INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT,
Office of Water Quality, Stormwater Section
Notice of Final Issued NPDES General Permit INRM00000 and INRX00000
PUBLIC NOTICE NO: 20251230-ISGP-NPDES-F.
DATE OF NOTICE: DECEMBER 30, 2025.

Industrial Stormwater General Permit, NPDES PERMIT No. INRM00000 & INRX00000.

The Office of Water Quality has issued a new administrative NPDES General Permit for discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity into surface waters of the state. The purpose of this permit is to establish requirements for point source discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity into surface waters of the state. This administrative general permit is intended to replace the existing NPDES permit-by-rule, 327 IAC 15-6, which will soon be repealed by the Indiana Environmental Rules Board. The final permit, although effective, will be dependent on rule making and when IDEM makes the new Notice of Intent available to the regulated community. Applicants The final permit issued is attached to the public notice that is posted on IDEM's website for public notices (see Statewide Region).

The draft version of this new administrative general permit was made available for public notice and comment in accordance with the requirements of 327 IAC 5-3-9 via Public Notice No. 20240920-ISGP-NPDES-D which was posted on IDEM's website page for public notices from September 20, 2024 through November 19, 2024 at https://www.in.gov/idem/public-notices/public-notices-statewide/. IDEM received a number of public comments in response to this notice. Please refer to the Post Public Notice Addendum which is located at the end of the Fact Sheet for a summary of those public comments along with IDEM's responses to the comments.

The Notice of Intent form which pertains to the regulated community is currently being revised. Permittees will be notified once the form is available. At that time, applications will be accepted to obtain permit coverage under the ISGP.

Entities which would potentially be regulated, but which qualify for the No Exposure Exclusion (NEE) are also regulated by this general permit. Please note that any existing entities which have already obtained the NEE are not required to file a new NEE form. Renewal of no exposure exclusions are required 90 days prior to the current expiration date.

Permit Contacts:

Randy Braun
317-234-3980
rbraun@idem.IN.gov

Eric Roberts
317-233-1864
ERoberts@idem.IN.gov

Program Email: Stormwat@idem.IN.gov

Notice of Right to Administrative Review

If you wish to challenge this Permit, you must file a Petition for Administrative Review with the Office of Administrative Law Proceedings (OALP) and serve a copy of the Petition upon IDEM. The requirements for filing a Petition for Administrative Review are found in IC 4-21.5-3-7, IC 13-15-6-1 and 315 IAC 1-3-2. A summary of the requirements of these laws is provided below.

A Petition for Administrative Review must be filed with the OALP within fifteen (15) days of the issuance of this notice (eighteen (18) days if you received this notice by U.S. Mail), and a copy must be served upon IDEM. The addresses are:

Director
Office of Administrative Law Proceedings
Indiana Government Center North
100 North Senate Avenue - Suite N802
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Commissioner
Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Indiana Government Center North
100 North Senate Avenue - Room 1301
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

The Petition must contain the following information:
1. The name, address and telephone number of each petitioner.
2. A description of each petitioner's interest in the Permit.
3. A statement of facts demonstrating that each petitioner is:
    a. a person to whom the order is directed.
    b. aggrieved or adversely affected by the Permit.
    c. entitled to administrative review under any law.
4. The reasons for the request for administrative review.
5. The particular legal issues proposed for review.
6. The alleged environmental concerns or technical deficiencies of the Permit.
7. The Permit terms and conditions that the petitioner believes would be appropriate and would comply with the law.
8. The identity of any persons represented by the petitioner.
9. The identity of the person against whom administrative review is sought.
10. A copy of the Permit that is the basis of the petition.
11. A statement identifying petitioner's attorney or other representative, if any.

Failure to meet the requirements of the law with respect to a Petition for Administrative Review may result in a waiver of your right to seek administrative review of the Permit. Examples are:
1. Failure to file a Petition by the applicable deadline.
2. Failure to serve a copy of the Petition upon IDEM when it is filed; or
3. Failure to include the information required by law.

If you seek to have a Permit stayed during the Administrative Review, you may need to file a Petition for a Stay of Effectiveness. The specific requirements for such a Petition can be found in 315 IAC 1-3-2 and 315 IAC 1-3-2.1.

Pursuant to IC 4-21.5-3-17, OALP will provide all parties with Notice of any pre-hearing conferences, preliminary hearings, hearings, stays, or orders disposing of the review of this action. If you are entitled to Notice under IC 4-21.5-3-5(b) and would like to obtain notices of any pre-hearing conferences, preliminary hearings, hearings, stays, or orders disposing of the review of this action without intervening in the proceeding you must submit a written request to OALP at the address above. More information on the appeal review process is available on the website for the Office of Administrative Law Proceedings at https://www.in.gov/oalp/.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

100 N. Senate Avenue • Indianapolis, IN 46204
(800) 451-6027 • (317) 232-8603 • Fax (317) 233-6647 • www.idem.IN.gov

Mike Braun
Governor

Clint Woods
Commissioner

December 30, 2025

Dear NPDES Stormwater General Permittee:

As you are aware, IDEM has been working on transitioning the final NPDES stormwater general permits-by-rule (Title 327 Article 15-5, 6, and 13 of the Indiana Administrative Code) to a master general permit. This change is intended to correct deficiencies in Indiana's general permit program as identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. IDEM has public noticed the final version of the Industrial Stormwater General Permit (ISGP). This letter serves to notify permittees of the transition, including posting of the final NPDES ISGP, fact sheet, responses to public comments, and public notice of the final issuance including appeal information.

IDEM is issuing the final NPDES stormwater general permit today, with an effective date of December 30, 2025. This is an informational letter to advise you how the Office of Water Quality plans to implement and transition from the administrative rule format to the Master General Permit (ISGP).

At this time, IDEM is in the process of completing the Rule making which will repeal 327 IAC 15-6. The information below will provide additional guidance for obtaining permit coverage under the ISGP during the transition period.

- **Existing General Permit Holders:**

  The ISGP specifies that current permittees are not required to apply for permit coverage under the ISGP until such time that IDEM makes the Notice of Intent available. The Notice of Intent will be revised with a new State Form Number and will be specific to the requirements as outlined in the ISGP. If permit coverage is near its expiration date during the transition period, the permittee must file a Notice of Intent under Rule 6. If you have questions, please direct them to the Stormwater Program at Stormwat@idem.IN.gov.

  During the transition, permittees may begin to prepare for obtaining permit coverage. The following items are recommended and will assist permittees/applicants during the transition and once the Notice of intent is made available:

  - Review the changes from Rule 6 to the ISGP.
  - Obtain/test for the hardness of receiving waters to which the facility discharges. This requirement is not applicable to all Sectors, therefore review the ISGP for information related to the Sector to which your facility is assigned. IDEM will be posting additional guidance for obtaining hardness values on the program website.
  - Prepare/update the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) on the ISGP.

