on-site prior to disposal	01/15/21	0	//
1-13	Conduct daily visual observation of hazmat storage areas	<u>01/30/16</u>	0	//
1-14	Maintain vegetated buffer around facility - coordinate with adjacent property owners	02/15/21	0	//
1-15	Police grounds and remove litter once per week	<u>02/28/21</u>	0	_/_/
1-16	Remove exposed scrap metals, drums, equipment, and parts stored outside or cover with rubberized tarp	<u>03/15/21</u>	0	//
1-17	Segregate hazardous waste storage from new materials storage	<u>03/30/21</u>	0	//
1-18	Provide adequate spill kits at or near hazmat and hazwaste storage areas	04/15/21	0	//
1-19	Develop pollution prevention handout for vendors and sub- contractors	04/30/21	0	_/_/
1-20	Reseed areas showing erosion; maintain vegetation in swales, ditches and along pond shore line.	05/30/16	0	//
1-21	Provide spill blocker mats or booms near all inlets close to hazmat receiving, storage, and handling areas	<u>06/15/16</u>	0	//
1-22	If pond shows excessive algae growth, reduce fertilize use within pond drainage area.	06/30/16	0	//
1-23	Maintain pond in accordance w/ NCDEQ BMP Manual	<u>07/30/16</u>	0	//
1-24	Label all ASTs with Tank ID#, Contents, Capacity, 4-color \diamondsuit	<u>08/15/16</u>	0	//
1-25	Conduct inventory of all hazmat storage buildings; remove unneeded or expired materials.	08/30/16	0	//

TABLE 4BMP STATUS (YEAR 2020)

O BMP has not been completed. • BM

• BMP has been completed on date indicated.

The SWPPT can use Table 5 to add new and improved BMPs as determined by site inspections and Plan reviews.

Task	Target Date	Status	Implement Date
	//	0	//
	//	0	//
	//	0	//
	//	0	//
	//	0	//
	//	0	//
	//	0	//
	//	0	//
	//	0	//
	//	0	//
	//	0	//
	//	0	//
	//	0	//
	//	0	//
	//	0	//
	//	0	//
	//	0	//
	//	0	//
	_//	0	//
	//	0	//
	//	0	//

TABLE 5 ADDITIONAL BMPS

O BMP has not been completed.

• BMP has been completed on date indicated.



APPENDIX A

MASTER FORMS & CHECKLISTS

(Make copies to use in the field)

SWPPP CERTIFICATION	FORM 1
REVIEW CERTIFICATION	FORM 2
CERTIFICATION OF NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES	FORM 3
TRAINING SIGN-IN SHEET	FORM 4
RECORD OF AMENDMENTS	FORM 5
DESCRIPTION OF EXPOSED SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS	FORM 6
NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT	FORM 7
SPILL INCIDENT REPORT	FORM 8
NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT	FORM 9
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PROGRAM	BMP CHECKLIST #1
RECORD KEEPING & DOCUMENTATION	BMP CHECKLIST #2
LIQUID STORAGE IN ABOVEGROUND TANKS	BMP CHECKLIST #3
BOAT AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND WASHING	BMP CHECKLIST #4
SITE SPECIFIC PRACTICES	BMP CHECKLIST #5
QUALITATIVE MONITORING REPORT	BMP CHECKLIST #6
RELEASE FROM SECONDARY CONTAINMENT	BMP CHECKLIST #7
WET DETENTION POND INSPECTION	BMP CHECKLIST #8

SWPPP CERTIFICATION FORM 1

"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" [see Part I, Section I-2 of the Permit].

Authorized Signature ¹	Title	Phone No.	Date

SWPPT MEMBERS

The Company President shall appoint the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team (SWPPT) leader and members each year. Write the names and position of the team members in the chart below.



¹ Certifications and documents requiring a signature shall be signed by the most senior company officer.

REVIEW CERTIFICATION FORM 2

The Permit requires a review and evaluation of this SWPPP at least once a year. The SWPPT Leader is assigned the responsibility of ensuring that this Plan will be reviewed and amended in accordance with the stormwater discharge permit. As a result of this review, the Permittee may be required to amend this SWPPP to include more effective pollution prevention technology and BMPs, if such technology is field proven and if implementation of the technology will significantly reduce the likelihood of the contamination of stormwater. All reviewers shall sign.

REVIEW DATE	REVIEW STATUS/ COMMENTS	SIGNATURE
		<u> </u>
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		<u> </u>
,		
	-	<u> </u>

CERTIFICATION OF NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES FORM 3

I certify, under penalty of law, that the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges 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 those persons, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no non-permitted discharges of non-stormwater enter the stormwater outfalls covered by this Permit because of activities occurring at this facility [as specified in Part B, Section B-6 of the Permit].

Print Name and Official Title:

Signature:

Date Signed:

Representing:

Grady-White Boats, Inc. 5121 M.L.K. Jr. Hwy Greenville NC 27834

Methods of Evaluation Used:

- \square Review of building and site plans.
- ☑ Visual inspection of stormwater drainage system.
- \square Observation of outfalls on a dry day that was preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather.
- \square Interview with facility personnel.
- \Box Flow tests using water, tracers, dyes, or smoke.

The Permittee is aware of the upset or bypass notification procedures as specified in the facility's NPDES General Permit and will act accordingly (See Part C, Sections C-7 and C-8 of the Permit).

TRAINING SIGN-IN SHEET FORM 4

My signature below certifies that I have attended a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Training workshop in accordance with Part B, Section B-13 of the Permit. Also, I have read the sections of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan that apply to my work area and clearly understand my responsibilities concerning the prevention of pollutants from entering this facility's storm drainage system and the company's dedication to improving the quality of stormwater which discharges from this facility.

COURSE:

INSTRUCTOR:

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE

RECORD OF AMENDMENTS FORM 5

The SWPPP will be amended whenever there is a change in facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that has a significant effect on the potential for stormwater contamination at the facility. All amendments will be implemented to the maximum extent practical after such change occurs.

This record sheet is provided to summarize amendments to the SWPPP. A detailed amendment narrative will be inserted into Appendix F if needed. The SWPPT Leader will be responsible for ensuring that the SWPPP is amended in accordance with the stormwater discharge permit at Part B Section B-16.

Amendment No.	Amendment Dat	te					
Reason for Amendment (Check all that apply)							
		Deletion	Addition				
□ Change in Industrial Processes							
□ Change in Exposed Industrial Activity							
□ Change in Liquid Storage (<i>e.g.</i> , new chemical, As	ST removed)						
□ Change in Solid Storage (<i>e.g.</i> , new silos)							
□ Change in Stormwater Controls (<i>e.g.</i> , add a pond)						
□ Change in Stormwater Outfalls (<i>e.g.</i> , delete an ou	ıtfall)						
□ Change in Best Management Practices (<i>e.g.</i> , add	a new BMP)						
\Box Change to Site Map (<i>e.g.</i> , new buildings, new point of the set of the s	nds)						
\Box Change in receiving waters classification (<i>e.g.</i> , 30)3d list, TMDL)						
Describe changes here:							
Describe any new BMPs below and enter t	target date onto T	able 5:					

DESCRIPTION OF EXPOSED SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS FORM 6

DESCRIPTIO SIGNIFICAN	ON OF EXPO T MATERIA	SED ALS	Facility:	Facility: GRADY-WHITE BOATS INC – GREENVILLE NC Inspector: Date:			
Instructions: Describe the limited to boat motors, ray released with stormwater di	significant ma w materials, re ischarges.	terials that w esin, paint, a	vere exposed to stormwate cetone, solvents, detergent	r during the past year and s, oil, hazardous substance	/or are currently exposed. Significant materials include, but are not es, pesticides, trash, and waste products that have a potential to be		
Description of Exposed Significant Material	Period of Exposure	Quantity Exposed (units)	Location (as indicated on the site map)	Method of Storage or Disposal (e.g., pile, drum, tank)	Description of Proper Material Management Practices (e.g., pile covered, drum sealed)		

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT FORM 7

NON-STORMV	VATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT	Facility: GRADY-WHITE BOATS INC – GREENVILLE NC Inspector: Date:		
Outfall Directly Observed During the Test (identify as indicated on the site map)	Method Used to Test or Evaluate Discharge	Describe Results from Test for the Presence of Non-Stormwater Discharge	Identify Potential Significant Sources	
SDO-001				

SIGNIFICANT SPILL INCIDENT REPORT FORM 8

(To be completed by the SWPPT Leader)

INCIDENT DATE:	E:				
REPORT DATE:	ME:	ME:			
LOCATION: GRADY-WHITE BO	ATS IN	IC	PERMIT:	NCG190018	
PERSON REPORTING:	PHONE:				
MANAGER IN CHARGE:	PHONE:				
SPILLED PRODUCT INFORMA	ATION	J:			
Storage Capacity of Container:					
Spill Volume:					
Rate of Spillage:					
Duration of Release:					
				YES	NO
Spill from or suspected from a leaking	ing stor	age tank or piping?			
Spill contained on premises?					
If not, did the spill enter sto	orm sys	tem inlets, pipes, or ditches?			
Did the spill enter a body o	f water	or tributary?			
Will spill cleanup be accomplished	within	24 hours?			
Were there any injured personnel?	** 101111	211100101		_ _	-
What are their injuries?					
				•11	
Nearest body of water? GREAT	SWAMI	Di Di	stance from	spill	
CONTRACTORS CONTACTED)/ AGE	NCIES AWARE OF INCL	DENT:		
CONTRACTOR / AGENCY		REPRESENTATIVE		PHONE	
DESCRIPTION: (check all appli	cable)				
□ leaking AST or piping		overfill, vehicle unattended	□ eq	uipment failure	
□ leaking drum	□ ot	her human error			
□ drum/container tip over		other (than human error or ec	luipment fai	lure)	
Additional pertinent information:					

NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT FORM 9

Complete this form for each non-compliance incident that results in an improper discharge or significant spill. Provide additional details under Comments as appropriate. Keep original form with the SWPPP document. The Permittee will report to the NCDEQ Supervisor of Stormwater Permits at 252-946-6481 or 919-807-6300 any non-compliance that endangers human health or the environment. Information will be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of the non-compliance incident. Refer to the Permit Part C Sections C-6 thru C-8 and Part G for additional directions.

Name of Facility:	Grady-White Boats Inc	Date:		
Permit Number:	NCG190018			
Facility Address:	5121 MLK Jr. Hwy		Inspector:	
	Greenville NC 27834		name	
	<u>(252)</u> 752-2111, x246		title	
		1		
Type of Non-Comp Check all that app	liance: ly.	Reason for Non-Co Check all that apply	mpliance: ⁄.	
Failure of Storr	nwater Control Device	Act of Nature (e	e.g., flood, tornado, hurricane)	
□ Flow by-pass o	f Stormwater Control Device	Unavoidable ac	cident	
Improper Disch	narge or Dumping	Deliberate act by vandals		
Spill into Storm	water Drainage System	Deliberate act by Company personnel		
Spill into Water	s of the State	Mechanical or structural failure of device		
Failure to imple	ement BMP No.	Inadequate training of personnel		
Failure to meet	BMP No target date	Inadequate capital funding		
Illicit Connectio	n	Company policy in conflict with NPDES Permit		
□ Other		□ Other		
Comments:				

Good Housekeeping Program BMP Checklist #1

Building/ Area: C		Date:		
SWPPT Member: T		Fime: _		
		Yes	No	N/A
A. Operation and Maintenance				
1.	Are trash and waste materials picked up and disposed weekly?			
2.	Is equipment kept in good working condition?			
3.	Is there a routine inspection for leaks or conditions that could lead to pollutant contact with stormwater or the ground?			
4.	Are drip pans and secondary containment structures emptied and maintained on a regular basis?			
5.	Are trash dumpsters covered to minimize contact with precipitation?			
6.	Are scrap bins covered to minimize contact with precipitation?			
7.	Are used pallets, scrap parts and empty drums disposed weekly?			
B. Material Storage Practices				
1.	Is adequate space provided for material handling, storage, and easy access for inspection of containers?			
2.	Are containers (<i>e.g.,</i> drums, pails) in good condition, properly sealed, and stored away from direct traffic routes to prevent accidental spills?			
3.	Are containers stacked according to manufacturer's instructions on spill- containment pallets and off the ground to avoid corrosion due to moisture?			
4.	Are hazardous material storage areas and loading/ unloading areas protected from precipitation, surface flow, and runoff?			
C. Material Inventory Procedures				
1.	Are all chemical substances identified on a material usage/ inventory list?			
2.	Are excessive chemical inventories minimized?			
3.	Are MSDS sheets readily available to all employees?			
4.	Are all containers > 55 gallons labeled to show contents, capacity, unique ID#, and 4-color diamond placard?			
5.	Are hazardous waste accumulation points operated and maintained according to regulations?			
Comments:				

Yes: In compliance

No: Implement BMP

N/A: Not Applicable
Personnel Training and Record Keeping BMP Checklist #2

Building/ Area:	Date:
SWPPT Member:	Time:

		Yes	No	N/A
A. Em	ployee Training Program			
1.	Is a training program in place to instruct employees on the goal and components of the Permit and the SWPPP?			
2.	Have employees received training in the past 12 months regarding:			
	a. Spill prevention and response?			
	b. Good housekeeping?			
	c. Proper hazmat and solvent management practices?			
	d. Pollution Prevention?			
	e. Is a copy of training class agenda inserted in Appendix F?			
3.	Are employees trained on proper spill prevention and response for the materials that they handle?			
4.	Are contractors and vendors informed of proper spill prevention and response for the materials that they handle or bring onto the site?			
B. Rec	cord Keeping			
1.	Are Permit-specified outfall monitoring reports kept up to date and incorporated into the SWPPP file?			
2.	Are site inspection records kept up to date and incorporated into the SWPPP file?			
3.	Are significant spill incidents documented and do these records include all circumstances regarding the incident?			
4.	Is a list of names and telephone numbers of appropriate personnel and agencies for notification kept with spill response procedures in case of a reportable spill or leak?			
Comm	nents:		<u></u>	<u></u>

Yes: In compliance

No: Implement BMP

Liquid Storage in Aboveground Tanks BMP Checklist #3

Building/ Area:	Date:	
SWPPT Member:	Time:	

		Yes	No	N/A
Α.	Spill Control			
1.	Is spill/ overflow prevention equipment installed, maintained and operating properly at fuel delivery areas?			
2.	Are fuel/ oil/ lubricant storage tanks and fueling areas equipped with a secondary containment system or otherwise contained to prevent spills from directly entering the storm system or waters of the State?			
3.	Are drums containing hazmats placed on spill-containment pallets?			
4.	Are valves on containment systems properly labeled and locked?			
5.	Are oil/ water separators installed in storm drains or sewer system operating and maintained properly?			
6.	Are spill prevention awareness signs posted?			
7.	Are spill kits readily accessible where hazmats are stored or used?			
8.	Are spills controlled using sorbents/ drip pans/ pads?			
9.	Are there protective guards around aboveground tanks and pipes?			
10.	Are storage tank systems inspected and is tank integrity tested regularly?			
В.	Dispensing from Drums			
1.	Are dispensing drums placed on spill containment pallets?			
2.	Are drip pans, pads, or absorbents used to control minor leaks and drips?			
С.	Stormwater Exposure			
1.	Are hazmat storage areas protected from rainfall and surface run-on?			
D.	Cleanup Methods			
1.	Are dry cleanup methods used for spills?			
2.	Is cleaning of hazmat storage areas with water avoided?			
Co	mments:			

Yes: In compliance

No: Implement BMP

Boat and Equipment Maintenance and Washing BMP Checklist #4

	Date.		
PPT Member:	Time:		
	Yes	No	N/A
Leaking Fluids			
1. Are boats, vehicles, and equipment located on-site checked for leaking fluids on a daily basis?			
Nontoxic or Low Toxicity Materials			
1. Are non-toxic or low toxicity materials used where feasible?			
Filter Disposal			
1. Are wet filters completely drained before recycling?			
2. Are drained filters stored in a covered drum prior to vendor pick-up?			
Liquid Waste Disposal			
 Is pouring of liquid wastes, or dumping of solid waste, on the ground or into storm drains and inlets avoided? 			
2. Are hazardous wastes disposed according to manufacturer's recommendations and local, state, and federal regulations?			
Recycling			
1. Are fluids and other used materials recycled when practical?			
1. Are recycled products used when practical?			
Waste Segregation			
1. Are wastes properly segregated, labeled and discarded?			
Maintenance Activities Areas			
1. Are maintenance activities performed in covered areas?			
2. Are discarded equipment and parts protected from precipitation?			
Equipment Wash Areas			
1. If detergents are used, are they phosphate-free and bio-degradable?			
2. Is wash water contained or otherwise kept out of the marina pond and off paved surfaces connected to <i>"waters of the State"</i> ?			
3. Are power wash water flows re-circulated/ filtered or discharged to a sanitary sewer or a French drain system?			
4. Are outside wash areas in compliance with the Permit?			
mments:	•		
	PPT Member: Leaking Fluids 1. Are boats, vehicles, and equipment located on-site checked for leaking fluids on a daily basis? Nontoxic or Low Toxicity Materials 1. Are non-toxic or low toxicity materials used where feasible? Filter Disposal 1. Are wet filters completely drained before recycling? 2. Are drained filters stored in a covered drum prior to vendor pick-up? Liquid Waste Disposal 1. Is pouring of liquid wastes, or dumping of solid waste, on the ground or into storm drains and inlets avoided? 2. Are hazardous wastes disposed according to manufacturer's recommendations and local, state, and federal regulations? Recycling 1. Are recycled products used when practical? 1. Are recycled products used when practical? 1. Are wastes properly segregated, labeled and discarded? Maintenance Activities Areas 1. Are maintenance activities performed in covered areas? 2. Are discarded equipment and parts protected from precipitation? Equipment Wash Areas 1. If detergents are used, are they phosphate-free and bio-degradable? 2. Is wash water contained or otherwise kept out of the marina pond and off paved surfaces connected to "waters of the State"? 3. Are power wash water flows re-circulated/ filtered or discharged to a sanitary sewer or a French drain system?	PPT Member: Time: Leaking Fluids 1. Are boats, vehicles, and equipment located on-site checked for leaking fluids on a daily basis? Nontoxic or Low Toxicity Materials 1. Are non-toxic or low toxicity materials used where feasible? Filter Disposal 1. Are wet filters completely drained before recycling? 2. Are drained filters stored in a covered drum prior to vendor pick-up? Liquid Waste Disposal 1. Is pouring of liquid wastes, or dumping of solid waste, on the ground or into storm drains and inlets avoided? 2. Are hazardous wastes disposed according to manufacturer's recommendations and local, state, and federal regulations? Recycling 1. Are recycled products used when practical? 1. Are recycled products used when practical? 1. Are wastes properly segregated, labeled and discarded? Waste Segregation 1. Are discarded equipment and parts protected from precipitation? 2. Are discarded equipment and parts protected from precipitation? 2. Is wash water contained or otherwise kept	PPT Member: Time: Yes No Leaking Fluids

Yes: In compliance

No: Implement BMP

Site Specific Practices BMP Checklist #5

Building/ Area:	
•	

Date:

SWPPT Member: _____

Time: _____

		Yes	No	N/A
Exp	osure Minimization Practices			
1.	Are containment dikes/ curbing in place and functioning properly?			
2.	Are bump diverters or swales used to divert stormwater runoff away from hazmat storage areas?			
3.	Are collection systems to contain spills in place, maintained and functioning properly?			
4.	Are items and materials that contain potential pollutant sources protected from precipitation?			
5.	Are delivery vehicles positioned during loading/ unloading to minimize exposure of materials to the stormwater system?			
6.	Are hazardous materials stored in a pre-fabricated metal hazmat building with integral secondary containment?			
7.	Are side ditches free of litter and trash?			
. Othe	r Preventative Practices		 	Ī
1.	Are monitoring procedures in place to identify pollutant sources?			
2.	Are adequate dust and vapor control measures in place?			
3.	Are safety information signs in place where needed?			
4.	Are appropriate security measures in place?			
5.	Are spill kits provided near hazardous materials storage and work areas?			
6.	Are spill blocker mats provided for inlets near hazmat storage and usage areas?			
omme	ents:			<u> </u>

Yes: In compliance

No: Implement BMP

STORMWATER DISCHARGE OUTFALL (SDO) VISUAL OBSERVATION REPORT BMP Checklist #6

PERMIT NO. NCG190018	FACILITY: Grady-White Boats, Inc.			
COUNTY: Pitt	PHONE: (252) 752-2111, x246			
INSPECTOR:	DATE: TIME:			
OUTFALL No. OUTFALL TYPE: SDO Pipe from Wet Pond	□ Ditch	RECEIVING S	TREAM: er Creek	
□ Wet weather observation	□ D	ry weather obser	vation	
□ Flow during dry weather □ No flow during dry	weather 🛛 S	tanding water du	ring dry weather	
Total Event Precipitation: inches	Was this a Represer	tative Storm Even	t? 🗌 Yes 🗌 No	
Describe the industrial activities occurring within the	outfall drainage are	a.		
COLOR - Describe the discharge color (e.g. red, brown	n, green, blue) and t	int (e.g., light, me	edium, dark).	
ODOR - Describe any distinct odors (e.g. gasoline, rot	ten eggs chlorine)	the discharge ma	w have	
ODOR - Describe any distinct outris (e.g. gasonne, rot	ten eggs, eniorme)	ine discharge ma	ly nave.	
CLARITY - Choose the number that best ranks the clar	rity of the discharge	, where 1 is clear	r and 5 is very	
1 2 3	4	5		
FLOATING SOLIDS - Choose the number that best ran	ks the amount of flo	pating solids in th	ne discharge,	
where 1 is no solids and 5 is the surface covered with $1 \qquad 2 \qquad 3$	floating solids. 4	5		
SUSPENDED SOLIDS - Choose the number that best r	anks the amount of	suspended solid	ls in the	
discharge, where 1 is no solids and 5 is extremely mu	ddy.	-		
1 2 3	4	5		
FOAM - Is there any foam on or in the stormwater discharge?		yes	no	
OIL SHEEN - Is there oil sheen visible on the stormwater discharge	or at the outfall?	yes	no	
DEPOSITION - Are there deposits of sediment or other debris at the c	outfall?	yes	no	
EROSION -				
Is there erosion at or immediately below the outfall? yes no			no	
List and describe other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution:				
Indicate Source of Dry Weather flows here:				

By this signature, I certify that this report is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge:

(Signature of Permittee or Designee)

Release from Secondary Containment BMP Checklist #7

Containment I.D. No.	Date:
SWPPT Member:	Time:
Description of Secondary Containment Structure:	

A. Perform visual observation of accumulated rainwater prior to releasing:

ITEM	YES	NO	COMMENTS
COLOR			
FOAM			
CLOUDY			
SUSPENDED SOLIDS			
STAINS at OUTLET			
STAINS on WALLS			
OIL SHEEN/ FILM			
SLUDGE BUILD-UP			
Other Indicators:			

If accumulated rainwater appears contaminated, list actions that where taken to remove contaminants:

Release of Accumulated Rainwater:

- 1. What was the approximate volume of water released from the containment area?
- 2. After the release of the accumulated rainwater, was the secondary containment drain valve properly closed and locked?

Comments:

WET DETENTION POND BMP Inspection Checklist #8

BMP: <u>Wet Detention Pond #1</u>

Date:

SWPPT Member:

Time: _____

Note: The General Permit NCG190000 at Part B Section B-8 requires an inspection every 7 days. Sediment must be removed when storage capacity exceeds 50% of the design sediment volume.

	Yes	No	N/A
A. Operation and Maintenance			
1. Is Outlet Device free of litter, clogs, or other obstructions?			
2. Is Riser free of cracks or otherwise undamaged?			
3. Is pond surface free of litter?			
4. Is there standing water in the pond?			
5. Are side slopes free of erosional channels and scour?			
6. Are side slopes mowed to a minimum height of 2 inches?			
7. Have fallen limbs and branches been removed from the pond?			
8. Does RipRap apron downstream of outlet pipe appear stable?			
B. Quality of Vegetation			
1. Do cattails cover less than 15% of pond's surface area?			
2. Do aquatic plants show a mix of various species?			
3. Do wetland plants appear healthy?			
4. Are dragonflies, other insects, frogs, and/ or minnows present?			
5. Have all bare soil areas on slopes identified last inspection been repaired	? 🗆		
C. Pond Integrity			
1. Are Canada Geese prevented from nesting or feeding at pond?			
2. Are burrowing animals trapped and relocated elsewhere?			
3. Is the pond's water surface free of oil sheen?			
4. Is the pond wet pool free of excessive algal blooms?			
5. Is a path maintained for access to the pond perimeter and outlet structure	? 🗆		
6. Total Depth of Rainfall in Previous 24 hours:		iı	nches
Comments:			

Yes: In compliance

No: Apply appropriate remedy

APPENDIX B

SWPPP GUIDANCE

RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING PERSONNEL TRAINING MONITORING GUIDANCE NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES SECONDARY CONTAINMENT DRAINAGE EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANS

RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

Record Keeping

This SWPPP will be maintained on-site at the office of the SWPPT Leader. Other copies will be distributed at the discretion of the SWPPT Leader. The SWPPP will be reviewed annually by the SWPPT and updated as needed. The SWPPT will maintain a record that summarizes the results of inspections and a certification that the facilities are in compliance with the SWPPP (indicating accomplishment of BMPs) or identify any incident(s) of non-compliance. The SWPPT shall amend the Plan whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance that has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to surface waters. Reports and changes to the SWPPP will be retained on-site for at least five (5) years after expiration of the NPDES stormwater discharge permit.

The Permittee will retain records of all stormwater monitoring information required by the Permit for a period of five (5) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application.

For inspections of secondary containment discharges to the storm drainage system, records must document the individual making the observation, the description of the accumulated rainwater and the date and time of the release. Records will be kept on-site for a period of five (5) years.

The facility is not required to submit the SWPPP for review unless requested to do so by the USEPA or the NCDEQ. If the SWPPP is reviewed by the USEPA or NCDEQ, the facility may be required to amend the SWPPP to reflect more beneficial water quality practices.

Twenty-four Hour Reporting

To report environmental emergencies, dial 1-800-858-0368.

The Permittee shall also report to the NCDEQ (Washington Regional Office at 1-252-946-6481 or Central Office at 1-919-807-6300) any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. All relevant information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days after the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances.

The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance, and its causes; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time compliance is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

The Permittee shall report all instances of significant noncompliance not reported under 24-hour reporting to the NCDEQ at the time monitoring reports are submitted.

Refer to the General Permit at Part G Table 6 for additional reporting requirements.

PERSONNEL TRAINING

Personnel training is essential to the effective performance of the SWPPP. Personnel at all levels of responsibility will be trained in the components and goals of the NPDES program and the SWPPP.

Personnel will be trained to:

- Identify and prevent potential spills that can occur from equipment and containers of petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL), paint, solvent, and other hazardous substances used in their work area;
- Recognize toxic and hazardous substances located on-site; and
- Prevent stormwater pollution at the facility.

Personnel will be trained in proper procedures for:

- Operation and maintenance of on-site stormwater control measures (*e.g.*, wet ponds)
- Cleaning up spills of non-hazardous materials;
- Defensive actions regarding spills of hazardous substances;
- Safely securing drums and containers against spills, leaks, and damage;
- Frequently checking boats and equipment for leaks and spills;
- Proper handling and storage of potentially hazardous substances including solvent management;
- Identification of toxic and hazardous substances stored, handled, and produced on-site;
- Preventative maintenance of equipment and machinery containing hazardous substances;
- Preventing exposure of fiberglass particles, metal shavings, drums containing chemicals, oils, and lubricants, bulk storage containers holding hazardous substances, and waste materials to stormwater;
- Spill prevention and response; and
- Safe material handling procedures.

Personnel refresher training will be held on an annual basis. New personnel will receive training promptly upon assignment. All personnel training relating to the Permit will be documented. The SWPPT Leader will develop a schedule and coordinate training for all SWPPT members in the elements of the SWPPP. The SWPPT members will coordinate training on the proper completion of BMPs for all personnel under their supervision.

MONITORING GUIDANCE

Stormwater discharge monitoring will be performed at designated outfall points (See Map 2). The Permit requires that all outfalls be observed for certain parameters. Samples are to be collected and analyzed at outfalls designated to be representative of the facility.

Analytical Monitoring

Analytical monitoring will be conducted at SDO-001 as prescribed in the Permit. Stormwater discharge samples are collected and analyzed twice per year for the duration of the Permit term. The following parameters will be measured:

Parameter	Units	Frequency	Sample Type	Locations
pН	Standard	2x/ Year	Grab	SDO-001
TSS	mg/L	2x/ Year	Grab	SDO-001
Oil & Grease	mg/L	2x/ Year	Grab	SDO-001
COD	mg/L	2x/ Year	Grab	SDO-001
Aluminum	mg/L	2x/ Year	Grab	SDO-001
Copper	mg/L	2x/ Year	Grab	SDO-001
Lead	mg/L	2x/ Year	Grab	SDO-001
Nickel	mg/L	2x/ Year	Grab	SDO-001
Zinc	mg/L	2x/ Year	Grab	SDO-001
Total Rainfall	Inches	2x/ Year	-	Site
Average Monthly Oil Usage	Gallons/ Month	2x/ Year	-	Site

TABLE B.1 ANALYTICAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The Permit describes benchmark values that will require additional tiered actions if exceeded. Refer to the Permit Part E Sections E-5 through E-7 for more guidance.

Qualitative Monitoring

Visual observations¹ will be made at all industrial stormwater discharge outfall locations² regardless of representative outfall status during both dry and wet days. Visual monitoring is for the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of the SWPPP, its proposed BMPs, and assessing new sources of stormwater pollution. The first visual observation event should occur within six months of receiving the initial Certificate of Coverage (regardless of the season). All subsequent visual observations will be performed twice per year in conjunction with the analytical monitoring. Wet weather observations can be recorded onto BMP Checklist #6 or the Qualitative Monitoring Report

¹ The Permit uses the term "qualitative monitoring." The term "visual observation" is more descriptive of the actual task performed; the two terms are used interchangeably in this document.

 $^{^2}$ This Permittee has five industrial SDOs that discharge stormwater off the site. The Permittee can observe other points such as ditches, swales, and inlets located within the property as deemed necessary.

form provided in the original permit package. Insert the qualitative monitoring reports into Appendix F.

The dry weather observation, conducted during the semi-annual site inspections, can be made at any point in time that has been preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather and during a time which has no rainfall occurring. Use a copy of BMP Checklist #6 for recording dry weather observations. Dry weather observation reports are not sent to NCDEQ, but are rather inserted into Appendix F.

The wet weather visual observation should be made during the early portion (*i.e.*, within the first 30 minutes) of a runoff producing storm event and at the same time as the analytical monitoring. It is required that the observed storm be preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather. Table B-2 below shows the parameters that will be observed during both dry and wet weather observations.

Discharge Characteristic	Frequency	Location *
Color	Semi-Annual	SDO
Odor	Semi-Annual	SDO
Clarity / Cloudiness	Semi-Annual	SDO
Floating Solids	Semi-Annual	SDO
Suspended Solids	Semi-Annual	SDO
Foam	Semi-Annual	SDO
Oil Sheen	Semi-Annual	SDO
Erosion at Outfall	Semi-Annual	SDO
Deposits at Outfall	Semi-Annual	SDO
Other indicators of pollution	Semi-Annual	SDO

 TABLE B.2 VISUAL OBSERVATION REQUIREMENTS

* Monitoring Location: Visual observation shall be performed at each industrial stormwater discharge outfall (SDO) regardless of representative outfall status

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING WET WEATHER VISUAL OBSERVATIONS

- 1. Wait for a storm event that has been preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather.
- 2. Once rainfall starts, mobilize to the outfall observation point. Wait for discharge to begin. There will be a lag between the initial rainfall and discharge commencing. The lag is a function of the drainage area characteristics and rainfall intensity. For example, flat sites with no pavement respond slowly to rainfall. Pavement and slope increases the runoff rate.
- 3. Protect the observer from flash floods and lightening.
- 4. Let the discharge flow for about ten (10) to fifteen (15) minutes.
- 5. Collect some discharge flow water (about 0.5 liter) into a clear glass container.
- 6. Make the observations (see BMP Checklist #6) and record the findings. Ensure adequate lighting.
- 7. Insert completed BMP Checklist #6 into Appendix F.
- 8. If observations indicate pollution problems, implement appropriate BMP.