- **Unpermitted facilities:**
  During the transition, a person representing any new (unpermitted) facility must apply for permit coverage under Rule 6. Once IDEM makes the new Notice of Intent available, an application for permit coverage under the ISGP may be submitted. The Notice of Intent will be revised with a new State Form Number and will be specific to the requirements as outlined in the ISGP. IDEM would like to make the transition to the ISGP as efficient as possible. If you have questions on obtaining permit coverage for the new facility you are encouraged to contact our office at: Stormwat@idem.IN.gov.

- **Facilities currently operating under the no exposure exclusion:**
  The ISGP contains the requirements and procedures to apply for and obtain the no exposure exclusion for a qualifying facility. If the facility is currently operating under the no exposure exclusion, the ISGP will not require immediate action unless the certification is nearing expiration. A facility will continue to utilize the expiration date that was established under Rule 6. Within 90 days of the expiration date, the facility is required to renew their no exposure certification.

If you have any questions about the new Industrial Stormwater General Permit, please feel free to contact Randy Braun by calling (317) 234-3980 or Eric Roberts at (317) 233-1864. The Stormwater Program email account (Stormwat@idem.IN.gov) is also monitored daily and is an effective option to obtain additional information and submit an inquiry.

Sincerely,

Randy Braun, Section Chief
Stormwater Program
Office of Water Quality

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Water Quality, Surface Water and Operations Branch
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
(317) 232-8670
Toll Free (800) 451-6027

In compliance with the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 (33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq., the "Act"), Title 13 of the Indiana Code, Articles 5 and 15 of Title 327 the Indiana Administrative Code, and regulations adopted by the Environmental Rules Board, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) is issuing this NPDES general permit to regulate discharges of stormwater from industrial facilities into waters of the State of Indiana.

This permit is issued on:	**December 30, 2025**
This permit is effective on:	**December 30, 2025**
This permit expires on:	**December 29, 2030**

In accordance with IC 13-15-3-6, 40 CFR 122.6, and 123.25, the conditions of the permit remain fully effective and enforceable after the expiration date of the permit when the permittee has submitted a timely notice of intent (NOI) application for a new permit and IDEM has not, through no fault of the person, issued a new permit on or before the expiration date of the previous permit.

Martha Clark Mettler
Assistant Commissioner
Office of Water Quality

Table of Contents

GENERAL PERMIT COVERAGE AND EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1.0 GENERAL PERMIT COVERAGE

1.1 Permit Area

This industrial stormwater general permit covers the State of Indiana.

1.2 Discharges Authorized by this Permit

This permit authorizes the following stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities to waters of the State of Indiana.

(a) Discharges of stormwater run-off associated with industrial operations exposed to stormwater and identified in Section 1.3.

(b) Non-stormwater discharges or flows, provided they are not identified by the department as significant sources of pollutants to waters of the State, including, but not limited to, discharges or flows from:

(1) Firefighting activities.	(2) Fire hydrant and/or waterline flushing.
(3) Irrigation drainage.	(4) Uncontaminated discharges from wetlands or springs.
(5) Landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with the Office of the State Chemist and the manufacturer's instructions.	(6) Pavement wash water provided spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spill material has been removed) and where detergents are not used.
(7) External building wash-down and water used to wash vehicles and equipment provided that soaps, detergents or solvents are not used.	(8) Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioning units, compressor, coolers, and other compressors, and from outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids.
(9) Foundation or footing drains where the discharges are not contaminated.	(10) Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collect on rooftops or adjacent portions of the facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (for example, piped cooling tower blowdown or drains).
(11) Dewatering operations when the discharge is composed entirely of stormwater or uncontaminated ground water seepage.	

1.3 Facilities Required to Obtain Permit Coverage

The industries listed below are identified by sector of industrial activities and the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes associated with each sector. These industries are required to obtain permit coverage, unless a specific exclusion or condition is identified in Appendix A for the specific sector to which the facility is assigned.

Sector	SIC Code	Industrial Activity
A	Beginning with 24	Timber Products Facilities
B	Beginning with 26	Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities
C	Beginning with 28	Chemical and Allied Products Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities
D	Beginning with 29	Asphalt Paving, Roofing Materials, and Lubricant Manufacturing Facilities
E	Beginning with 32	Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing Facilities
F	Beginning with 33	Primary Metals Facilities
G	Not Applicable	Metal Mines
H	Beginning with 12	Mining, Related Facilities (Not applicable to this permit, activities associated with this SIC code and Sector H are permitted under an alternative permit.)
I	Beginning with 13 and 2911	Oil or Gas Extraction Facilities
J	Beginning with 14	Construction Sand and Gravel Mining and Processing and Dimension Stone. Mining and Quarrying Facilities (coverage under this permit is not required if coverage for the stormwater discharges are included and/or required for coverage under an alternative permit)
K	4953	Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage or Disposal Facilities
L	4953	Landfills and Land Application Sites
M	5015	Automobile Salvage Yards
N	5093	Scrap Recycling and Waste and Recycling Facilities
O	4911	Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities
P	Beginning with 40, 41, 42, 43, and 5171	Vehicle Maintenance or Equipment Cleaning areas at Motor Freight Transportation Facilities, Passenger Transportation Facilities, Petroleum Bulk Oil Stations and Terminal (facilities subject to the Petroleum Products Terminal General Permit see Appendix A), the United States Postal Service, or Rail Transportation Facilities

Sector	SIC Code	Industrial Activity
Q	Beginning with 44	Vehicle Maintenance Areas and Equipment Cleaning Areas of Water Transportation Facilities
R	Beginning with 37	Ship or Boat Building and Repair Yards
S	Beginning with 45	Vehicle Maintenance Areas, Equipment Cleaning Areas or From Airport Deicing Operations located at Air Transportation Facilities
T	4952	Wastewater Treatment Works
U	Beginning with 20 and 21	Food and Kindred Products Facilities
V	Beginning with 22, 23, and 31	Textile Mills, Apparel and other Fabric Product Manufacturing Facilities
W	Beginning with 24 and 25	Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities
X	Beginning with 27	Print and Platemaking Facilities
Y	Beginning with 30 and 39	Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Product Manufacturing Facilities
Z	Beginning with 31	Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities
AA	Beginning with 34 and 39	Facilities that Manufacture Metal Products including Jewelry, Silverware and Plated Ware
AB	Beginning with 35 and 37	Facilities that Manufacture Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery Sector
AC	Beginning with 35, 36, and 38	Facilities That Manufacture Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods
AD	Refer to 40CFR 122.26 (a)(9)(i)(C) & (D)	Non-Classified Facilities

1.4 Permit Coverage

(a) This general permit serves as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permit and is issued to be effective for a term of five (5) years. To obtain authorization to discharge under this permit, a person must submit a notice of intent (NOI) pursuant to Section 2.0. IDEM may grant or deny coverage under this permit or require an application for an individual NPDES permit.