COUNTY: PHONE: INSPECTOR: DATE: OUTFALL No. OUTFALL TYPE: RECEIVING STREAM: SD0-00	OUNTY: PHONE: ISPECTOR: DATE: UTFALL No. OUTFALL TYPE: RECEIVING STREAM: D-00 INLET PIPE FLUME Wet weather observation Dry weather observation Dry weather observation Flow during dry weather No flow during dry weather Standing water during dry weather secribe the industrial activities occurring within the outfall drainage area. DLOR - Describe the discharge color (e.g. red, brown, green, blue) and tint (e.g., light, medium, dark). DOR - Describe any distinct odors (e.g. gasoline, rotten eggs, chlorine) the discharge may have. DATING SOLIDS - Choose the number that best ranks the clarity of the discharge, where 1 is clear and 10 is very oudy. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 OATING SOLIDS - Choose the number that best ranks the amount of floating solids. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 SPENDED SOLIDS - Choose the number that best ranks the amount of suspended solids in the discharge, here 1 is no solids and 10 is setvermely muddy. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 SPENDED SOLIDS - Choose the number that best ranks the amount of	NPDES PERMIT NO.					FAC		(:						
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NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

The only non-stormwater discharges which shall be allowed under the Permit are:

- All other discharges that are authorized by a non-stormwater NPDES permit;
- Uncontaminated groundwater, foundation drains, air-conditioning condensate without added chemicals, springs, discharges of uncontaminated potable water, waterline and fire hydrant flushings, water from footing drains, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
- Discharges resulting from fire-fighting or fire-fighting training.

Note that discharges of washwater from equipment cleaning, vehicle and boat washing, floor washing, steam cleaning, and other equipment maintenance operations are not allowed to enter *waters of the State*³. It is allowable for washwaters to discharge to a WWTP in compliance with a pre-treatment permit issued by the WWTP operator. Beware that large discharges of detergents, cleaners, and washwater to a septic system may cause the system to malfunction and/ or fail.

The holders of NPDES permits for discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity are required to perform an investigation to show that discharges at outfalls discharge only stormwater. An investigation to identify potential non-stormwater discharges was performed as part of the development of this SWPPP. Actual or potential improper discharges are identified on Form 7 found in Appendix F. Best management practices to prevent illicit connections and improper discharges are discussed in Section 1.4.6 of the SWPPP.

The Permittee shall certify annually that an investigation is performed in areas where industrial activity occurs. The investigation shall determine if the discharges from each outfall are composed only of stormwater or a permitted discharge. The following methods are typically employed in this investigation to determine whether or not non-stormwater discharges are present:

- Visual observation of the outfalls on a dry day;
- Interview with facility personnel;
- Review of as-built infrastructure drawings;
- Testing of floor drains and drainage system using smoke, dye, or video; or
- Analytical monitoring.

When non-stormwater discharges or unauthorized system connections are discovered, a plan to eliminate the discharge shall be developed and carried out. Non-structural corrective actions should be performed immediately and may require an amendment to the SWPPP to reflect the implementation and completion of the BMP. Structural modifications should be made as soon as possible, but in no case later than twelve months after the effective date of the NPDES stormwater discharge permit.

³ *Waters of the State* include the Tar River and adjacent bays, creeks, and canals.

SECONDARY CONTAINMENT DRAINAGE

If secondary containment devices for bulk storage of liquid materials are connected directly to stormwater conveyance systems, manually activated valves or other similar devices must control the connection. The drain valves will be secured with a locking mechanism. Any precipitation that accumulates in the containment area will be visually observed for color, foam, suspended solids, outfall staining, visible oil sheen, and dry weather flow prior to release of the accumulated water. Use BMP Checklist #7 to record observations prior to releasing accumulated precipitation from exposed secondary containment devices. Accumulated rainwater will be released only if found to be uncontaminated by the material stored within the containment area. If oil or chemicals appear to be present, the contaminants will be removed and disposed in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. After releasing accumulated rainwater, the drain valve will be closed and locked.

BMP Checklist #7 is not required to be completed for secondary containment releases to a sanitary sewer system. However, it is recommended that significant pollutant slugs be removed as practical before releasing accumulated rainwater into any treatment system.

EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANS

Existing stormwater management practices required by other existing environmental management plans and permits have been evaluated and applicable portions have been incorporated into the SWPPP. Future stormwater management practices required by other regulations will be evaluated by the SWPPT and incorporated into the SWPPP during the annual update. The SWPPT Leader will maintain a current copy of each one of these plans.

Hazardous Waste Management Plan

A proper hazardous waste management plan describes the responsibilities, policies, and procedures for the identification, handling, storage, transportation, and disposal of special and hazardous wastes. This facility is a conditionally exempt small quantity generator of regulated hazardous wastes; thus such a plan is not required at this time.

HAZCOMM Plan

Grady-White Boats has a written hazardous communications plan in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200. This Plan is reviewed annually by the SWPPT, is maintained in the SWPPT Leader's Office and is available for review by employees at all times. Material safety data sheets are made available to all employees during their regular working hours.

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan

This facility is not required to write an SPCCP because petroleum product (*e.g.*, hydraulic oil, motor oil) storage does not exceed 1,320 gallons in cumulative ASTs and 55-gallon drums, or 42,000 gallons in USTs. For further information, refer to 40 CFR 112.

Other Emergency Response Plans

The SWPPT Leader may list other plans written for this facility by title below:

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NOTIFICATION TO MUNICIPALITY

The regulations driving the Stormwater Permit require operators of a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity which discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system to notify the operator of said municipal system. Refer to 40 CFR 122.26 (a)(4). The City of Greenville operates a municipal separate stormwater system (MS4) subject to current and/ or proposed stormwater permitting rules. This Permittee's stormwater discharges enter the City's system or surface water bodies within the City's jurisdiction. Therefore, this facility is required to notify the operator of the receiving municipal separate storm sewer system.

The Permittee must submit the following information to the appropriate municipal official:

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.26 (a)(4), we are hereby notifying you, as the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer system, that our facility is subject to NPDES stormwater discharge permit regulations. This facility discharges stormwater into a municipal storm sewer system operated by the City of Greenville and/ or surface waters located within the City's extraterritorial planning jurisdiction. In accordance with NPDES Phase I Stormwater regulations, we submit the following:

•	Name of the facility:	Grady-White Boats, Inc.
		5121 MLK Jr. Hwy
		Greenville NC 27834

- NPDES Permit No. *NCG190018*
- Name of facility contact person and phone number: *Mr. Jim Hardin* @ (252) 752-2111, x 246
- Location of the discharges:

SDO-001 located at 35°38' 58.7" N	077°20'51.2" W
SDO-002 located at 35°38'46.7" N	077°20'50.4" W

- Receiving water body: *Parker Creek (aka Great Swamp Canal) Classification – C; NSW*
- Facility description: This facility manufactures fiberglass boats. The primary facility S.I.C. number is 3732.

<u>Mail a copy of this Page to:</u> Lisa Kirby City of Greenville – Engineering PO Box 7207 Greenville, NC 27835-7207

Phone: (252) 329-4522

APPENDIX C

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

BMP ASSESSMENT PROCESS

BASELINE BMPs PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PROGRAM DAILY OBSERVATIONS SOLVENT MANAGEMENT/ SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE VEHICLE, BOAT, AND EQUIPMENT CLEANING AREAS

ACTIVITY-SPECIFIC BMPs HANDLING AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES HULL SANDING

SITE-SPECIFIC BMPs ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANKS PERVIOUS SURFACES VEGETATED BUFFERS INLET MARKINGS NOTIFICATION TO CONTRACTORS WET DETENTION POND

BMP ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The Permit requires that the facility consider and implement practical best management practices (BMPs). This section describes the process used to select and determine the effectiveness of stormwater pollution prevention measures. Potential stormwater pollution is controlled through the use of BMPs. BMPs are generally divided into three categories;

- **Baseline BMPs** which are general in nature (*e.g.*, good housekeeping),
- Activity Specific BMPs which pertain to specific functions which generally occur at a similar type of Permittee facilities (*e.g.*, hazardous materials handling), and
- Site Specific BMPs which pertain to a specific Permittee's facility (*e.g.*, construction of a secondary containment around an individual storage tank).

The USEPA emphasizes the establishment of pollution prevention measures and BMPs that reduce possible pollutant discharges at the source. Source reduction measures include, among others, preventative maintenance, chemical substitution, spill prevention, good housekeeping, training, and proper materials management. Where such practices are not appropriate to a particular source or do not effectively reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges, USEPA supports the use of source control measures and BMPs such as material segregation or covering, debris control, vegetative filter strips, infiltration and stormwater detention or retention water diversion, and dust control. Like source reduction measures, source control BMPs are intended to keep pollutants out of stormwater. The remaining classes of BMPs, which involve recycling or treatment of stormwater, allow the reuse of stormwater or attempt to lower pollutant concentrations prior to discharge.

BASELINE BMPS

Baseline BMPs are practices that are generic and can be applied at most industrial facilities. The Permit requires the Permittee to address several baseline BMPs such as developing preventative maintenance and good housekeeping programs.

PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

The facility shall regularly inspect and test facility equipment and operational systems. Inspections will uncover conditions such as cracks or slow leaks which could cause breakdowns or failures that result in discharges of chemicals (*e.g.*, fuels, lubricants, solvent) or particulate matter (*e.g.*, solids, dust) to the storm drainage system. The program will reduce breakdowns and failures by making proper adjustments, repair, or replacement of equipment or parts.

Standard operating procedures include two specific preventative maintenance periods:

- Run-time preventative maintenance occurs daily during each shift as normal operation of the equipment and machinery.
- Scheduled preventative maintenance on a regular basis that will involve inspections, cleaning, and minor repairs to equipment.

The following items, if present at the facility, are subject to periodic inspections as they have a direct risk to stormwater. The Permit requires written documentation of scheduled inspections that are performed in compliance with this Permit. Inspections that occur more frequently than shown below are not required to be documented under the terms of this Permit.

- **Fuel Pumps:** Items such as the hoses, nozzles, electrical components, and gauges will be checked for wear. Routine maintenance will adjust and replace items as needed. Items in this category include equipment pumping fuel, oil, or other petroleum products under pressure. Fuel pumps will be inspected once every six months.
- **Oil pumps:** Drip containment devices will be inspected for proper operation. Seals, couplings, and valves will be inspected and replaced as needed. Oil pumps will be inspected once every six months.
- Other Pumps: These devices are subject to frequent inspection and maintenance that includes lubrication, balancing, repacking bearings, and tightening of support bolts and pipe connections. The pump manufacturers' recommendations will be followed. Other pumps that handle hazardous substances with a reasonable potential to pollute stormwater will be inspected once every six months.
- **Mobile Equipment:** These machines (*e.g.*, forklifts, boat hoists) will be inspected for leaking hydraulic fluids, fuel lines, and lubricating oils. Mobile equipment will be inspected once every six months.
- Secondary containment structures: These structures will be equipped with a locking valve controlling discharge. The valves will be locked in the closed position. Discharges will be made in accordance with the Permit and other applicable regulations. The inspector will observe the structural integrity, valve and lock operation, and look for signs that the enclosed tank(s) may be leaking. Exposed secondary containment structures will be inspected once every six months.
- **Pipes and supply lines:** Pressurized hazardous substance supply pipes will be inspected once every six months. Special attention will be made to supports, connectors, couplers, and valves.
- Wet Pond: These pond items should be checked at least annually: operation of drain valve (if equipped), inverted elbow pipe, integrity of riser device, integrity of discharge pipe, condition of side slopes and embankment, riprap apron at pipe outlet, and depth of accumulate sediment.
- **Other:** Equipment used for recycling or filtering various compounds will be inspected and maintained as directed by the original manufacturer. Other equipment that presents a reasonable risk for stormwater pollution will be inspected once every six months.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PROGRAM

Good housekeeping is the preservation of a clean and orderly work environment that contributes to overall facility pollution control efforts. The execution of this program may also include some materials management practices as they relate to storage of drums and bench stock in the work areas. Adherence to the following practices will minimize the potential for stormwater pollution:

- Maintain dry and clean floors. Interior floors will be swept daily, with residue placed in designated waste disposal containers. Loading docks, building perimeters and boat docks will be kept clear of scrap material and debris.
- Trash and litter will be picked up on a regular basis and disposed properly.
- Separate metal holding cans will be provided for oily rags and solvent wipes for fire prevention.
- Drip pans will be emptied at daily with collected drippings disposed properly.
- The exterior grounds will be policed regularly. Litter and other trash will be disposed properly. Scrap parts and empty drums will be removed from the facility promptly.
- All equipment will be visually inspected for leaks and other conditions that could lead to a discharge of a pollutant to *waters of the State*.
- Hazardous substances will be stored in approved containers. The containers will be stored in an area not exposed to stormwater. The containers will be located away from direct vehicular traffic.
- Containers of liquids will be placed on spill containment pallets or racks to prevent corrosion and contain leaks. Pallets and non-cleaned drums will not be stored so as to be exposed to precipitation.
- Containers of chemicals and other compounds or mixtures will be labeled with name of substance, stock number, expiration date, health hazards, safe handling requirements, and first aid information. For each chemical substance used, a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) will be provided in areas accessible to personnel.
- Drums and tanks containing used oil must be labeled **USED OIL**.
- Good housekeeping procedures will be included in the employee training program. Regularly scheduled meetings will be held to discuss good housekeeping and pollution prevention concepts.
- Contractors performing work on-site will be instructed to practice good housekeeping in the immediate vicinity of their work and material storage areas.
- The good housekeeping checklist will be completed during each semi-annual facility site inspection.

DAILY OBSERVATIONS

At the beginning of each day, a general walk-through of all work areas should be conducted by the dock master or other designated personnel. A written record is not required for these daily observations. Particular attention will be made in regards to leaks, spills, and properly operating equipment. Problems will be reported and corrected as soon as practical. The following list will serve as a guide to critical items:

- Tanks and Drums observe for leaks, corrosion.
- Check for fuel and lubricant leaks from boat engines.
- Check secondary containment structures. Drains, where installed, should be closed and locked.
- Liquid-product Delivery Trucks (e.g., tankers) observe for leaks and malfunctioning valves.
- Look for unusual stains on walls, floors, and grounds.
- Look for deterioration of equipment foundations and anchorages.
- Check for and remove litter and debris from storm drain system inlets.
- Are any unusual odors detected?
- Is equipment operating properly? Is excessive noise, vibration, or exhaust present?
- Are the work areas kept in a clean and orderly manner? Practice good housekeeping.
- Inspect pipelines. Look for deteriorating gaskets, supports, and loose valve stems.
- Make sure all valves are in proper position. Check that valves are not leaking.
- Look for leaking containers. Replace as necessary.
- Check condition of spill response kits and quantity of absorbent materials.
- Clear access to all safety equipment such as eyewashes, fire extinguishers, and spill response kits.
- Clear access to emergency exit doors. Emergency exit doors must be kept unlocked during all work hours.

SOLVENT MANAGEMENT/ SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

The Permit requires that the Permittee develop a solvent management/ spill prevention and response component within the SWPPP document. A separate notebook containing this solvent management/ spill prevention and response information and procedures will be kept at the SWPPT Leader's office and at locations where hazardous substances are stored or used. The potential spill sources with significant risk for contaminating stormwater are the storage and handling of oils, lubricants and paint, process cleaning activities, and process water pre-treatment. Accidents and careless handling during these activities can cause spilled liquids to enter the storm drainage system.

Materials of Concern

The following spillable and potentially hazardous or polluting materials are used in significant quantities at this facility:

Item	Typical Maximum Quantity	Method of Storage
Unleaded Gasoline		
Diesel Fuel		
Yamalube 2-M		
Hydraulic Oil		
Anti-freeze		
Motor Oil		
Muriatic Acid		
Resin		
Used Oil		
Contaminated Gasoline		
Contaminated Diesel Fuel		
The fol	lowing Solvents are used at thi	s facility:
Toluene		
Xylene		
Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide		
Ethanol		
Acetone		
Mineral Spirits		
Parts Washer Solvent		

TABLE C.1 – HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Spill Prevention

During transfer of hazardous materials to the Permittee's facility, the driver of the delivery vehicle and handlers will be responsible for preventing spills. The driver will ensure that all hoses are secure and that absorbent materials (pads and socks) are available before unloading. During all chemical delivery operations, the refueler driver will remain with the vehicle at all times. Absorbent pads and booms are to be located in a weather-proof cabinet near the chemical delivery/ connection points.

Employee awareness is the key to an effective spill prevention and response program. Spill prevention training will be a component of the general employee training program. New personnel will be taught spill prevention practices. Maintenance personnel shall gain a sufficient understanding of the objectives of the spill prevention program. Spill prevention training will highlight previous spill events, equipment failures, remedies taken, and newly developed prevention measures.

The SWPPT Leader will evaluate the spill prevention program once each year. Spill prevention items that are addressed within this SWPPP and may need annual review and revision include:

- Review and update materials inventory list (emphasis on hazardous substances)
- Identify potential spill sources
- Establish incident reporting procedures
- Develop inspection procedures
- Review previous incidents
- Establish a training program
- Review new construction and proposed operational changes

Spill Response

In case of large volume or significant spills, this facility should request aid from the local Fire Department ¹ (dial 911) or a private vendor under contract to provide emergency spill response. Minor spills can be absorbed using granular absorbents, pads, socks, or booms. Most liquid materials are used inside buildings or are otherwise not normally exposed to the storm drainage system. Small spills can be controlled by sweeping or mopping the material into approved containers for proper disposal. Proper disposal includes removing absorbent materials from the floor, pavement, or ground within two (2) hours.

The facility will follow spill response procedures outlined below. This facility does not use any extremely hazardous substances, but certain precautions regarding other materials are necessary. Spills that occur outside on the ground may discharge to the storm drain system or directly into on-site canals. There is always concern about preventing soil contamination and a concern of preventing any spills from reaching the storm drain system.

¹ The facility may request an inspection from the local Fire Marshall's office.

Reasonable measures necessary to prevent contamination of soil or waters of the State will be carried out. There are four basic steps that are to be taken to control pollution that can result from a spill:

- 1. Stop the spill at the source.
- 2. Contain the spill using appropriate defensive actions 2 .
- 3. Collect the spilled material if trained and directed to do so.
- 4. Dispose of the spilled material and subsequent contaminated material properly and legally.

If containment methods are required for which you are not trained, or personal protective equipment is not available, immediately evacuate the contaminated area and prevent unauthorized personnel from entering. Steps 3 and 4 above should only be undertaken by personnel that are properly trained in spill response and cleanup.

Solvent Management Plan

Fiberglass boats are made at this facility; therefore this Permittee uses significant quantities of resin, solvent, and gel-coat. The solvent is typically stored in the hazmat building in drums and used/ consumed on the production floor.

Usually, all of the solvent is consumed in either the fiberglass, mixing with other compounds, or in the cleaning of equipment. Solvent rags are placed in a fire-proof container and re-used as practical. Worn out rags are only placed into the dumpster after they have air-dryed.

Empty solvent containers are left open so that all residual solvent can evaporate prior to placing into the recyclables bin.

This facility does not generate waste solvent.

Spill Contingency Plan³

The SCP shall be implemented when a reportable quantity of oil or other hazardous substance is released due to activities within or outside the facility, or releases that occur outside of the facility and drain onto the facility.

The exact location of this Plan must be known and easily accessed by all facility personnel who may handle or potentially be involved in handling hazardous substances.

 $^{^{2}}$ Most employees are instructed to go no further than Step 2. Never attempt actions for which you are not trained.

³ An SCP is required when a facility has on site SARA Title III Section 313 chemicals in excess of threshold planning quantities.

Initial Response Actions

The fuels, solvents, paints, and resins used at this facility are combustible. Remove or turn off sources of ignition in vicinity of spills.

Do not attempt actions for which you are not properly trained or equipped.

Personnel safety and protection of life and limb take precedence over environmental protection. The normal course of action in the event of an **incidental** spill is to contain and cleanup the spill using appropriately trained personnel and available spill response equipment. The normal course of action in the event of a **reportable** spill is to:

- a. Initiate evacuation, if necessary.
- b. Notify your immediate supervisor. If supervisor is not available, notify the SWPPT Leader. The SWPPT Leader is responsible for making external notifications based on the type and nature of the spill or disaster. The SWPPT Leader will ensure that appropriate facility personnel are notified and will direct control and cleanup efforts. Leaks and minor spillage shall also be reported to insure appropriate action is taken to correct deficiencies or malfunctions that caused the discharge.
- c. Stop spill flow when possible without undue risk of personal injury. The attempt to stop the source of a spill should be made only by those personnel sufficiently familiar with the spilled substance and equipment as to provide an effective response without undue risk of personal injury.
- d. Contain the spill using spill response equipment or whatever means is readily available. Do not use dispersing agents on oil spills in the marina basin.
- e. Make spill scene OFF LIMITS to unauthorized personnel.
- f. Restrict all sources of ignition when flammable/ combustible substances are involved.
- g. Report to the incident commander upon his/ her arrival to the scene.

The sequence of initial response action may be altered depending upon individual spill characteristics (*e.g.*, type of spill, quantity of spill, and/or safety hazards involved). Initial information is critical. Pre-printed Form #8, which asks pertinent questions, is included in Appendix A. Answers to some of these questions will not be immediately known, but it is important to quickly gather as much information as possible without putting personnel in danger. Identification number, shipping manifests, and placard information are essential for the identification of the spilled or leaked material. First responders can use DOT's Emergency Response Guidebook to help identify hazardous substances, and for guidance on initial precautionary and containment steps.

Additional Emergency Actions

- 1. In case of fire/ explosion, activate the fire alarm system, telephone 911, and evacuate the area.
- 2. Allow no smoking or open flames within the potential area of the spill.
- 3. Equipment with magneto-sparked engines or equipment that produce sparks or static electricity should not be used in potential spill risk areas.
- 4. Do not use any material that would cause oil to sink or disperse.
- 5. Place chemical-soaked sorbents and soil in metal, leak-tight drums, label and dispose of properly.

For releases originating outside of the facility, Maps 1 and 2 will be consulted to determine the potential flow direction of the spill. Water bodies downstream from where spills could be discharged may need to be monitored.

For spills of POL or Hazardous Substances that enter *waters of the State* (i.e., Duck Creek), the facility must report immediately to the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802.

In the event additional personnel and/or services are required, the local fire department or outside contractors may be employed.

Contracts or agreements with contractors, transporters, or similar personnel for movement of such commodities as oils, lubricants and water treatment chemicals, in or out of the facility, will stipulate that the contractor, transporter, or similar person will be responsible for cleanup of spills on the facility caused by their negligence. The agreement shall also stipulate once these contracted personnel leave the physical confines of the Grady-White Boats site, this Permittee's responsibility for their actions terminates.

Notification of Releases

Facility personnel will be notified of a spill that could pose an immediate threat to their health through the telephone system, PA system or word of mouth where practical.

The SWPPT Leader will be notified by telephone or voice of all significant spills of oil or hazardous substances immediately. The SWPPT Leader will be responsible for notifying off-site agencies of reportable spills. Only the SWPPT Leader or his designee will contact off-site agencies.

TABLE C.2 - EMERGENCY RESPONSE AGENCIES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS

<u>I. On-Site</u> Initial Notification/ Emergency Response	11 20
II. Off-Site (use these numbers only as required)	
Fire, Medical, Police and Emergency9	11
Pitt County Fire Marshall (Non-Emergency)	52
Local Emergency Management Agency (office hours)(252) 902-393	50
State Emergency Response Coordinator ⁴	68
North Carolina DEQ (during office hours)	00
(after normal office hours)	68
National Response Center ⁵	02
USEPA Region IV	27
CHEMTREC (24-hours, Information Only)	00
National Poison Control Center	73

For use by SWPPT Leader or Security only

⁴ Call this number only if spill is an extremely hazardous substance > RQ or any spill enter *waters of the State*.

⁵ Call this number only if the spill is a CERCLA hazardous substance > RQ and has entered waters of the State. The NRC will notify the USEPA.

Spill Response Tools

Industrial facilities using hazardous substances should obtain spill response tools appropriate for the facility. The SWPPT Leader shall assess the hazardous substances and potential spill conditions at this facility and acquire necessary items. Table C.3 provides a guideline for tools that may be needed for a safe response to a spill of stain, mineral spirits, or other hazardous substances at the facility. Not all items shown may be required at this facility. The SWPPT Leader shall indicate on the table available tools and location at least once every other year.

Spill Control Equipment (Description)	Quantity	Location
Fire extinguishers	М	Through-out facility
Recovery / overpack drums		
Empty and clean drums for disposal of spill residue		
Non-sparking shovels		
Sand bags		
Source of Sand (for spill absorption or blocking)	> 1 Ton	Dig from East portion of Site
Spill response equipment kits		
Sorbent materials (e.g., wipes, pads)		
Oil Booms		
Granular absorbents (e.g., oil-dry, fiber-perl)		
Respirators		
Rain suits / boots		
Rubber gloves		
First aid kit		
Safety goggles / Face shields		
Plastic bags		
Scrub brushes / brooms / or mops		
Eyewash station		
Other equipment:		
Tyvek suits		
Sump sucker (liquid vacuum)		
Power scrubber		

TABLE C.3 – SPILL CONTROL/ EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

M = Multiple (> 6)

VEHICLE, BOAT, AND EQUIPMENT CLEANING AREAS

This General Permit does not allow discharges determined by the NCDEQ to be wastewaters. The discharge and/ or disposal of vehicle⁶ wash water or vehicle rinse water is not permitted by this General Permit. Wash water and rinse water must be directed to a sanitary sewer system or permitted by a separate wastewater permit issued by NCDEQ. The discharge and/ or disposal of any wax, paint, solvent, petroleum, diesel oil or oil/ water compound applied to any surface of the vehicles⁶ is not permitted by this General Permit.

If a municipal sanitary sewer system or on-site sewer disposal system (e.g., drain field) is not available, then the following methods may be utilized:

Hand Washing and Low-Pressure Washing

The Permittee must ensure that all wash waters discharge in accordance with the Permit⁷. If a sanitary sewer system is not available to the facility and cleaning operations take place outdoors, the cleaning operations may take place on a **level grassed or graveled areas** or **infiltrated via a french drain system** to prevent point source discharges of the wash water into storm drains or surface waters. Where cleaning operations cannot be performed as described above and when operations are performed in the vicinity of a storm drainage collection system, the drain is to be covered with a portable drain cover during cleaning activities. Any excess ponded water shall be removed and properly handled by pump to a sanitary sewer system prior to removing the drain cover. Detergents must be biodegradable and the pH adjusted to be in the range of 6.0 to 9.0 standard units.

The following methods are recommended to prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from areas used for vehicle and/or equipment cleaning operations:

- Perform all cleaning operations so that wash waters infiltrate into the ground or discharge to the sanitary sewer;
- Provide cover for outdoor cleaning operations;
- Collect wash water runoff from outdoor cleaning areas and provide treatment or recycling; or
- Other equivalent measures.

An adequate wash area can be provided by designating a gravel pad away from the stormwater discharge outfalls (SDOs) and constructing a low gravel berm around the pad that would contain the wash water and allow infiltration into the ground.

⁶ The term "vehicle" includes boats and ships.

⁷ NCG190000 does not allow the discharge of wash waters into the storm drainage system by exclusion from its definition of allowable discharges.

Power Washing

During the fourth quarter of 2004, regulators from the Wilmington Regional Office determined that power washing can result in the toxic release of heavy metals from bottom paint to both surface waters and ground waters. The regulators are requiring that power wash flows not be discharged into "*waters of the State*." The current Permit requires that power wash waters be re-circulated/ re-claimed on-site or discharged to a sanitary sewer system.

Permittees that want to continue power washing may want to consider a mechanized filtering system, or connecting the drain at the power wash pad to the municipal sanitary sewer system. Power wash waters can also be collected into a tank and disposed by a septic waste hauler. The caveat to this method is that the waste water may be a potentially regulated hazardous waste.

Important Note:

The point source discharge of vehicle, boat, or equipment wash water, including tank and drum cleaning operations, is not authorized by NPDES General Permit NCG190000 and must be covered under a separate NPDES general or individual permit or discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable local industrial pretreatment requirements.

Wash waters may be discharged to a municipal sanitary sewer system as long as slug discharges are prevented in accordance with local ordinances.

ACTIVITY-SPECIFIC BMPs

Handling and Disposal of Hazardous Substances

This facility uses gel-coat, acetone, resins, bonding compounds, adhesives, and variable amounts of gasoline, oils, and lubricants. The facility also generates used oil, a non-regulated hazardous waste. The substances are stored at the facility in containers ranging is size from 1-quart cans to 55-gallon metal drums to 330-gallon HDPE totes. Storage methods at this facility have substantially reduced the potential for spills and stormwater pollution to the extent practical.

All active dispensing drums containing hazardous substances should be placed on spill pallets or spill dollies. The storage areas should be covered with a canopy or shed roof. All hazmats in containers smaller than five gallons should be stored in a flammables cabinet. Spill kits should also be positioned near hazmat storage areas.

The best solution for hazardous substance storage is to place containers inside a pre-fabricated metal hazmat storage building with integral secondary containment. These pre-fab buildings also provide fire and explosion protection. This facility has elected to provide a large hazmat building that has a concrete floor with a raised containment curb.

Another suitable method is to construct a concrete curb around the area where drums will be stored. Secondary containment that is not exposed to precipitation should have a volume equal to 110% of the largest container within the containment. If the containment structure is exposed to precipitation, add 7.26 inches⁸ to the height of the containment wall or curb. A ramp can be provided to allow access for drum handling equipment.

Drums that are used as dispensing units should be set on spill-containment pallets. Dispenser drums exposed to precipitation should be set within a clam-shell or other type covered spill-containment pallet.

Regulated Hazardous Wastes

Wastes that are deemed hazardous must be stored in areas protected from precipitation. Spill kits pre-positioned near hazardous waste accumulation areas will aid in quick response to leaks and spills. Hazardous wastes should not be stored in close proximity to hazardous materials. Central and satellite waste accumulation points have certain standards – refer to 40 CFR 262 for further information.

⁸ This is the approximate depth of rainfall from the 25-year, 24-hour storm event in Greenville, North Carolina (<u>NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 2 Version 3</u>).

SITE-SPECIFIC BMPs

Aboveground Storage Tanks

Aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) exposed to precipitation must be provided with secondary containment that equals 110% of the largest AST volume plus 7.26 inches of freeboard. By providing protection from rainfall (*e.g.*, a shed roof over the AST and containment), the potential for releasing pollutants, as well as the regulatory burden, is reduced. If rainfall is prevented from accumulating within the secondary containment structure, then inspection and documentation of releases can be avoided. Eliminating rainfall from the process water treatment stream will reduce operational costs.

Interior ASTs should be provided with secondary containment that equals 110% of the largest AST within the contained area.

ASTs should also be marked with the contents, capacity, and a unique identification number. These markings will help emergency response personnel to identify hazards, and help prevent accidents due to overfilling, or mixing incompatible chemicals.

ASTs and secondary containment structures are subject to semi-annual inspections as indicated in the BMP Status table.

Pervious Surfaces

Where the Permittee plans to expand parking and boat storage, pervious surfaces such as turf stones or porous pavers should be considered and installed where practical. These materials are adequate to support slow moving and non-highway traffic. With a proper subsurface support, these pavers can support the large trucks used to haul boats. Pervious surfaces will allow infiltration of stormwater and provide some water quality benefit.

Permeable paver systems require regular sweeping and vacuuming in order to keep fine sediments out of the voids.