(b) When a facility with an industrial activity identified in Section 1.3 is owned by one (1) person but the regulated industrial activity is conducted by another person, it is the duty of the person conducting the regulated industrial activity to apply for coverage under this permit.

(c) Except as provided in Section 1.5, when a complete and sufficient NOI is submitted as set forth in Section 2.0, a facility is permitted to discharge

stormwater and allowable non-stormwater to waters of the State, an MS4 conveyance, or a stormwater system owned and operated by another entity in accordance with the terms and conditions of this general permit. This authorization to discharge will become effective as specified in Section 2.3. Any discharges of stormwater or allowable non-stormwater not permitted under a NPDES general permit or by an individual NPDES permit are unlawful.

(d) Permittees who are granted general permit coverage will remain covered under this permit until the earliest of the following:
   (1) Permittee receives authorization for coverage under a reissued or replacement version of this permit; or
   (2) IDEM's receipt of a notice of termination (Section 11.0); or
   (3) Issuance or modification of an individual NPDES permit that includes the discharges covered by this general permit; or
   (4) A final decision by IDEM either to revoke or to not reissue this general permit, at which time IDEM will identify a reasonable time period for covered dischargers to seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual NPDES permit. Coverage under this permit will terminate at the end of this identified time period.

1.5 Discharges Not Authorized by This Permit

The following discharges are not authorized by this permit:

(a) Stormwater and discharges associated with industrial activities that are not identified in Sections 1.2 and 1.3.
(b) Stormwater discharges that are regulated under an individual NPDES permit or alternate general NPDES permit.
(c) Stormwater discharges that are mixed with sources of non-stormwater, other than those identified in Section 1.2.
(d) Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity as specified in the Construction Stormwater General Permit (CSGP).
(e) Discharges subject to stormwater effluent limitation guidelines as outlined in 40 CFR, Subchapter N. Only those stormwater discharges identified in Section 7.2, Table 1 are eligible for coverage under this permit.
(f) Stormwater discharges that IDEM determines will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to, violations of water quality standards. Where such determination has been made, the discharger will be notified by IDEM in writing that an individual NPDES permit application is necessary. IDEM may authorize coverage under this permit after appropriate controls and implementation procedures have been designed to bring the discharge into compliance with water quality standards.
(g) Discharges from a stormwater outfall to a receiving stream when the discharge results in an increase in the ambient concentration of a pollutant which contributes

to the impairment of the receiving stream for that pollutant as identified on IDEM's current 303(d) list of impaired waters.

(h) Direct discharges into waters that are designated as an Outstanding National Resource Water (ONRW) defined at IC 13-11-2-149.5 or an Outstanding State Resource Water (OSRW) defined at IC 13-11-2-149.6 and listed at 327 IAC 2-1.3-3(d) when IDEM determines the discharge will significantly lower the water quality as defined under 327 IAC 2-1.3-2(50) of such a water downstream of that discharge.

(i) Sector specific discharges as identified in Appendix A.

1.6 Fees

(a) Any person who seeks coverage under this general permit, including the no exposure exclusion is required to remit a fee with the application in accordance with IAC 5-3-17 (j).

(b) Persons covered under this permit are required to remit an annual fee in accordance with IAC 5-3-17 (j) to IDEM for as long as coverage continues. Coverage under this permit may be revoked for nonpayment of applicable fees.

(c) Those operating under the no exposure exclusion are not required to remit an annual fee.

2.0 NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)

2.1 NOI Format

A person seeking coverage under this general permit must submit a notice of intent (NOI). The NOI must be signed by a person who has the appropriate signatory authority as required by 40 CFR 122.22.

The NOI must be submitted to IDEM according to Sections 2.3 and 2.4.

2.2 NOI Content

(a) The notice of intent (NOI) must include:
  (1) Name, mailing address, and location of the facility.
  (2) Contact information, including name, address, telephone number, and email address for the following individuals:
    (A) Responsible individual (Signatory Authority)
    (B) On-site facility contact
    (C) Stormwater billing contact
  (3) Ownership status of the facility (e.g. federal, state, county, municipal, private, or other).
  (4) Location of the facility identified by latitude and longitude at the public entrance.

(5) Standard industrial classification (SIC) code(s), which best represents the principal products and activities at the facility.
(6) Sector(s), as defined in Appendix A to which the facility is assigned.
(7) A narrative description of the industrial processes and operations performed at the facility.
(8) Name of receiving water, including the name of the entity or MS4 if run-off is initially discharged to a publicly owned storm sewer system.
(9) Identification of any receiving water(s) included on IDEMs current 303(d) list of impaired waters and/or if it is included in a U.S. EPA-approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). When applicable, include the name of the TMDL, the outfall designation, and the pollutant(s) for which there is a TMDL.
(10) Total area of the facility.
(11) Total impervious surface areas.
(12) Characterization and identification of all outfalls include, but are not limited to:
    (A) A unique identification number of at least three (3), but no more than four (4) alphanumeric characters.
    (B) A description of the outfall location and type of outfall.
    (C) Latitude and longitude of each outfall to a minimum of five decimal points.
    (D) A description of the industrial activities associated with the drainage area of each outfall, including the sector as defined in Appendix A.
    (E) Identification of substantially similar outfalls and the outfall to be monitored as representative of all discharges, including an explanation of the rationale used to identify why certain outfalls are similar. The option to identify outfalls as substantially similar is not allowed for regulated activities that require numeric effluent monitoring as outlined in Section 7.2.
    (F) Identification of all outfalls to be monitored.
(13) A reduced plat or facility site map that is legible. The map, at a minimum, must include:
    (A) A legend.
    (B) Boundaries of the facility.
    (C) Location of all outfalls, clearly labeled with the unique identification number identified in 12(A).
(14) Identification of the facility’s past five (5) Years and present NPDES permits.

(15) Proof of publication in the newspaper of largest circulation in the area of the facility for a facility submitting an initial NOI. The notice, at a minimum, must include:
  (A) The name of the facility.
  (B) The facility address.
  (C) Name(s) of receiving water to which run-off from the facility discharges or, if the discharge is to a municipality, city, town, or county owned storm sewer or stormwater management system and/or drainage system, the name of the operator of the system and the ultimate receiving water.
  (D) The statement of permit coverage that reads “(insert name facility) located at (address) is submitting a notice of intent to notify the Indiana Department of Environmental Management of its intent to comply with the requirements of the industrial stormwater general permit to discharge stormwater to (receiving water)”.

(16) Certification that the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) has been developed in accordance with Section 3.0.