Vegetated Buffers

Vegetated buffers provide for infiltration of stormwater and a slowing down of runoff velocity. Vegetation can also uptake some pollutants common to stormwater runoff. Areas on the site that are currently vegetated shall be maintained with a good growth of grass, shrubs, and trees. Other areas on the site that are not needed for parking or vehicle access can be converted to vegetated buffers. Inspect twice yearly to ensure adequacy to slow runoff and prevent erosion.

Vegetated buffers should be maintained with grass trimmed to a height of four (4) to six (6) inches tall. The planting of small shrubs will improve runoff detention and pollutant uptake.

Other vegetated buffers such as around building perimeters and along public right-of-ways should be maintained with grass (3 to 5 inches tall) and other small plantings as appropriate. Allow runoff

to flow through grass buffers. Denser vegetation such as shrubs and trees provide better stormwater management.

Where possible, runoff can be diverted into a simple infiltration/ detention device known as a level spreader. This device resembles a shallow u- or v-shaped grass-lined ditch with almost no slope. Runoff enters the level spreader and flows toward each end, slowly infiltrating, or running over the down-gradient edge as sheet flow.

Inlet Markings

Inlets that connect to the storm drainage system can be affixed with a phrase such as "*Drains to Tar River – Do Not Dump.*" This will help educate employees and customers on pollution awareness and prevention and minimize the risk that improper disposals will occur.

Notification to Contractors

Grady-White Boats will provide to on-site contractors and vendors a written notification consisting of a brief summary of the stormwater program goals, location of spill response equipment, location of used oil and debris disposal containers, and contractors' responsibilities for good housekeeping and pollution prevention. The notification can be limited to those contractors delivering hazardous substances to the site.

Wet Detention Pond

The pond will be operated and maintained in accordance with the latest NCDEQ Stormwater Design Manual:

https://files.nc.gov/ncdeq/Energy%20Mineral%20and%20Land%20Resources/Stormwater/BMP %20Manual/C-3-Wet-Pond-7-18-2019.pdf



Photo C-1 – View toward Wet Detention Pond

APPENDIX D

ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

ACRONYMS

The following is a list of acronyms and abbreviations that may be used in reference to the North Carolina Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program.

AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CAP	Central Accumulation Point (for hazardous wastes)
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation,
	and Liability Act of 1980, as amended
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COC	Certificate of Coverage
CWA	Clean Water Act
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NC)
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMC	Environmental Management Commission (NC)
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (US)
FEC	Facility Environmental Coordinator
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
HAZCOM	OSHA 1910.120 Hazard Communication
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MOGAS	Motor Vehicle Gasoline
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
MSL	Mean Sea Level
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NCDEQ	North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRC	National Response Center
OPR	Office of Primary Responsibility
OSC	On-Scene Commander
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OWS	Oil/ Water Separator
Plan	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
Permit	NPDES General Permit NCG190000
POL	Petroleum-based fuels, Oil or Lubricants
POTW	Public Owned Treatment Works
POV	Personal Owned Vehicle
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RQ	Reportable Quantity
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SAP	Satellite Accumulation Point (for hazardous wastes)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCP	Spill Contingency Plan
SDO	Stormwater Discharge Outfall
SERC	State Emergency Response Coordinator
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPCCP	Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan
SPRP	Spill Prevention and Response Plan
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWPPT	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TPQ	Threshold Planning Quantity
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UST	Underground Storage Tank
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plant

DEFINITIONS

Best Management Practices (BMPs) means a practice or a combination or series of practices and measures designed to prevent or minimize the amount of pollution discharging from the facility.

Conveyance is any natural or manmade channel or pipe in which concentrated stormwater flows.

Discharge is a release or flow of stormwater, sewerage, or other substance from a conveyance, storage container, secondary containment device, or other structure or system.

Director is the Director of the Division of Energy Minerals & Land Resources, the permit issuing authority.

General Permit is a permit issued under the NPDES program to cover a certain class or category of stormwater discharges. These permits allow for a reduction in the administrative burden associated with permitting stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities.

Grab Sample means an individual sample of discharge of at least 100 milliliters collected at a randomly-selected time over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.

Hazardous Substances (1) are any materials that pose a threat to human health and/or the environment. Hazardous substances can be toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive or chemically reactive. (2) Any substance required by USEPA to be reported if a designated quantity of the substance is spilled into the waters of the United States or if otherwise emitted into the environment.

Hazardous Waste is by-products of human activities that can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed. Possesses at least one of four characteristics (*i.e.*, ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity), or appears on special USEPA lists.

Illicit Connection refers to the conveyance carrying a non-permitted or improper discharge.

Illicit Discharge Investigation is an evaluation to determine whether non-stormwater discharges are present at a facility's industrial stormwater discharge outfalls.

Improper Discharge is any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer or *waters of the State* that is not composed entirely of stormwater except discharges authorized by an NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the municipal separate storms sewer) and discharges resulting from fire fighting activities

Incidental Spills are those spills that have a volume less than any regulatory Reportable Quantity, can be controlled and cleaned up with on-site resources, do not contaminate the environment, and do not cause injury to personnel.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) means the Federal Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring, and enforcing water quality permits.

NPDES Permit An authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by USEPA or an approved State agency (*e.g.*, NCDEQ) to implement the requirements of the NPDES program.

Oil Sheen is a thin, glistening layer of oil on water.

Oil/ Water Separator is a device installed, usually at the entrance to a drain, which removes oil and grease from water flows entering the drain.

Outfall is any discernible stormwater conveyance (*e.g.*, pipe, ditch, swale, canal, or boat ramp) that concentrates flow and discharges to *waters of the State* or to a separate municipal storm system.

Permit Issuing Authority (or Permitting Authority) is the State of North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Energy Minerals & Land Resources.

Point Source is any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

Pollutant is any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 (U.S.C. 2011 <u>et seg.</u>)), heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water.

Precipitation is any form of rain, snow, or melting ice.

Preventative Maintenance Program is a schedule of inspections and testing at regular intervals intended to prevent equipment failures and deterioration.

Reportable Quantity (RQ) is the quantity of a hazardous substance or oil that triggers reporting requirements under CERCLA or the Clean Water Act.

Runon is stormwater surface flow or other surface flow which enters onto property from off-site sources

Runoff is that part of precipitation, snow melt, or irrigation water that runs off the land into streams or other surface water. It can carry pollutants from the air and land into the receiving waters.

Secondary Containment are structures, usually walls, dikes or berms, surrounding tanks or other containers and are designed to catch spilled material from the storage containers located within.

Sheetflow is runoff which flows over the ground surface as a thin, even layer, not concentrated in a channel or other conveyance.

Significant materials, as defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(12) include, but are not limited to: Raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA); fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag, and sludge that have a potential to be released with stormwater discharges.

Significant Spills are those spills that have a volume greater than any regulatory Reportable Quantity, or cannot be controlled with on-site resources, or enter *waters of the State*, or cause a contamination to the environment, or cause injury to personnel. All significant spills must be reported to the NCDEQ and other required agencies.

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCCP) is a plan consisting of structures, such as dikes, and actions to prevent and respond to spills of oil as defined in the Clean Water Act. An SPCCP is required when a facility maintains oil storage capacity as defined in 40 CFR 112.

Stormwater is runoff from a storm event and includes rainfall, snow melt, surface flow, and drainage.

Stormwater Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity is the discharge from any point source which is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw material storage areas at an industrial site. Facilities considered to be engaged in "industrial activities" include those activities defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14).

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is the plan developed, documented, and maintained by the Permittee to improve the quality of stormwater discharging from the site and to minimize exposure of industrial activities.

Waters of the United States

(a) All waters, which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;

(b) All interstate waters, including interstate "wetlands";

(c) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, "wetlands," sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce.

(d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as *waters of the United States* under this definition;

- (e) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition;
- (f) The territorial sea; and
- (g) "Wetlands" adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition.

APPENDIX E

CERTIFICATE-OF-COVERAGE and NPDES GENERAL PERMIT NCG190000

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY DIVISION OF ENERGY, MINERAL, AND LAND RESOURCES GENERAL PERMIT NO. NCG190000

TO DISCHARGE STORMWATER UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provision of North Carolina General Statute 143-215.1, other lawful standards and regulations promulgated and adopted by the North Carolina Environmental Management Commission and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, this permit is hereby issued to all owners or operators, hereafter permittees, which are covered by this permit as evidenced by receipt of a Certificate of Coverage (COC) by the Environmental Management Commission to allow the **discharge of stormwater to the surface waters of North Carolina** or to a separate storm sewer system conveying discharges to surface waters, **from active and inactive marinas and ship and boat building and repairing facilities**, in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth herein.

Coverage under this General Permit is applicable to:

- Stormwater point source discharges associated with establishments engaged in operating Marinas [standard industrial classification (SIC) 4493] including activities such as renting boat slips, storing boats, and performing vehicle maintenance in addition to fueling; and Ship and Boat Building and Repairing [SIC 373];
- Stormwater point source discharges from like industrial activities deemed by The Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources (the Division) to be similar to these operations in the process, or the discharges, or the exposure of raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, or waste products.

Coverage under this General Permit is not applicable to:

- Marinas that offer only fueling as their vehicle maintenance activity
- Discharges at the facility containing waste streams including, but not limited to the following:
 - 1. bilge and ballast water
 - 2. cooling water
 - 3. sanitary wastes
 - 4. power and hand washing
 - 5. blasting
 - 6. sanding
 - 7. fish cleaning stations

• Non-stormwater discharges not specifically addressed in this permit.

The General Permit shall become effective on October 1, 2020.

The General Permit shall expire at midnight on May 31, 2025.

Signed this 30th day of September 2020

Brian Wrenn, Director Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources By the Authority of the Environmental Management Commission

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Permit No. NCG190000

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- I-14. Need to Halt or Reduce not a Defense

PART J DEFINITIONS

PART A: NCG19 PERMIT COVERAGE

All persons desiring to have facilities covered by this General Permit must register with the Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources (the Division) by filing a Notice of Intent (NOI) and paying the applicable fees. The NOI shall be submitted and a Certificate of Coverage (COC) issued prior to any discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity that has a point source discharge to the surface waters of the state or to a separate storm sewer system conveying discharges to surface waters.

This General Permit is applicable to establishments primarily engaged in: operating marinas including activities such as renting boat slips, storing boats, and performing vehicle maintenance in addition to fueling; and ship and boat building and repairing. Marinas where vehicle maintenance is not conducted are not subject to this permit. Marinas that offer only fueling as their vehicle maintenance activity are also not subject to this permit.

Any owner or operator not wishing to be covered or limited by this General Permit may make application for an individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit in accordance with NPDES procedures in 15A NCAC 2H .0100, stating the reasons supporting the request. Any application for an individual permit shall be made at least 180 days prior to commencement of discharge.

This General Permit does not cover activities or discharges covered by an individual NPDES permit until the individual permit has expired or has been revoked. Any person conducting an activity covered by an individual permit, but which could be covered by this General Permit may request that the individual permit be revoked and coverage under this General Permit be provided.

If industrial materials and activities are not exposed to precipitation or runoff as described in 40 CFR §122.26(g), the facility may qualify for a No Exposure Exclusion from NPDES stormwater discharge permit requirements. Any owner or operator wishing to obtain a No Exposure Exclusion from permitting must submit a No Exposure Certification NOI form to the Division; must receive approval from the Division; must maintain no exposure conditions unless authorized to discharge under a valid NPDES stormwater permit; and must recertify the No Exposure Exclusion annually.

Any facility may apply for new or continued coverage under this permit until a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for pollutants for stormwater discharges is established. A TMDL is for one or more watersheds with one or more impaired waters. The TMDL sets one or more pollutant-loading limit(s) that affect(s) one or more watersheds, or portion of a watershed, draining to one or more impaired waters. A list of approved TMDLs for the state of North Carolina can be found at <u>https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/water-</u> <u>resources/planning/modeling-assessment/tmdls.</u> To not be subject to the TMDL, each facility with one or more discharges to watersheds affected by a TMDL must demonstrate it does not have reasonable potential to violate applicable water quality standards for those pollutants identified in the TMDL as a result of discharges. If the Division determines that discharges have reasonable potential to cause water quality standard violations, the facility shall apply for an individual permit 180 days prior to the expiration date of this General Permit. After that individual permit becomes effective, the facility will no longer have coverage under this General Permit. Note although there is not a TMDL for every impaired water, the permittee must identify impaired waters in the General Location Map, as outlined in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), Part B of this permit. The Department of Environmental Quality - Division of Water Resources integrated reports (<u>https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/water-resources/planning/modeling-</u> <u>assessment/water-quality-data-assessment/integrated-report-files</u>) include assessments of waters monitored in North Carolina. Use the most recent final report to identify impaired waters. .

Until this permit expires or is modified or revoked, the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater to the surface waters of North Carolina or a separate storm sewer system which has been treated and managed in accordance with the terms and conditions of this General Permit and the requirements of the permittee's COC.

The permittee's COC is hereby incorporated by reference into this General Permit. Any violation of the COC is a violation of this General Permit and subject to enforcement action as provided in the General Permit.

Any other point source discharge to surface waters of the state is prohibited unless it is an allowable non-stormwater discharge or is covered by another permit, authorization, or approval. The discharges allowed by this General Permit shall not cause or contribute to violations of Water Quality Standards. Discharges allowed by this permit must meet applicable wetland standards as outlined in 15A NCAC 2B .0230 and .0231 and water quality certification requirements as outlined in 15A NCAC 2H .0500.

If marina or other activities (covered by this permit) expand or change after issuance of the COC such that the types of discharges are affected, the permittee must first contact the Division to determine if modifications to the COC are necessary.

This permit does not relieve the permittee's responsibility for compliance with any other applicable federal, state, or local law, rule, standard, ordinance, order, or decree. (e.g., take of Endangered Species Act (ESA)-protected species prohibited under section 9 of the ESA). The US Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service can provide technical assistance to avoid violation of the ESA section 9 prohibition against take.

PART B: STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

The permittee shall develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP shall be maintained on site unless exempted from this requirement by the Division. The permittee shall implement the SWPPP and all Best Management Practices (BMPs) consistent with the provisions of this permit, to control contaminants entering surface waters.

These items shall exist for the duration of the permit term and made available to the Director upon request and also shall be sent to the Regional Office upon request. The SWPPP shall be considered public information in accordance with I-8 of this General Permit.

The SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

B-1. Responsible Party

The SWPPP shall identify specific position(s) responsible for the overall coordination, development, implementation, and revision of the SWPPP. Responsibilities for all components of the SWPPP shall be documented and position assignments provided.

B-2. General Location Map

The General Location Map shall be a USGS quadrangle map or appropriately drafted equivalent map that includes:

- (a) The facility's location in relation to transportation routes and surface waters;
- (b) The name of the receiving waters to which the stormwater outfalls discharge, or if the discharge is to a municipal separate storm sewer system, the name of the municipality and the ultimate receiving waters;
- (c) Any impaired receiving waters, use the most recent final integrated report

 (https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/water-resources/planning/modelingassessment/water-quality-data-assessment/integrated-report-files) to identify impaired waters;
- (d) If the site is in a watershed for which a TMDL has been established, include a list of the parameter(s) of concern (those exceeding water quality standards).

B-3. Site Map

The Site Map shall include the following at a scale sufficient to clearly depict all required features. At a minimum, the map shall include:

- (a) Site property/permit boundary;
- (b) Site topography;
- (c) Buildings, roads, parking areas and other built-upon areas;
- (d) Industrial activity areas (including, but not limited to: vehicle maintenance activities, metal fabrication of materials or equipment, storage of materials, disposal areas, process areas, loading and unloading areas, and haul roads);
- (e) Stormwater discharge outfalls and a table of latitudes and longitudes;

- (f) Delineated drainage area for each outfall and a table of impervious percentage for each drainage area;
- (g) Stormwater Control Measures (SCMs);
- (h) All stormwater collection/drainage features, structures and direction of flow;
- (i) On-site and adjacent surface waters and wetlands; and
- (j) A graphic scale and north arrow.

B-4. Narrative Description of Industrial Processes

The narrative description shall include:

- (a) Storage practices;
- (b) Loading and unloading activities;
- (c) Outdoor process areas;
- (d) Dust or particulate generating and control processes;
- (e) Waste disposal practices; and
- (f) A list of the potential pollutants that could be expected to be present in the stormwater discharge from each outfall.

B-5. Feasibility Study

A review of the technical and economic feasibility of changing the methods of operations and/or storage practices to eliminate or reduce exposure of materials and processes to rainfall and runoff flows. Wherever practical, the permittee shall prevent exposure of all storage areas, material handling operations, and manufacturing or fueling operations. In areas where elimination of exposure is not practical, the review shall document the feasibility of diverting the stormwater runoff away from areas of potential contamination.

B-6. Evaluation of Stormwater Outfalls

On an annual basis, the permittee shall evaluate all stormwater outfalls for the presence of non-stormwater discharges. If non-stormwater discharges are present, the permittee shall identify the source and record whether the discharge is otherwise permitted by rule or a different permit. The permittee shall evaluate the environmental significance of the non-stormwater discharges and include a summary written record and certification statement. The certification statement and summary written record shall be retained with the SWPPP, and shall be dated and signed in accordance with the requirements found in H-1.

B-7. Stormwater BMP Summary

The installation and implementation of BMPs shall be based on the assessment of the potential for sources to contribute significant quantities of pollutants to stormwater discharges and on data collected through monitoring of stormwater discharges. BMP Summary shall be reviewed and updated annually. The following references may be helpful:

https://files.nc.gov/ncdeq/Coastal%20Management/documents/PDF/Clean%20Marinas/ NC Marina BMP Manual.pdf and https://deq.nc.gov/sw-bmp-manual.

The BMP Summary shall include:

(a) Written record of the specific rational for installation and implementation of the

selected site BMPs.

- (b) Structural and nonstructural practices to minimize the exposure and transport of materials in stormwater.
- (c) BMPs for ship and boat building and repairing areas
- (d) BMPs for vehicle maintenance activities.

B-8. BMP Inspections

BMPs shall be inspected by or under the direction of the permittee at least once every seven (7) calendar days. All inspections shall be documented and shall include:

- (a) A signed, written record of the inspection results, dates and any repairs/revisions made for each BMP.
- (b) Documentation of visible off-site sedimentation including an explanation of measures taken to remove the sediment that has left the site and to prevent future releases.

B-9. Secondary Containment Plan

In order to prevent leaks and spills from contaminating stormwater runoff, secondary containment is required for: bulk storage of liquid materials including petroleum products; storage in any amount of water priority chemicals listed in Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA); and storage of hazardous substances in any amount.

For facilities subject to the federal Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) regulation, the SPCC Plan may be used to support compliance with this requirement.

The Secondary Containment Plan shall include:

- (a) A table or summary of tanks and stored materials equipped with secondary containment systems;
- (b) Manually activated valves or other similar devices that are securely closed with a locking mechanism if the secondary containment devices are connected to stormwater conveyance system;
- (c) A commitment to visually observe any accumulated stormwater prior to release for color, foam, outfall staining, visible sheens, and dry weather flow; and
- (d) Records on every release from a secondary containment system that include: the individual making the observation, a description of the accumulated stormwater, and the date and time of the release. These records shall be kept for a period of five (5) years.

B-10. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

A responsible person shall be on-site at all times during facility operations that have potential to contaminate stormwater runoff through spills or exposure of materials associated with the facility operations. For facilities subject to the federal SPCC regulation, the SPCC Plan may be used to support compliance with this requirement.

The Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (SPRP) shall include:

(a) An assessment of areas of the facility where there is the potential for spills;

- (b) A list of trained facility personnel responsible for implementing the SPRP;
- (c) A signed and dated acknowledgement in which staff members accept responsibilities for the SPRP;
- (d) An inventory of spill response materials and equipment and the locations for storing these items;
- (e) Written procedures for proper cleanup and disposal of spilled materials; and
- (f) A list of significant spills or leaks of pollutants that have occurred during the previous three (3) years and any corrective actions taken to mitigate spill impacts or the notation that no spills have occurred. This list shall be updated on annual basis.

B-11. Solvent Management Plan

The Solvent Management Plan shall be incorporated as a separate chapter into the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

The Solvent Management Plan (SMP) shall include:

- (a) an annually updated and quantified inventory of solvents present on site during the previous three years;
- (b) a narrative description of the facility locations and uses of solvents;
- (c) the method of disposal, including quantities disposed on-site and off-site; and
- (d) the management procedures and engineering measures for assuring that solvents do not spill or leak into stormwater.

If solvents are not stored or used onsite, the owner must certify that in the SWPPP. DEMLR may at is discretion require submittal, review, and approval of the SMP. The permittee shall include the following signed certification statement on each discharge monitoring report:

"Based upon my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the permit requirement for managing solvents, I certify that to best of my knowledge and belief, no leak, spill, or dumping of concentrated solvents into the stormwater or onto areas which are exposed to rainfall or stormwater runoff has occurred since filing the last discharge monitoring report. I further certify that this facility is implementing all provisions of the Solvent Management Plan included in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan."

B-12. Preventative Maintenance and Good Housekeeping Program

A preventative maintenance and good housekeeping program (PMGHP) shall be developed and implemented.

The PMGHP shall include:

- (a) A schedule of inspections, maintenance, and housekeeping measures for industrial activity areas including, at a minimum, all material storage and handling areas, disposal areas, process areas, loading and unloading areas, haul roads, and vehicle maintenance areas. Inspections shall occur at a minimum on a semi-annual schedule, once during the first half of the year (January to June) and once during the second half (July to December);
- (b) A plan for disposing spent lubricants and fuels properly and in accordance with applicable federal disposal regulations;

(c) A record of inspections, maintenance, and housekeeping activities.

B-13. Employee Training

Employee training shall be developed and provided on an annual basis for facility personnel responsible for operations that have the potential to contaminate stormwater runoff. The training shall be documented by the date, signature, and printed or typed name of each employee trained.

The annual employee training shall include, at a minimum, the following topics:

- (a) General stormwater awareness;
- (b) Spill response training;
- (c) Used oil management;
- (d) Spent solvent management;
- (e) Secondary containment releases;
- (f) Fueling procedure;
- (g) Disposal of spent abrasives;
- (h) Disposal of vessel wastewaters;
- (i) Sanding, painting, and blasting procedures, and
- (j) Used battery management.

B-14. Representative Outfall Status

If a facility has multiple discharge locations with substantially identical stormwater discharges that are required to be sampled, the permittee may petition the Director for representative outfall status (ROS). If it is established that the stormwater discharges are substantially identical and the permittee is granted representative outfall status, then analytical sampling requirements may be performed at a reduced number of outfalls.

If the Division has granted ROS, documentation from the Division shall be part of the SWPPP. The permittee shall notify the Division of any site or activity modifications that result in a change to ROS.

B-15. Devices Exempt from Analytical Monitoring

As-built plans, Engineer's Certification, design calculations, and approved construction drawings shall be included in the SWPPP for any device that will be exempted from analytical monitoring requirements under this permit.

B-16. Annual SWPPP Review and Update

All aspects of the SWPPP shall be reviewed and updated on an annual basis. The permittee shall amend the SWPPP whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, site drainage, maintenance, or configuration of the physical features which may have a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to surface waters.

In addition, the SWPPP update shall include a review and comparison of sample analytical data to benchmark values (if applicable) over the past year, including a discussion about Tiered Response status. The permittee shall use the Division's Annual Summary Data

Monitoring Report (DMR) form, available from the Stormwater Permitting Program's website (<u>https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/energy-mineral-land-resources/npdes-stormwater-gps</u>).

B-17. Annual On-Line SWPPP Certification (Forthcoming)

After the Division's ePermitting system develops the capability to receive this information, the permittee shall submit an on-line certification that the annual SWPPP review and update has been completed in a manner that meets the conditions of this permit.

B-18. Notice to Modify the SWPPP

The Director may notify the permittee when the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of the permit. Within 30 days of such notice, the permittee shall submit a time schedule to the Director for modifying the SWPPP to meet minimum requirements. Upon completion of the modifications, the permittee shall provide certification in writing in accordance with H-1 and H-7 of this permit to the Director that the changes have been made.

B-19. SWPPP Documentation

Copies of the SWPPP shall be maintained on-site and be available electronically to the Division upon request. These records or copies shall be maintained for a period of at least five years. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time [40 CFR 122.41].

PART C: OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Permitted marina (and related) operations shall be subject to the following operational requirements.

C-1. Operation and Maintenance of Treatment and Control Systems

The permittee shall at all times:

- (a) Properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control and related appurtenances which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.
- (b) Implement laboratory controls and quality assurance procedures for onsite laboratories and/or on-site testing.
- (c) Operate back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit [40 CFR 122.41(e)].

C-2. SCM Clean-Out

SCMs must be cleaned out when sediment storage capacity equals or exceeds 50 percent of the design sediment volume or if visible sedimentation is leaving the property.

C-3. Residuals Management

The residuals generated from treatment facilities must be disposed of in accordance with applicable standards and in a manner such as to prevent any pollutants from such materials from entering waters of the state or navigable waters of the United States.

C-4. Corrective Actions

The permittee shall take corrective actions if self-inspections required by this permit identify a need for corrective actions, a facility fails to perform satisfactorily, or a facility creates nuisance conditions.

Corrective actions shall include, but not be limited to: maintenance, modifications, or additions to existing control measures, the construction of additional or replacement treatment or disposal facilities, or implementation of new BMPs. Corrective actions shall be completed as soon as possible considering adverse weather and site conditions

C-5. Draw Down of Treatment Facilities for Essential Maintenance

The permittee may draw down stormwater treatment facilities if these conditions are met:

- (a) Treatment facilities shall be drawn down in manner to ensure benchmarks and/or limits are met;
- (b) Analytical sampling data of the water stored in the treatment facility demonstrates that the discharge will not exceed benchmarks in this permit. The sampling data shall be collected no more than 14 calendar days prior to the draw down; and
- (c) The drawdown is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.

C-6. Bypasses of Stormwater Treatment Facilities

Bypass is prohibited, and the Division may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass unless the permittee provides engineering evidence that all three of the following conditions are met:

- (a) The 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 control facilities, retention of stormwater, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime or dry weather. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup controls 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 and identified the reason(s) for the bypass as required under C-8 below.

C-7. Upsets

Diversions of stormwater from treatment facilities may be considered as an upset if the permittee can demonstrate to the Director that all of the following conditions have been met. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

- (a) The permittee demonstrates that the upset was not caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment or control facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- (b) The permittee agrees to take remedial measures if necessary.
- (c) The permittee submitted notice of the upset and identified the cause(s) of the upset as required under Item C-8 below.

C-8. Required Notice for Bypass or Upset

After a permittee becomes aware of an occurrence that must be reported, the permittee shall contact the appropriate Division regional office within the timeframes and in accordance with the requirements listed in Table 1 below. Occurrences outside normal business hours may also be reported to the Department's Environmental Emergency Hotline at (800) 858-0368.

Event [40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)]	Reporting Requirements
Anticipated Bypass	<i>Written report at least ten days prior to the anticipated bypass</i> . The written report shall include an evaluation of the anticipated quantity, quality, and effect of the bypass.
Unanticipated Bypass or Upset	Oral or electronic notification within 24 hours of the event, <u>and</u>

Table 1: Bypass and Upset Reporting Requirements

Written report within 7 calendar days of the event. The written
report shall include an evaluation of the quantity, quality, and
effect of the bypass.

PART D: QUALITATIVE MONITORING OF STORMWATER DISCHARGES

The purpose of qualitative monitoring is to implement a quick and inexpensive way to evaluate the effectiveness of the permittee's SWPPP, to identify the potential for new sources of stormwater pollution, and to prompt the permittee's response to pollution.

D-1. Visual Inspections

- (a) Visual inspections shall be made at each stormwater discharge outfall (SDO) that discharges *stormwater associated with industrial activity* unless *representative outfall status* specifically for visual monitoring has been approved in writing by the Division.
- (b) Visual inspections shall be performed concurrent with required analytical monitoring.
- (c) Visual inspections are not required to be performed outside of the facility's normal operating hours.
- (d) Visual inspections shall be recorded on the Division's Stormwater Discharge Outfall Qualitative Monitoring Report (QMR) form and shall include observations of:
 - Color
 - Odor
 - Clarity
 - Floating Solids
 - Suspended Solids
 - Foam
 - Oil Sheen
 - Deposition at or immediately below the outfall
 - Erosion at or immediately below the outfall, and
 - Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution.
- (e) Inability to perform inspections because of *adverse weather* or lack of discharge during the monitoring period shall not constitute a failure to monitor if the event is documented in the SWPPP and recorded on the Qualitative Monitoring Report.

D-2. Qualitative Monitoring Response

- If the permittee's qualitative monitoring indicates that the SWPPP and/or existing stormwater BMPs are ineffective, or that significant stormwater contamination is present, then the permittee shall investigate potential causes, evaluate the feasibility of corrective actions, and implement those feasible corrective actions within sixty (60) days.
- (b) A written record of the permittee's investigation, evaluation, and response actions shall be kept in the SWPPP.

PART E: ANALYTICAL MONITORING OF STORMWATER DISCHARGES

This part applies to industrial stormwater discharges from marina activity areas including, but not limited to vehicle maintenance activity areas and, ship and boat building and repairing.

E-1. Required Baseline Sampling

The permittee shall perform baseline sampling of all stormwater discharge outfalls and/or authorized representative discharge outfalls in accordance with this part.

- (a) Grab samples shall be collected, analyzed, and reported for the following parameters: Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Non Polar Oil and Grease, pH, Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Aluminum, , Copper, Lead, Nickel, and Zinc. In addition, grab samples shall be analyzed for Chromium III and Chromium VI at Ship and Boat Building and Repairing [SIC 373] facilities that perform metal fabrication in areas that could potentially be exposed to stormwater.
- (b) In addition to the grab samples, the average monthly usage of new motor and hydraulic oil for the facility shall be tracked and recorded.
- (c) The total rainfall amount for each sampling event shall be recorded in inches. Total rainfall shall be determined from an on-site rain gauge or a regional rain gauge located within one (1) mile of the facility.
- (d) Samples shall be collected from two separate monitoring periods per year. A minimum of sixty (60) days must separate the two sampling events:
 - January 1 June 30, and
 - July 1 December 31.

E-2. Baseline Sampling Benchmarks

- (a) Analytic results for each parameter shall be compared to the benchmark values for the appropriate receiving stream classification as provided in Table 2. An exceedance of a benchmark value is not a permit violation; however, failure to respond in accordance with E-2(b) below is a permit violation.
- (b) An exceedance of any benchmark value shall require a tiered response for that parameter. A single exceedance of a benchmark value shall require a Tier One response for that parameter. Two benchmark value exceedances in a row shall require a Tier Two response for that parameter. Four benchmark exceedances for a parameter within a five (5) year period shall require a Tier Three response for that parameter.
- (c) Baseline sampling benchmarks shall be in accordance with Table 2 below.

Parameter Code for Reporting	Parameter	Receiving Stream Classification(s)	Benchmark (mg/L)
		All, except	100
CO530	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	HQW, ORW, Tr, PNA ¹	50
00552	Non Polar Oil & Grease per EPA Method 1664 SGT-HEM	All	15
00340	Chemical Oxygen Demand	All	120
00400	рН	All	6-9
01105	Aluminum total recoverable	Freshwater	0.75
01105	Aluminum, total recoverable	Saltwater	0.24
01022	Chromium III total recoverable at	Freshwater	0.905
01033	certain facilities ²	Saltwater	None
C0034	Chromium VI, total recoverable at	Freshwater	0.016
	certain facilities ²	Saltwater	1.1
01042	Connor total recoverable	Freshwater	0.010
01042	copper, total recoverable	Saltwater	0.006
01051	Load total recoverable	Freshwater	0.075
01051	Lead, total recoverable	Saltwater	0.22
01067	Niekel total vegovonahla	Freshwater	0.335
01007	Nickel, total recoverable	Saltwater	0.074
01002	Zing total pagevership	Freshwater	0.126
01092	Zinc, total recoverable	Saltwater	0.095
46529	Total Rainfall of Sampled Event (inches)	-	-
NCOIL	Average Monthly Oil Usage at the Facility (gallons)	-	-

 Table 2: Summary of Semi-Annual Baseline Sampling Requirements

¹ Defined in Definitions Section

² Only required for Ship and Boat building and Repairing [SIC 373] facilities that perform metal fabrication in areas that could potentially be exposed to stormwater.