2.3 Deadlines for NOI Submittal

(a) For a new facility, a NOI must be submitted at least 30 days prior to the occurrence of any discharge.

(b) For a facility that has existing, effective coverage under the former general permit (327 IAC 15-6), on the effective date of this general permit, the existing coverage will automatically be extended provided that the permittee takes one of the following actions within one-hundred and eighty (180) days following the date that IDEM makes the NOI available to the permittee.
  (1) The permittee submits a new NOI in accordance with this Section to comply with the requirements of this general permit.
  (2) The permittee submits a request to terminate permit coverage in accordance with Section 11.0.
  (3) The permittee notifies IDEM of eligibility for an exclusion from permit coverage in accordance with Sections 11.0 or 13.0.
  (4) The permittee submits an individual NPDES application or modification to IDEM for the existing discharge permitted by the former general permit. In such cases, the general permit coverage will remain in effect until the effective date of coverage under an individual NPDES permit.
  (5) For subsequent renewals of general permit coverage under this general permit, a NOI must be submitted not less than ninety (90) days before the permit expires. If, upon review of the conditions and requirements of the reissued permit, the applicant determines that coverage under the renewed permit is not appropriate for the facility, he/she may, within 90 days,

withdraw the NOI and submit either an individual NPDES permit application or a notice of termination (NOT) (Section 11.0).

(6) In the case of a change of ownership, a NOI must be submitted not less than thirty (30) days from the time of the transfer. Additional requirements for the transfer of general permit coverage are found in Section 11.3.

(7) IDEM may, upon good cause shown in writing by the applicant, extend any of the submission deadline time periods required above.

2.4 Submitting the NOI

The NOI and all supporting documents must be submitted online through the Regulatory Services Portal or paper copy if the Regulatory Services Portal is not available.

If the representative of a facility does not have the ability to submit the application electronically, the applicant/permittee may request an exemption from this requirement which must include justification of the inability to utilize an electronic filing system. Permit coverage will not be issued until a complete NOI and payment is received.

Submit original hard copies (only when exempt from online submittal) to this address:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Water Quality, Stormwater Program
100 North Senate Avenue, IGCN 12th Floor
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

3.0 STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWP3)

The individual who has financial responsibility or operational control of a facility must ensure an SWP3 that is specific to the industrial activity and the site characteristics of the facility is developed, implemented, updated, and maintained in accordance with this permit.

3.1 Objectives of the SWP3:

(a) The SWP3 must:

(1) Be a performance-based management tool that is reviewed and modified to ensure the provisions of the SWP3 are in compliance with this permit and accurately reflect the conditions and operations at the facility.

(2) Be designed with the objective of managing operations at the facility and reducing the discharge of pollutants that are associated with industrial activity.

(3) Identify potential sources of pollution that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility.

(4) Describe and ensure the implementation of stormwater management procedures and measures that are to be used to reduce the potential for pollutants in stormwater discharges and to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

3.2 Development of the SWP3

(a) A member of the stormwater pollution prevention team that is knowledgeable in stormwater management (qualified professional) and familiar with the facility operations and site characteristics must develop the SWP3.
(b) For new facilities the SWP3 must be developed in accordance with Section 3.3 prior to submittal of the NOI.
(c) For existing permittees, the SWP3 must be updated in accordance with Section 3.3 prior to submittal of the NOI.

3.3 SWP3 Content

The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) must include each of the elements that are identified below:

(a) General Information:
  (1) An index that identifies the location of plan elements.
  (2) Identification of individuals responsible for developing and administering the SWP3 including revisions. The individuals must be identified by name including contact information, title, and, if not associated with the facility, company name.
  (3) A general location map at a scale of 1:24,000 scale or larger (e.g. United States Geological Survey map, aerial photographs, site layout maps or equivalent), that provides an accurate graphical representation of the facility in relation to local roads and landmarks.
(b) Site Characteristics:
  (1) The total size of the property in acres.
  (2) Roads and transportation systems within the property and all points of vehicle ingress and egress, including rail spurs.
  (3) An inventory of on-site wells.
  (4) All known drinking water wells within a one-quarter (¼) mile radius of the property boundaries of the facility.
  (5) The name of all entities operating a storm sewer system and/or structures to which the facility discharges and identification of whether the system is owned/operated by a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4).
(c) Facility Map(s):
  (1) Boundaries of the property clearly delineated.
  (2) A legend to identify information that is located on facility maps.
  (3) Locations of all impervious surfaces and significant structures within facility property boundaries.

(4) Topographic relief or similar elevations to determine surface drainage patterns including directional arrows to indicate stormwater flow.
(5) Types of soils found on the facility property based on the most recent USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey. If a facility only has impervious surfaces, the soils map requirement may be omitted.
(6) Sources and locations of run-on to the facility from adjacent properties.
(7) Locations of all receiving waters, indicating if any of the waters are on IDEM's current 303(d) list of impaired waters and, if so, whether the waters have a U.S. EPA-approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).
(8) Locations of potential pollutant sources exposed to stormwater, including fueling stations, loading/unloading areas, liquid storage tanks, processing and storage areas, vehicle and equipment maintenance areas, etc.
(9) Locations of all stormwater control measures and spill kits.
(10) Locations of all stormwater conveyances including pipes, ditches, and swales.
(11) Locations of all on-site injection wells, infiltration measures, or other areas that promote infiltration.
(12) Locations of all stormwater sewer inlets, including loading dock drains that connect to stormwater.
(13) Locations of all stormwater outfalls with each assigned a unique identification code as defined in Section 2.2 (a)(12)(A).
(14) Drainage area boundary for each outfall.

(d) Facility Characteristics and Assessment:
(1) Identify all areas of the facility where industrial materials and activities are exposed to precipitation, surface run-off, and/or surface run-on.
(2) Inventory of all materials that are handled or stored at the facility that are likely to be exposed to precipitation events including:
(A) Equipment and machinery.
(B) Material handling activities including, but not limited to, the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, disposal, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product.
(C) Type and typical quantity of materials present in the area.
(D) Methods of storage, including presence of any secondary containment structures.
(3) Inventory of pollutants, potential pollutants, or pollutant constituents that are likely to be generated from industrial activities that are likely to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges.
(4) Identify the industrial activities and sources by each drainage area in relation to individual outfalls or discharges from the facility.
(5) Identify potential pathways and the likelihood for exposure to stormwater discharges of materials or chemicals listed in (d)(3) in the areas listed in (d)(1).

(6) Identification of outfalls/inlets that will be designated as a monitoring point based on the final inventory and characterization of industrial sources and their pollutants for each drainage area.

(7) Areas where potential spills and leaks could occur and could potentially contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges and the corresponding outfall(s) that would be affected by such spills and leaks.

(8) Identification of the presence of non-stormwater discharges, unauthorized discharges, and illicit discharges associated with the facility. Documentation must include:

(A) A description of the method used to evaluate the presence of non-stormwater and unauthorized discharges, and illicit discharges, the date the determination was made, and the method of testing, if performed.

(B) A list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation.

(C) An assessment and identification of the operations and the potential for non-stormwater discharge sources and locations, including but not limited to:

1) Detergent or solvent-based washing of equipment or vehicles that would allow wash water additives to enter any storm drainage system or receiving water.

2) All interior floor drains that are not sealed, connected to a sanitary sewer with prior authorization, or appropriately permitted under the NPDES wastewater program with the potential for fluids or other materials to enter storm sewers.

(D) Action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), if any were identified.

(9) Location of all areas that are designated for plowed or dumped snow storage to manage the piles to minimize the potential to discharge.

(10) Location of any storage piles including sand or salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes, and measures taken to manage the piles to minimize the potential to discharge.

(11) A summary of stormwater discharge sampling data collected at the facility, and, if available, data from the previous permit term. Summarize the data by pollutant and indicate whether the pollutant parameter exceeded any applicable benchmark or effluent limit. Where pollutants exceeded the benchmark or effluent limit, identify why the pollutant existed in elevated concentrations, what potential source(s) were associated with the pollutant, the corrective action that was or will be used to reduce the pollutant, and/or if no corrective action was implemented.

(e) Facility Stormwater Management Measures
  (1) Identification of all existing or planned structural and non-structural stormwater measures designed to reduce pollutants in stormwater run-off and manage stormwater quality and quantity including, but not limited to:
    (A) A narrative description of each measure including the type and performance objective.
    (B) Standard operation and maintenance procedures for each structural measure, including a schedule for monitoring the effectiveness of the measure.
    (C) Location of each measure on a facility map. Update the map as new measures are added or removed.
  (2) Identification of areas that, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for soil erosion and an implementation schedule for each measure that will eliminate or minimize erosion.
  (3) Description of the treatment stormwater receives prior to leaving the facility property or entering a water of the State.
  (4) Disposal methods for any solid or fluid waste collected in structural or nonstructural control measures.

(f) Facility Schedules and Procedures
  (1) Schedules and procedures used to comply with the required effluent limits, monitoring, and inspections including, but not limited to:
    (A) A schedule for regular pickup and disposal of waste materials. conditions of drums, tanks and containers exposed to stormwater.
    (B) Preventative maintenance schedule and procedures, including regular inspections, testing, maintenance, and repair of all industrial equipment and systems and control measures, to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases, and any planned measures available to be implemented should a run-off event occur while a control measure is offline.
    (C) Procedures for preventing and responding to spills and leaks. Reference the existence of other plans for spill prevention control and countermeasure (SPCC) developed for the facility under Section 311 of the CWA or facility pollution prevention program otherwise required by an NPDES permit for the facility, provided that the permittee has the plan available for review.
    (D) An employee training program including an annual schedule, curriculum, and records of personnel receiving the training.

(g) Facility Monitoring and Inspections
  (1) Requirements associated with each type of monitoring (benchmark monitoring and effluent limitations monitoring), including:
    (A) Locations where samples are collected.
    (B) Parameters for sampling and the frequency of sampling for each parameter.

(C) Numeric control values (benchmarks, effluent limitation guidelines, TMDL-related requirements, or other requirements) applicable to discharges from each outfall.
(D) Procedures for obtaining storm event data including, but not limited to, responsible staff, precipitation data, and laboratory used to analyze samples.

(2) Criteria for performing the two (2) types of inspections (facility inspections and visual assessments of stormwater discharges) required by Section 8.0 of this permit including:
(A) Procedures for inspections including, but not limited to, responsible staff, and internal review and approval.
(B) Schedules for conducting inspections, including tentative schedule for facilities with irregular stormwater run-off discharges.
(C) Specific items to be covered by the inspection, including schedules for specific outfalls.

3.4 Certification of the SWP3

The SWP3 must be reviewed and signed by a qualified professional and a member of the facility stormwater pollution prevention team. The designated on-site contact(s) is required to be aware of the location and content of the SWP3.

3.5 SWP3 Review and Modification:

(a) The SWP3 must be reviewed for compliance with accepted standards for stormwater pollution prevention at a minimum of once every five (5) years.
(b) The SWP3 is required to be modified as necessary to address any of the conditions for corrective action in Section 9.0 and to ensure that they do not reoccur, or to reflect changes implemented when a review of the conditions in Section 9.1 indicates that changes to the control measures are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit. Changes to the SWP3 because of a corrective action must be made in accordance with the deadlines in Section 9.2 and must be signed and dated in accordance with Section 3.4.
(c) The SWP3 must be modified whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at the facility, which may have an effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants. The SWP3 must be modified within 90 days of completion of a change at the facility that impacts the discharge of pollutants.

3.6 SWP3 Availability

The SWP3 must be retained at the facility or available electronically for review:

(a) During an on-site facility inspection by IDEM.
(b) Upon request by IDEM and provided within two business days.
(c) Upon request by the operator of a regulated municipal separate storm system (MS4) when the facility discharges stormwater exposed to industrial activity through the MS4 storm sewer system.

3.7 Facility Records

(a) The permittee must maintain complete and accurate records with the SWP3 that demonstrate compliance with the conditions of this permit including:
  (1) A copy of the notice of intent (NOI), including any correspondence related to the processing of the NOI.
  (2) A copy of this permit.
  (3) Records of employee training, including the date of the training, personnel in attendance, and type of training received.
  (4) Documentation and associated reports of all required monitoring results and actions taken as a result of monitoring.
  (5) Documentation of any benchmark or effluent limitation exceedances and how they were responded to, including:
    (A) Corrective action taken and/or
    (B) Evidence that the exceedance was due to:
      1) Background pollutant levels, or
      2) Run-on from neighboring properties.
  (6) Documentation to support any determination that pollutants are not expected to be present above background levels if discharged directly to impaired waters, and that such pollutants were not detected in the discharge or were solely attributable to background sources.
  (7) Documentation of maintenance and repairs of control measures, including the date(s) of regular maintenance, date(s) of discovery of areas in need of repair/replacement, and, for repairs, date(s) that the control measure(s) returned to full function, and the justification for any extended maintenance/repair schedules.
  (8) All inspection reports as required by Section 8.0.
  (9) Description of any deviations from the schedule for visual assessments and/or monitoring, and the reason for the deviations (e.g., adverse weather or it was not practical to collect samples within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge).
  (10) Description of any corrective action taken to address a deficiency including the date of discovery and the date modifications occurred.
  (11) Documentation to support a claim that the facility has changed its status from active to inactive and unstaffed with respect to the requirements to conduct facility inspections, visual assessments of stormwater discharges, and/or benchmark monitoring.
  (12) Documentation pertaining to the elimination of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges. Identification of all reportable spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at exposed areas, or that drained to a stormwater conveyance, including spills that occurred three (3) years prior to the date that the SWP3 was prepared. Include the following:
    (A) The date and type of material released or spilled.
    (B) The estimated volume released or spilled.