E-3. Methodology for Collecting Samples

- (a) Grab samples shall be collected within the first 30 minutes of discharge. If physical separation between outfalls prevents collecting all samples within the first 30 minutes, the permittee shall begin sampling within the first 30 minutes and shall continue until completed.
- (b) Samples collected shall be characteristic of the volume and nature of the permitted discharge.
- (c) Samples shall be collected during a *measurable storm event*. The previous measurable storm event must have been at least 72 hours prior.
- (d) Lack of a discharge from an outfall for the monitoring period, or inability to collect a sample because of *adverse weather* conditions during a monitoring period, shall not constitute failure to monitor as long as those conditions are reported on the monitoring period DMR and noted in the SWPPP as: "Adverse Weather," "No Flow" or "No Discharge."
- (e) Sampling is not required to be performed outside of the facility's normal operating hours.
- (f) If the sampled storm event coincides with a known non stormwater discharge that is deemed permitted under 15A NCAC 02H .0106, then this shall be noted on the stormwater DMR.

E-4. Locations for Collecting Samples

Samples shall be collected at all stormwater discharge outfalls (SDO) that discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity. If the Division has issued a representative outfall status approval letter, then the permittee shall collect samples from all SDOs in accordance with the SDO approval letter.

- (a) All samples shall be taken before the discharge joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance.
- (b) Monitoring points as specified in this General Permit shall not be changed without written notification to and approval by the Division [40 CFR 122.41(j)].

E-5. Tier One Response: Single Benchmark Exceedance

- (a) If any sampling result is above the benchmark value for any parameter at any outfall, then the permittee shall respond in accordance with Table 3 to identify and address the source of that exceedance for that parameter.
- (b) Each required response shall be documented in the SWPPP as each action occurs including; the date and value of the benchmark exceedance, the date the Division's Regional Office was notified of the exceedance, the inspection date, the personnel conducting the inspection, the selected feasible actions, and the date the selected feasible actions were completed.
- (c) Each exceedance of a benchmark parameter shall individually require a Tier I response.
- (d) The Tier One response shall be in accordance with Table 3 below.

Timeline From Receipt of Sampling Results	Tier One Required Response/Action
Continuously	i. Document the exceedance and each required response/action in the SWPPP in accordance with E-5(b) above.
Within two weeks	 ii. Notify the Division's Regional Office of the exceedance date and value via email or, when it is developed, an electronic form created by the Division for reporting exceedances. iii. Conduct a stormwater management inspection. iv. Identify and evaluate possible causes of the benchmark exceedance.
Within one month	 v. Select specific, feasible courses of action to reduce concentrations of the parameter(s) of concern including, but not limited to, source controls, operational controls, or physical improvements.
Within two months	vi. Implement the selected feasible actions.

 Table 3: Tier One Response for a Benchmark Exceedance

E-6. Tier Two Response: Two Consecutive Benchmark Exceedances

- (a) If any two consecutive sampling results are above the benchmark value for any parameter at an outfall, then the permittee shall respond in accordance with Table 4 to identify and address the source of exceedances for that parameter at that outfall.
- (b) After implementing the specific feasible courses of action, perform monthly monitoring for the exceeded parameter until three samples in a row are below the benchmark value.
- (c) Each required response shall be documented in the SWPPP as each action occurs including; the dates and values of the benchmark exceedances, the date the Division's Regional Office was notified of the consecutive exceedances, the inspection date, the personnel conducting the inspection, the selected feasible actions, the date the selected feasible actions were completed, and the monthly monitoring results.
- (d) Each pair of two consecutive exceedances of a single benchmark parameter at a single outfall shall constitute an event that requires a Tier Two response.
 Subsequent events shall not include the same exceedances that have been addressed in a Tier Two response.
- (e) The Tier Two response shall be in accordance with Table 4 below.

Timeline From Receipt of Sampling Results	Tier Two Required Response/Action
Continuously	i. Document the exceedance and each required response/action in the SWPPP in accordance with E-6(c) above.
Within two weeks	 ii. Notify the Division's Regional Office in writing of the exceedance date and value. iii. Conduct a stormwater management inspection. iv. Identify and evaluate possible causes of the benchmark exceedance.
Within one month	v. Select specific, feasible courses of action to reduce concentrations of the parameter(s) of concern including, but not limited to, source controls, operational controls, or physical improvements.
Within two months	vi. Implement the selected feasible actions.vii. Implement monthly monitoring of the exceeded parameter and continue until three samples in a row are below the benchmark value.

 Table 4: Tier Two Response for Two Consecutive Benchmark Exceedances

E-7. Tier Three Response: Four Benchmark Exceedances Within 5 Years

- (a) If any four sampling results within a five-year period for any single parameter are above the benchmark value at a sampled outfall, then the permittee shall respond in accordance with Table 5 to identify and address the source of exceedances for that parameter at that outfall.
- (b) The permittee shall prepare a written Action Plan and submit to the Division's Regional Office for review and approval within thirty (30) days of receipt of the fourth analytic monitoring data point that exceeds the benchmark value. At a minimum, the Action Plan shall include:
 - documentation of the four benchmark exceedances,
 - an inspection report that covers the industrial activities within the drainage area of the outfall with the exceedances (including the date of the inspection and the personnel conducting the inspection),
 - an evaluation of standard operating procedures and good housekeeping procedures,
 - identification of the source(s) of exceedances,
 - specific actions that will be taken to remedy the identified source(s) with a schedule for completing those actions, and
 - a monitoring plan to verify that the Action Plan has addressed the source(s).
- (c) The permittee shall keep the Action Plan in the SWPPP and document when each specific action was carried out and by whom.

- (d) The permittee shall contact the Division's Regional Office when all actions in the Action Plan are completed.
- (e) The Tier Three response shall be in accordance with Table 5 below.

 Table 5: Tier Three Response for Four Benchmark Exceedances Within Five Years

Timeline From Receipt of Fourth Sampling Result	Tier Three Required Response/Action
Continuously	i. Document the exceedances and each required response/action in the SWPPP in accordance with E-7(c) above.
	ii. Continue monthly monitoring of the exceeded parameter and continue until three samples in a row are below the benchmark value.
Within two weeks	iii. Notify the Division's Regional Office in writing of the affected outfall, four exceedance dates and values.
	iv. Conduct a stormwater management inspection.
	v. Identify and evaluate possible causes of the benchmark exceedance.
Within one month	vi. Prepare an Action Plan that should include specific, feasible courses of action to reduce concentrations of the parameter(s) of concern including, but not limited to, source controls, operational controls, or physical improvements and submit to the Division's Regional Office for review and approval.
Upon DEQ Approval	vii. Implement the approved Action Plan.
Upon Completion of Approved Action Plan	viii.Notify the Division's Regional Office of Action Plan completion.

PART F: SUBMITTAL OF DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORTS (DMRs)

F-1. Deadlines for Submittal

- (a) Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for Periods 1 and 2 shall be submitted by no later than 30 days from the date the facility receives the sampling results.
- (b) For COCs issued between June 1-30 and Dec 1-31, sampling shall not commence until the next sampling period.

F-2. Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Forms

Samples analyzed in accordance with the terms of this General Permit shall be recorded on DMR forms provided by the Director. DMR forms are available on the Division's website (https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/energy-mineral-land-resources/npdes-stormwater-gps.)

F-3. DMR Signature and Certification

DMRs shall be signed and certified by a person meeting the Signatory requirements in H-1.

F-4. Results Below Detection Limits

When results are below detection limit, they shall be reported in the format, "<XX mg/L," where XX is the numerical value of the detection limit.

F-5. Occurrences of No Discharge

If no discharge occurs during the sampling period, the permittee must record that in the facility's monitoring records within 30 days of the end of the sampling period. "No Flow" or "No Discharge" shall be reported on the Annual Summary Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

F-6. Reports Required if More Frequent Monitoring Has Occurred

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this General Permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 and at a sampling location specified in this General Permit, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the data submitted on the DMR. Analytical results within the monitoring period shall also be used for purposes of benchmark comparison and Tiered response actions and will be submitted no later than 30 days from the date the facility receives the sampling results.

F-7. Report Required if Begin Discharging to a Water Not Listed in the COC

The permittee shall request a modification to the COC from the Division prior to discharging to a new stormwater discharge outfall (SDO) to a waterbody that is not listed on the most current COC for the marina.

F-8. Submittal Process before Electronic Discharge Monitoring Reporting (eDMR)

Original, signed DMRs shall be scanned and uploaded to the electronic DMR submittal form, which can be found by typing "<u>deq.nc.gov/SW-Industrial</u>" into a browser window and hitting "enter."

Then, the original signed DMRs shall be mailed or otherwise delivered to the appropriate Regional Office, which is indicated at: <u>https://deq.nc.gov/contact/regional-offices/</u>.

F-9. Submittal Process after Electronic Discharge Monitoring Reporting (eDMR)

After the Division has created an electronic reporting system to accept NPDES stormwater permit monitoring data, the permittee shall report discharge monitoring data electronically using the Division's Electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (eDMR) internet application. The Division will notify permittees when eDMR is ready to accept stormwater monitoring data.

F-10. Qualitative Monitoring Reports

The permittee shall record the required qualitative monitoring observations on the SDO Qualitative Monitoring Report form provided by the Division and shall retain the completed forms on site. Qualitative monitoring results shall not be submitted to the Division, except upon the Division's specific requirement to do so. Qualitative Monitoring Report forms are available on the Division's website (<u>https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/energy-mineral-land-resources/npdes-stormwater-gps</u>).

F-11. Monitoring Report Retention

Copies of the following reports shall be maintained on-site or be available electronically to the Division upon request. These records or copies shall be maintained for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or Notice of Intent application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time [40 CFR 122.41].

- (a) Calibration and maintenance records,
- (b) Original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation,
- (c) DMRs and eDMRs or other electronic DMR report submissions,
- (d) Qualitative monitoring records, and
- (e) Copies of all data used to complete the Notice of Intent to be covered by this General Permit.

PART G: OTHER OCCURENCES THAT MUST BE REPORTED

After a permittee becomes aware of an occurrence that must be reported, permittee shall contact the appropriate Division regional office within the timeframes and in accordance with the other requirements listed in Table 6 below. Occurrences outside normal business hours may also be reported to the Department's Environmental Emergency Center personnel at (800) 858-0368.

The reporting requirements are listed in Table 6 below.

Occurrence		Reporting Timeframes (After Discovery) and		
		Other Requirements		
Visible sediment deposition in a stream or wetland	(a) (b) (c)	Within 24 hours, an oral or electronic notification. Within 7 calendar days, a report that contains a description of the sediment and actions taken to address the cause of the deposition. Division staff may waive the requirement for a written report on a case-by-case basis. If the stream is listed as impaired on the DWR Integrated Report for sediment-related causes, the permittee may be required to perform additional monitoring, inspections or apply more stringent practices if staff determine that additional requirements are needed to assure compliance with the federal or state impaired-waters conditions.		
 Oil spills if they are: 25 gallons or more, less than 25 gallons but cannot be cleaned up within 24 hours, cause sheen on surface waters (regardless of volume), or are within 100 feet of surface waters (regardless of volume). 	(d)	<i>Within 24 hours</i> , an oral or electronic notification. The notification shall include information about the date, time, nature, volume and location of the spill or release.		
Releases of hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act Ref: 40 CFR 110.3and 40 CFR 117.3) or section 102 of CERCLA (Ref: 40 CFR 302.4) or G.S. 143-215.85	(e)	<i>Within 24 hours</i> , an oral or electronic notification. The notification shall include information about the date, time, nature, volume and location of the spill or release.		
Anticipated bypasses [40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)]	(f)	<i>A report at least ten days before the date of the bypass, if possible</i> . The report shall include an evaluation of the anticipated quality and effect of the bypass.		
Unanticipated bypasses [40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)]	(g) (h)	<i>Within 24 hours</i> , an oral or electronic notification. <i>Within 7 calendar days,</i> a report that includes an evaluation of the quality and effect of the bypass.		
Noncompliance with the conditions of this permit that may endanger health or the environment[40 CFR 122.41(l)(7)]	(i) (j)	<i>Within 24 hours</i> , an oral or electronic notification. <i>Within 7 calendar days</i> , a report that contains a description of the noncompliance, and its causes; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the		

 Table 6: Other Occurrences that Shall Be Reported

	anticipated time noncompliance is expected to continue;
	and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and
	prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. [40 CFR
	122.41(l)(6).
(k)	Division staff may waive the requirement for a written
	report on a case-by-case basis.

PART H: PERMIT ADMINISTRATION

H-1. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Permitting Issuing Authority shall be signed and certified [40 CFR 122.41(k)].

- (a) All Notices of Intent to be covered under this General Permit shall be signed as follows:
 - For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this Section, a responsible corporate officer means: (a) a president, secretary, treasurer or vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation, or (b) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
 - For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
 - For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official [40 CFR 122.22].
- (b) All reports required by this General Permit and other information requested by the Permit Issuing Authority shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (a) 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;
 - The authorization specified either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or well field, superintendent, a position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.); and
 - The written authorization is submitted to the Permit Issuing Authority [40 CFR 122.22].
- (c) Changes to authorization: If an authorization under paragraph (b) of this section is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section must be submitted to the Director prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative [40 CFR 122.22].

(d) Any person signing a document under paragraphs a. or b. of this section, or submitting an electronic report (e.g., eDMR), shall make the following certification [40 CFR 122.22]. NO OTHER STATEMENTS OF CERTIFICATION WILL BE ACCEPTED.

"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 fines and imprisonment for knowing violations."

H-2. General Permit Expiration

General permits will be effective for a term not to exceed five years, at the end of which the Division may renew them after all public notice requirements have been satisfied. If a general permit is renewed, existing permittees do not need to submit a renewal request or pay a renewal fee unless directed by the Division. New applicants seeking coverage under a renewed general permit must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered and obtain a Certificate of Coverage under the renewed general permit [15A NCAC 02H .0127(e)].

H-3. Planned Changes

The permittee shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned changes at the permitted facility which could significantly alter the nature or quantity of pollutants discharged [40 CFR 122.41(l)]. This notification requirement includes pollutants which are not specifically listed in the General Permit or subject to notification requirements under 40 CFR Part 122.42 (a).

H-4. Transfers

This General Permit is not transferable to any person without prior written notice to and approval from the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.61. The Director may condition approval in accordance with NCGS 143-215.1, in particular NCGS 143-215.1(b)(4)b.2., and may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Certificate of Coverage, or a minor modification, to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA [40 CFR 122.41(l)(3), 122.61] or state statute. The permittee is required to notify the Division in writing in the event the permitted facility is sold or closed.

H-5. When an Individual Permit May be Required

The Director may require any owner/operator authorized to discharge under a Certificate of Coverage issued pursuant to this General Permit to apply for and obtain an individual permit or an alternative general permit. Any interested person may petition the Director to take action under this paragraph. Cases where an individual permit may be required include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) The discharger is a significant contributor of pollutants;

- (b) Conditions at the permitted site change, altering the constituents and/or characteristics of the discharge such that the discharge no longer qualifies for a general permit;
- (c) The discharge violates the terms or conditions of this General Permit;
- (d) A change has occurred in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the point source;
- (e) Effluent limitations are promulgated for the point sources covered by this General Permit;
- (f) A water quality management plan containing requirements applicable to such point sources is approved after the issuance of this General Permit;
- (g) The Director determines at his or her own discretion that an individual permit is required.

H-6. When an Individual Permit May be Requested

Any permittee operating under this General Permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this General Permit by applying for an individual permit. When an individual permit is issued to an owner/operator the applicability of this General Permit is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.