(C) Description of the circumstances leading to the release and actions taken in response to the release; and measures taken to prevent the recurrence of such releases.

Note: Reportable spills and leaks include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in quantities that are reportable under CWA Section 311 (see 40 CFR 110.6 and 40 CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 USC §9602. This permit coverage does not relieve you of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, and 40 CFR 302 relating to spills or other releases of oils or hazardous substances.

4.0 PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

All permittees must manage discharges as necessary to meet the general technology-based performance criteria in this section and the sector specific performance requirements in Appendix A.

4.1 Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations

Select and implement stormwater measures in accordance with the following:

(a) Manage stormwater discharges generated from the facility, but also run-on that enters the facility and comingles with stormwater exposed to the industrial activities at the facility.

(b) Manage operations at the facility and utilize stormwater measures as necessary to meet the performance standards (Section 4.2), applicable benchmark concentrations (Section 7.1), applicable effluent limitation guidelines (Section 7.2), and numeric and narrative water quality criteria (Section 5.1) for any discharges authorized by this permit.

(c) Select, design, install, and implement stormwater measures in accordance with sound engineering principles and/or the manufacturer's specifications.

(d) Modify or replace stormwater measures that are not achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges.

(e) Establish operating policy and procedures for stormwater measures, including those selected for run-off management, water quality, and water quantity that will eliminate or reduce contact or exposure of pollutants from industrial activities to stormwater or remove pollutants from stormwater prior to discharge from the facility for:
  (1) Existing measures upon development of the SWP3.
  (2) New measures that are planned at the time the measure is designed, but prior to implementation.

(f) Upon receiving general permit coverage to discharge industrial stormwater:
  (1) Implement non-structural measures immediately
  (2) Install all structural measures within six (6) months,

4.2 Performance Standards

Maintain the functionality of all stormwater measures and manage the industrial operations in accordance with the following:

(a) **Exposure Elimination or Reduction:** Materials management must be evaluated to determine if and how inventories of exposed materials can be reduced or eliminated. The permittee must, to the extent feasible, locate industrial activities and significant materials in areas not exposed to rain, snow, snowmelt, run-on, or run-off.

(b) **On-site Operations:** Exposed areas that may contribute pollutants to stormwater must be kept clean to reduce or eliminate contaminated stormwater run-off. Typical areas of concern include, but are not limited to, trash containers, storage areas, loading docks and vehicle fueling and maintenance areas.

(c) **Maintenance:** Conduct regular inspection, maintenance, and repair of industrial equipment and systems to identify conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases (e.g. hydraulic leaks, torn bag-house filters, etc.). The program may incorporate by reference a separate Operation and Maintenance Manual or equivalent.

(d) **Stormwater Measures:** Ensure the long-term functionality and effectiveness of stormwater measures. At a minimum:
   (1) Develop a schedule for preventive maintenance of all stormwater measures.
   (2) Identify measures that are not functioning properly and initiate replacement, maintenance, or repair within seven (7) calendar days of discovery of the malfunction. If corrective action cannot be completed within seven (7) days, implement an alternative measure to temporarily address the issue. Document the justification for an extended replacement, maintenance, or repair schedule.
   (3) Record dates of all maintenance activities and repairs.

(e) **Spill Prevention and Response Plan:** Reduce the potential for leaks, spills, and other releases and develop plans for effective response when they occur. At a minimum:
   (1) Adhere to requirements for secondary containment of aboveground storage tanks, storage areas, and transfer areas containing liquid hazardous materials as specified in 327 IAC 2-10. Adhere to additional regulations regarding secondary containment specified in 329 IAC 3.1, 355 IAC 2-5, 355 IAC 5, and 40 CFR Part 112.
   (2) Identify areas where the storage, transfer, or use of solid or liquid materials occurs, where spills and leaks may potentially contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges. Make spill kits immediately available within identified areas. Replace and resupply spill kits as needed.
   (3) Identify and establish stormwater conveyances or surface run-off areas that may be affected by and should be monitored or controlled in the event of spills, leaks, or discharges from emergency firefighting activities from each area identified in item (2) above.

(4) Report and document spills or leaks of reportable quantity (in accordance with 327 IAC 2-6) that occur in exposed areas or that drain to a monitoring location.

(5) Establish and implement material handling procedures, storage requirements, and cleanup equipment/materials and procedures necessary to recover, as rapidly and thoroughly as possible, spills or leaks in accordance with 327 IAC 2-6. All methods and procedures must be made readily available to appropriate facility personnel.

(6) Develop notification procedures, including contact information for facility staff and emergency and regulatory agencies that must be notified in the event of a spill. When a reportable spill occurs, the permittee must notify the Indiana Spill Line at (888) 233-7745 in accordance with 327 IAC 2-6.

(f) **Erosion and Sedimentation Prevention and Control:** Identify areas at the facility that, due to topography, land disturbance (e.g. construction, grading, landscaping), or other factors, have potential to erode or are eroding. Implement structural and/or vegetative stabilization measures within seven (7) calendar days of identification or a timeframe directed by IDEM.

(g) **Supplemental Plan or Obtain Permit Coverage for Land-disturbing Activities:** Unless a specific activity is required to obtain permit coverage under the Construction Stormwater General Permit and/or from the local MS4, facilities assigned to Sectors I, J, and L that include land-disturbing activities as part of day-to-day operations must develop and implement a supplemental plan. The supplemental plan must at a minimum include:

(1) The nature of the activity.

(2) The acreage to be disturbed.

(3) A site drainage map, including discharge locations and the receiving water.

(4) A plan that indicates pre and post land disturbance grades.

(5) Specific erosion and sediment control measures that will be implemented, including a sequence for implementation, maintenance requirements, and a stabilization plan.

(6) A monitoring program that, at a minimum, meets the requirements of the current Construction Stormwater General Permit.

(h) **Stormwater Run-off:** Where practical, utilize existing measures or implement new measures to divert stormwater run-off away from fueling, manufacturing, treatment, storage, disposal areas, and other industrial activities. Where practical and as necessary, run-off shall be directed to a stormwater quality measure. In addition:

(1) Installation and operation of stormwater infiltration ponds and infiltration devices in wellhead protection areas must be coordinated with local drinking water authorities and must be designed to not adversely affect drinking water supplies. The permittee must contact the appropriate local drinking water authorities and document coordination efforts.

(2) Infiltration measures defined as a U.S. EPA “Class V injection well” must be registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(3) Run-off containing pollutants must be pre-treated with appropriate stormwater quality measures prior to discharging to an infiltration measure.

(i) **Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt (when present at the facility):** Enclose or cover storage piles of salt or piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes to prevent exposure to precipitation. Place salt storage piles or piles containing salt on an impervious surface. Manage stormwater run-on by diverting surface flows away from stockpile areas. Exposure resulting from the addition or removal of salt material must be controlled through appropriate measures (e.g. good housekeeping, diversions, and containment).

(j) **Unauthorized Non-Stormwater Discharges:** Assess the facility layout and operations and, upon identification, eliminate all non-stormwater discharges not authorized by Section 1.2 of this permit or obtain an alternative NPDES general permit or an individual NPDES permit. Documentation must include, but is not limited to:

(1) The date of the evaluation.
(2) A description of the evaluation criteria used.
(3) A list of monitoring locations that were directly observed during the evaluation.
(4) The different types of non-stormwater discharges and source locations.
(5) The action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate any unauthorized discharge(s).

(k) **Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking:** Implement appropriate stormwater measures and/or establish operating procedures to minimize the generation of dust and off-site tracking of soil and waste materials.

(l) **Discharge of Waste, Garbage, and Floatable Debris**. Ensure that these materials are not discharged to receiving waters by keeping exposed areas free of such materials or by capturing them before they are discharged.

(m) **Training Program:** Annual training is required commensurate with the job function of the employee/contractor. The training program must at a minimum include:

(1) The operation and maintenance of stormwater management measures at the facility, components and goals of the facility's SWP3, monitoring procedures, and the use and handling of materials, chemicals, equipment, spill response, etc. that are associated with industrial activities that occur at the facility.
(2) A record of the trainer's name and organization (internal or external), the names of the individual(s) trained, the curriculum, and the date of the training must be maintained at the facility.

5.0 WATER QUALITY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

5.1 Water Quality Standards

(a) All permittees must control discharges as necessary to meet numeric and narrative water quality criteria (327 IAC 2) for any discharge authorized by this permit, with compliance expected prior to discharging. For all stormwater discharges, the use of stormwater management measures and planning principles is expected to be implemented to achieve the controls necessary to meet applicable water quality standards.

(b) If at any time the permittee becomes aware, or the department determines, that a discharge causes or contributes to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard, corrective action must be initiated, documented, and reported as required in Section 9.0.

(c) IDEM may impose additional water quality effluent-based limitations on a site-specific basis, or require coverage under an individual NPDES permit, if information in the NOI, required reports, or from other sources indicate that discharges are not controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards.

6.0 MONITORING PROCEDURES

6.1 Facilities Required to Conduct Monitoring

All facilities with an applicable industrial activity identified in Section 1.3 are required to obtain general permit coverage. However, only facilities identified in this Section are required to conduct monitoring as outlined in Section 7.0.

(a) Permittees are required to conduct monitoring if the facility has an outfall and if the outfall discharges into a surface water of the State, including through a publicly owned storm sewer system or privately owned conveyance system.

(b) Those facilities that qualify for the no exposure exclusion as outlined in Section 13.0 are not required to conduct monitoring.

6.2 Outfall Identification (refer to Notice of Intent Section 2.2 (a) (12))

The permittee must:

(a) Identify outfalls at a point representative of the discharge, but prior to entry into a water of the State, privately owned conveyance, or a publicly owned storm sewer conveyance unless an alternative location has been approved by IDEM. For discharges that flow through on-site basins, samples must be taken at a point representative of the discharge from the basin.

(b) Identify the outfall(s) to be monitored and the monitoring requirements for each. Identify outfalls that are substantially similar and identify the specific outfall as representative of the others. The representative outfall must be the outfall with the greatest likelihood of exceeding applicable benchmark concentrations.

6.3 Storm Events and Documentation

(a) For a storm event, monitor each representative outfall. A storm event is defined as a precipitation event which results in an actual discharge and that follows the preceding storm event by at least 72 hours. Monitoring exceptions include:
  (1) A 72-hour (3-day) storm interval does not apply if it is documented that less than a 72-hour (3-day) interval is representative of local storm events during the sampling period. In the case of snowmelt, the monitoring must be performed at a time when an actual discharge occurs.
  (2) When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples, the permittee must collect a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event. Adverse weather exists when conditions are dangerous, and the monitoring location is inaccessible due to flooding or high winds. Adverse weather does not exempt the permittee from having to file a benchmark monitoring report. The permittee must report any failure to monitor and indicate the basis for not sampling during the reporting period.

6.4 Sample Type

The permittee must:

(a) Obtain a minimum of one grab sample from a discharge resulting from a storm event during the first thirty (30) minutes of discharge at the stormwater outfall(s) identified for monitoring.
(b) If it is not possible to collect a sample within the first thirty (30) minutes of discharge at the stormwater outfall(s), collect a sample as soon as possible. Documentation must be kept explaining when the sample was taken and why it was not possible to take samples within the first thirty (30) minutes of a discharge.

6.5 Sampling Frequency

The sampling frequency of each parameter is identified in Section 7.0. IDEM may require the permittee to conduct more frequent sampling of one or more of these parameters. When this becomes the case, the permittee shall be notified in writing.

6.6 Representative Sampling

Samples must be representative of the volume and nature of the stormwater discharges. The samples and measurements must be composed entirely of stormwater and allowable non-stormwater run-off and, where feasible, taken prior to mixing with any other run-off and prior to discharging from the facility.

6.7 Additional Monitoring by Permittee

When the permittee monitors using approved analytical methods as specified in Section 6.8, any pollutant at identified outfall(s) more frequently than required by this permit, the results of this monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the discharge monitoring report (DMR). Such increased frequency must also be indicated. The data for other monitoring collected by or for the permittee not specifically required in this permit (such as internal process or internal

waste stream data) need not be submitted or included in calculations unless requested by IDEM.

6.8 Testing Procedures

The analytical and sampling methods used must conform to the current version of 40 CFR 136 incorporated by reference in 327 IAC 5. Different but equivalent methods are allowable if they receive the prior written approval of the Commissioner and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. When more than one test procedure is approved for the purposes of the NPDES program under 40 CFR 136 for the analysis of a pollutant or pollutant parameter, the test procedure must be sufficiently sensitive as defined at 40 CFR 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv).

The pH measurement must be taken at the time the grab sample is collected and by using a pH meter that has been properly calibrated according to manufacturer's specifications and provides results displayed in numeric units. A color comparison analysis for pH is not acceptable.