H-7. General Permit Modification, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination

The issuance of this General Permit does not prohibit the Permit Issuing Authority from reopening and modifying the General Permit, revoking and reissuing the General Permit, or terminating the General Permit as allowed by the laws, rules, and regulations contained in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 122 and 123; Title 15A of the North Carolina Administrative Code, Subchapter 2H .0100; and North Carolina General Statute 143-215.1 et al. After public notice and opportunity for a hearing, the General Permit may be terminated for cause. The filing of a request for a General Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination does not stay any General Permit condition. The Certificate of Coverage shall expire when the General Permit is terminated.

H-8. Certificate of Coverage Actions

Coverage under the General Permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any General Permit condition [40 CFR 122.41(f)].

H-9. Requirement to Report Incorrect Information

Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a Notice of Intent to be covered under this General Permit, or submitted incorrect information in that Notice of Intent application or in any report to the Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information [40 CFR 122.41(l)(8)].

H-10. Waivers from Electronic Reporting

If a permittee is unable to use the eDMR system due to a demonstrated hardship or due to the facility being physically located in an area where less than 10 percent of the households have broadband access, then a temporary waiver from the NPDES electronic reporting

requirements may be granted and discharge monitoring data may be submitted on paper DMR forms or alternative forms approved by the Director. See the following paragraph for information on how to request a waiver from electronic reporting.

The permittee may seek a temporary electronic reporting waiver from the Division. To obtain an electronic reporting waiver, a permittee must first submit an electronic reporting waiver request to the Division. Requests for temporary electronic reporting waivers must be submitted in writing to the Division for written approval at least sixty (60) days prior to the date the facility would be required under this permit to begin submitting monitoring data and reports. The duration of a temporary waiver shall not exceed 5 years and shall thereupon expire. At such time, monitoring data and reports shall be submitted electronic reporting waiver by the Division. Approved electronic reporting waiver request may submit monitoring data and reports on paper to the Division for the period that the approved reporting waiver request is effective.

Information on eDMR and the application for a temporary electronic reporting waiver are found on the following web page: <u>https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/water-resources/edmr</u>

H-11. Annual Administering and Compliance Monitoring Fee Requirements

The permittee must pay the administering and compliance monitoring fee within 30 (thirty) days after being billed by the Division. Failure to pay the fee in timely manner in accordance with 15A NCAC 2H .0105(b)(2) may cause this Division to initiate action to revoke coverage under the General Permit.

H-12. Flow Measurements

Where required, appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges.

H-13. Test Procedures

Test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall conform to the EMC regulations published pursuant to NCGS 143-215.63 et. seq, the Water and Air Quality Reporting Acts, and to regulations published pursuant to Section 304(g), 33 USC 1314, of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as Amended, and Regulation 40 CFR 136.

To meet the intent of the monitoring required by this General Permit, all test procedures must produce minimum detection and reporting levels and all data generated must be reported down to the minimum detection or lower reporting level of the procedure. If no approved methods are determined capable of achieving minimum detection and reporting levels below the General Permit discharge requirements, then the most sensitive (method with the lowest possible detection and reporting level) approved method must be used.

H-14. Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under NCGS 143-215.3(a)(2) or Section 308 of the Federal Act, 33 USC 1318, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Division. As required by the Act, analytical data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in NCGS 143-215.6B or in Section 309 of the Federal Clean Water Act.
PART I: COMPLIANCE AND LIABILITY

I-1. Compliance Schedule

The permittee shall comply with Limitations and Controls specified for stormwater discharges in accordance with the following schedule:

- (a) Existing Facilities already operating but applying for permit coverage for the first time: The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan shall be developed and implemented within 12 months of the effective date of the Certificate of Coverage and updated thereafter on an annual basis. Secondary containment, as specified in Part B-9 of this General Permit, shall be accomplished within 12 months of the effective date of the issuance of the Certificate of Coverage.
- (b) New Facilities applying for coverage for the first time: The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan shall be developed and implemented prior to the beginning of discharges from the operation of the industrial activity and be updated thereafter on an annual basis. Secondary containment, as specified in Part B of this General Permit shall be accomplished prior to the beginning of discharges from the operation of the industrial activity.
- (c) Existing facilities previously permitted and applying for renewal under this General Permit: All requirements, conditions, limitations, and controls contained in this permit (except new SWPPP elements in this permit renewal) shall become effective immediately upon issuance of the Certificate of Coverage. New elements of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for this permit renewal shall be developed and implemented within 6 months of the effective date of this General Permit and updated thereafter on an annual basis. Secondary containment, as specified in Part B of this General Permit shall be accomplished prior to the beginning of discharges from the operation of the industrial activity.

I-2. Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this General Permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit upon renewal application [40 CFR 122.41].

- (a) The permittee shall comply with standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the General Permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement [40 CFR 122.41].
- (b) The CWA provides that any person who violates section[s] 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$37,500 per day for each violation [33 USC 1319(d) and 40 CFR 122.41(a)(2)].
- (c) The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement

imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both [33 USC 1319(c)(1) and 40 CFR 122.41(a)(2)].

- (d) Any person who *knowingly* violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both [33 USC 1319(c)(2) and 40 CFR 122.41(a)(2)].
- (e) Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions [40 CFR 122.41(a)(2)].
- (f) Under state law, a civil penalty of not more than \$25,000 per violation may be assessed against any person who violates or fails to act in accordance with the terms, conditions, or requirements of a permit [North Carolina General Statutes § 143-215.6A].
- (g) Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed \$16,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$37,500. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed \$16,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty 1319(g)(2) and 40 CFR 122.41(a)(3)].

I-3. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this General Permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment [40 CFR 122.41(d)].

I-4. Civil and Criminal Liability

Except as provided in Part C-6 of this General Permit regarding bypassing of stormwater control facilities, nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties for noncompliance pursuant to NCGS 143-215.3, 143-215.6, or Section 309 of the Federal Act, 33 USC 1319. Furthermore, the permittee is responsible for consequential damages, such as fish kills, even though the responsibility for effective compliance may be temporarily suspended.

I-5. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this General 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 to under NCGS 143-215.75 et seq. or Section 311 of the Federal Act, 33 USC 1321.

I-6. Property Rights

The issuance of this General Permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State, or local laws or regulations [40 CFR 122.41(g)].

I-7. Severability

The provisions of this General Permit are severable, and if any provision of this General Permit, or the application of any provision of this General Permit to any circumstances, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this General Permit, shall not be affected thereby [NCGS 150B-23].

I-8. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Permit Issuing Authority, within a reasonable time, any information which the Permit Issuing Authority may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the General Permit issued pursuant to this General Permit or to determine compliance with this General Permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Permit Issuing Authority upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this General Permit [40 CFR 122.41(h)].

I-9. Penalties for Tampering

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this General Permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both [40 CFR 122.41].

I-10. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this General Permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both [40 CFR 122.41].

I-11. Onshore or Offshore Construction

This General Permit does not authorize or approve the construction of any onshore or offshore physical structures or facilities or the undertaking of any work in any navigable waters.

I-12. Duty to Reapply

Dischargers covered by this General Permit need not submit a new Notice of Intent (NOI) or renewal request unless so directed by the Division. If the Division chooses not to renew this General Permit, the permittee will be notified to submit an application for an individual permit [15A NCAC 02H .0127(e)].

I-13. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Director), or in the case of a facility which discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system, an authorized representative of a municipal operator or the separate storm sewer system receiving the discharge, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- (a) Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this General Permit;
- (b) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this General Permit;
- (c) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this General Permit; and
- (d) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location [40 CFR 122.41(i)].

I-14. Need to Halt or Reduce 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 condition of this General Permit [40 CFR 122.41(c)].

PART J: DEFINITIONS

Additional definitions for the NPDES Program may be found in federal rule at 40 CFR Part 122.2

Act

See Clean Water Act.

Adverse Weather

Weather conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, or electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical. When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples during the sample period, the permittee must take a substitute sample or perform a visual assessment during the next qualifying storm event. Documentation of an adverse event (with date, time, and written narrative) and the rationale must be included with your SWPPP records. Adverse weather does not exempt the permittee from having to file a monitoring report in accordance with the sampling schedule. Adverse events and failures to monitor must also be explained and reported on the relevant DMR.

Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges

This General Permit regulates stormwater discharges. Non-stormwater discharges which shall be allowed in the stormwater conveyance system include:

- (a) All other discharges that are authorized by a non-stormwater NPDES permit.
- (b) Uncontaminated groundwater, foundation drains, air-conditioner condensate without added chemicals, springs, discharges of uncontaminated potable water, waterline and fire hydrant flushings, water from footing drains, irrigation waters, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands.
- (c) Discharges resulting from fire-fighting or, or emergency shower oreye wash as a result of use in the event of an emergency.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Measures or practices used to reduce the amount of pollution entering surface waters. BMPs may take the form of a process, activity, or physical structure. More information on BMPs can be found at: <u>https://www.epa.gov/npdes/national-menu-best-management-</u><u>practices-bmps-stormwater#edu</u>.

Bulk Storage of Liquid Materials

Liquid raw materials, in-process liquids and reactants, manufactured products, waste materials or by-products contained in a single above ground container, tank, or vessel having a capacity of greater than 660 gallons or contained in multiple above ground containers, tanks, or vessels located in close proximity to each other having a total combined capacity of greater than 1,320 gallons.

Bypass

The known diversion of stormwater from any portion of a control facility including the collection system, or the diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility including the collection system, which is not a designed or established operating mode for the facility.

Certificate of Coverage (COC)

The cover sheet which accompanies a general permit upon issuance and lists the facility name, location, receiving stream, river basin, effective date of coverage under the general permit and is signed by the Director.

Clean Water Act

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended, 33 USC 1251, et. seq.

Division

The Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources, Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), formerly the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

Director

The Director of the Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources, the permit issuing authority.

ЕМС

The North Carolina Environmental Management Commission.

Grab Sample

An individual sample collected instantaneously. Grab samples that will be analyzed (analytically or qualitatively) should be taken within the first 30 minutes of discharge.

Hazardous Substance

Any substance designated under 40 CFR Part 116 pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.

High Quality Waters (HQW)

Supplemental classification intended to protect waters which are rated excellent based on biological and physical/chemical characteristics through Division monitoring or special studies, or HQW by definition:

- 1. WS-I,
- 2. WS-II,
- 3. SA (commercial shellfish),
- 4. ORW,

5. Primary Nursery Areas and other functional nursery areas designated by Marine Fisheries Commission, or

6. Waters for which DWQ has received a petition for reclassification to either WS-I or WS-II. (15A NCAC 02B .0200)

Impaired Water

A water that has one or more parameters (biological and/or chemical) that exceed water quality standards.

Measureable Storm Event

A storm event that results in an actual discharge from the permitted site outfall. The previous measurable storm event must have been at least 72 hours prior. The 72-hour

storm interval may not apply if the permittee is able to document that a shorter interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period, and obtains approval from the Division's Regional Office. Two copies of this information and a written request letter shall be sent to the Division's Regional Office. After authorization by the Division's Regional Office, a written approval letter must be kept on site in the permittee's SWPPP.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

A stormwater collection system within an incorporated area of local self-government such as a city or town.

No Exposure

A condition of no exposure means that all industrial materials and activities are protected by a storm resistant shelter or acceptable storage containers to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, or runoff. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to, material handling equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, or waste products. The Division's Regional Office may grant a No Exposure Exclusion from NPDES stormwater permitting requirements only if a facility complies with the terms and conditions described in 40 CFR §122.26(g).

Notice of Intent (NOI)

The state application form which, when submitted to the Division, officially indicates the facility's notice of intent to seek coverage under a general permit.

Outstanding Resource Water (ORW)

Supplemental classification intended to protect unique and special waters having excellent water quality and being of exceptional state or national, ecological or recreational significance. To qualify, waters must be rated Excellent by DWQ, and have one of the following outstanding resource values:

1. Outstanding fish habitat and fisheries,

2. Unusually high level of water based recreation or potential for such kind of recreation,

- 3. Some special designation such as N.C. Scenic/Natural River, or National Wildlife Refuge,
- 4. Important component of state or national park or forest, or

5. Special ecological or scientific significance (rare or endangered species habitat, research or educational areas).

All ORWs are HQW by supplemental classification. (15A NCAC 02B .0200)

Permit Issuing Authority

The Director of the Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources (see "Director" above).

Permittee

The owner or operator issued a Certificate of Coverage pursuant to this General Permit.

Point Source Discharge of Stormwater

Any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance including, but not specifically limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, conduit, well, or discrete fissure from which stormwater is or may be discharged to waters of the State.

Primary Nursery Area (PNA)

Tidal saltwaters which provide essential habitat for the early development of commercially important fish and shellfish and are so designated by the Marine Fisheries Commission. (15A NCAC 02B .0200)

Representative Outfall Status (ROS)

When it is established that the discharge of stormwater runoff from a single outfall is representative of the discharges at multiple outfalls, the Division's Regional Office may grant representative outfall status. ROS allows the permittee to perform analytical monitoring at a reduced number of outfalls.

Secondary Containment

Spill containment for the contents of the single largest tank within the containment structure plus sufficient freeboard to contain the 25-year, 24-hour storm event.

Section 313 Water Priority Chemical

A chemical or chemical category which:

- Is listed in 40 CFR 372.65 pursuant to Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, also titled the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986;
- (b) Is present at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to SARA title III, Section 313 reporting requirements; and
- (c) Meets at least one of the following criteria:
 - Is listed in appendix D of 40 CFR Part 122 on Table II (organic priority pollutants), Table III (certain metals, cyanides, and phenols) or Table IV (certain toxic pollutants and hazardous substances);
 - Is listed as a hazardous substance pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA at 40 CFR 116.4; or
 - Is a pollutant for which EPA has published acute or chronic water quality criteria.

Severe Property Damage

Substantial physical damage to property, damage to the control 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.

Significant Materials

Includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of Title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag, and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharges.

Significant Spills

Includes, but is not limited to: releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under section 311 of the Clean Water Act (Ref: 40 CFR 110.3 and 40 CFR 117.3) or section 102 of CERCLA (Ref: 40 CFR 302.4).

Stormwater Control Measure (SCM)

A permanent structural device that is designed, constructed, and maintained to remove pollutants from stormwater runoff by promoting settling or filtration; or to mimic the natural hydrologic cycle by promoting infiltration, evapo-transpiration, post-filtration discharge, reuse of stormwater, or a combination thereof.

Stormwater Discharge Outfall (SDO)

The point of departure of stormwater from a discernible, confined, or discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, storm sewer pipes, drainage ditches, channels, spillways, or channelized collection areas, from which stormwater flows directly or indirectly into waters of the State.

Stormwater Runoff

The flow of water which results from precipitation and which occurs immediately following rainfall or as a result of snowmelt.

Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity

The discharge from any point source which is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing, or raw material storage areas at an industrial site. Facilities considered to be engaged in "industrial activities" include those activities defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

A comprehensive site-specific plan which details measures and practices to reduce stormwater pollution and is based on an evaluation of the pollution potential of the site.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

TMDLs are written plans for attaining and maintaining water quality standards, in all seasons, for a specific water body and pollutant. A list of approved TMDLs for the state of North Carolina can be found at <u>https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/water-resources/planning/modeling-assessment/tmdls</u>.

Toxic Pollutant

Any pollutant listed as toxic under Section 307(a)(l) of the Clean Water Act.

Trout (waters)

Supplemental classification intended to protect freshwaters for natural trout propagation and survival of stocked trout on a year round basis. This is not the same as the N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission's Designated Public Mountain Trout Waters (15A NCAC 02B .0200).

Upset

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 or control facilities, inadequate treatment or control facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

Vehicle Maintenance Activity

Vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, washing, sanding, painting, fueling, lubrication, vehicle cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations.

Visible Sedimentation

Solid particulate matter, both mineral and organic, that has been or is being transported by water, air, gravity, or ice from its site of origin which can be seen with the unaided eye.

10-year, 24-hour Storm Event

The maximum 24-hour precipitation event expected to be equaled or exceeded, on the average, once in 10 years.

25-year, 24-hour Storm Event

The maximum 24-hour precipitation event expected to be equaled or exceeded, on the average, once in 25 years.

APPENDIX F

COMPLETED CHECKLISTS AND FORMS