6.9 Monitoring Records

For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the permittee shall record and maintain records of all monitoring information on activities under this permit, including the following information:

(a) Characteristics of the monitored storm event and must include:
    (1) The date and duration (in hours) of the storm event.
    (2) The rainfall total (in inches).
    (3) The time (in days) since the previous measurable storm event.
(b) Outfall location and number, date, and time of sampling.
(c) Person(s) who performed the sampling or measurements.
(d) Dates and times the analyses were performed.
(e) Person(s) or laboratory performing the analyses.
(f) Analytical techniques or methods used.
(g) Results of all required analyses and measurements.

6.10 Reporting Monitoring Results

The results of the monitoring required by this permit must be submitted to IDEM. The permittee must:

(a) Submit the monitoring results on a discharge monitoring report (DMR). Upon notification of permit coverage, the permittee will be required to enroll in the NetDMR program for the electronic submittal of the DMR in lieu of submitting them via U.S. Mail. If the permittee is awaiting approval to submit within NetDMR, they may mail in their DMR until they are able to submit electronically. If the permittee does not have the ability to submit reports electronically, the permittee may request an exemption from the requirement which must include the justification of the inability to utilize an electronic filing system.
(b) Report data for each sampling parameter in the units required by this permit.

(c) Submit the DMR by the 28th day of the month following the end of the sampling period. The analytical techniques and results of all required analyses and measurements must be submitted in concurrence with the DMR, including a chain-of-custody.
(d) Amend the DMR upon discovery by the permittee or notification by the department that the permittee has submitted an incomplete or incorrect report. The amended report shall contain the missing or corrected data along with an explanation of the circumstances of the incomplete or incorrect report.
(e) Electronically Sign and certify the DMR.
(f) Reports must be readily available for IDEM review.

7.0 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

7.1 Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Benchmark monitoring data is intended to identify the effectiveness of control measures and to assist in identifying any necessary corrective action(s). The benchmark concentrations are not effluent limitations. Therefore, a benchmark exceedance is not a permit violation. However, failure to implement corrective action as a result of a benchmark exceedance is a permit violation. Permittees must:

(a) Conduct benchmark monitoring at outfalls identified in Section 6.2 for parameters applicable to all sectors and any industry-specific parameter for the permittees' industrial sector(s). The parameters and benchmark monitoring concentrations are listed in Appendix A.
(b) Submit a hardness value with the first NOI, which is representative of the receiving water, if a facility is subject to benchmark concentrations that are hardness-dependent.
(c) During the first eight quarterly monitoring periods of your permit coverage, you shall select four quarterly periods to perform benchmark monitoring. Quarters begin January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1. Each of the four different quarters must be represented by a benchmark sampling event at each outfall identified in Section 6.2 unless your facility is always inactive and unstaffed during a particular quarterly monitoring period.
(d) Evaluate quarterly monitoring results based on the average of the sample values.
    (1) When the average of the four monitoring values for any parameter at an outfall identified in Section 6.2 does not exceed the benchmark, the monitoring requirements for that parameter have been satisfied for the permit term.

(2) When the average exceeds the benchmark, make necessary modifications and during the next eight quarterly sampling periods select four quarterly periods to perform benchmark monitoring. Perform benchmark monitoring at the outfalls where benchmark values were exceeded. Monitor for those parameters with average values that exceeded benchmark values. After the four quarterly samples have been collected, the averages of the monitoring values shall be compared to the benchmark values to determine the effectiveness of your modifications.

(e) Follow up monitoring:
   (1) Perform Benchmark Monitoring at the outfalls where the pollutants benchmark value exceeded for four selected quarterly periods during the next eight quarterly periods.
   (2) After the follow up sampling has been completed, evaluate the averages of the monitoring values and compare them to the benchmark values to determine the effectiveness of the modifications.
   (3) If the average of the four monitoring values for any parameter does not exceed the benchmark value, the monitoring requirements for that parameter have been satisfied for the permit term.
   (4) If the average of the four monitoring values for any parameter exceeds the benchmark value, initiate the necessary modifications and document the corrective actions in accordance with Section 9.0 and continue follow up monitoring.

(f) When it is determined that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable at the outfalls where benchmark values were exceeded, a waiver should be submitted to IDEM to suspend or alter the sampling schedule. The waiver should contain documentation of your rationale as well as documentation of the corrective action(s) taken that has led to the conclusion that no further pollutant reductions are achievable.

7.2 Effluent Limitation Monitoring Requirements

Monitor each outfall for the sector(s) and regulated activities described in Table 1. An exceedance of the effluent limitation is a permit violation.

Table 1: Effluent Limits Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Regulated Activity	Effluent Limit	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Sector A	1/Year	Grab
Run-off from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished products, by-products, or waste products. (SIC 2874)	Sector C	1/Year	Grab
Run-off from asphalt emulsion facilities	Sector D	1/Year	Grab
Run-off from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities (SIC 3241)	Sector E	1/Year	Grab
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities. Dewatering operations are required to obtain permit coverage under the General Permit: ING490000.	Sector J	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Run-off from hazardous waste landfills	Sector K	1/Year	Grab
Run-off from non-hazardous waste landfills	Sector L	1/Year	Grab
Run-off from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	Sector O	1/Year	Grab
Run-off containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	Sector S	1/Year	Grab

(a) Conduct monitoring annually from each monitoring outfall identified in Section 6.2 and analyze for each required effluent limit parameter (Appendix A). The sample(s) must be collected annually beginning the first full quarter following submittal of a NOI. Quarters begin January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1.

(b) Determine the next course of action:

(1) Further action, beyond continuation of annual sampling, is not required for any parameter that does not exceed the effluent limit.

(2) Conduct follow-up monitoring at the outfalls where effluent limits were exceeded in accordance with Section 9.0 for any parameter that exceeds the effluent limit within 30 calendar days or during the next qualifying storm event after initiating corrective action. If follow-up monitoring results exceed the effluent limit:

(A) Submit an exceedance report no later than thirty (30) days after receipt of laboratory results. The report must include:

1) NPDES permit number.

2) Facility name, physical address, and location.
3) Name of receiving water.
4) Outfall designation(s) and monitoring data from this and the preceding monitoring event.
5) An explanation of the situation; what corrective action has been completed and what corrective action is intended to be initiated, including a schedule for any incomplete actions.
6) An appropriate contact name and phone number.

(B) Assess the factors that may be contributing to the exceedance and implement appropriate stormwater measures, modify existing measures, and/or implement additional operational measures at the facility.

(C) Continue to monitor, at least quarterly, until the discharge is in compliance with the effluent limits or the department waives the monitoring requirement.

7.3 Discharges to Impaired Waters Monitoring Requirements

(a) The permittee must determine whether the outfall directly discharges stormwater into an impaired waterbody segment. An impaired waterbody is a waterbody on IDEM's most recent 303(d) list of impaired waters.

(b) The permittee must conduct an annual check to determine whether the facility discharges a pollutant of concern via stormwater to a water on IDEM's most recent 303(d) list of impaired waters.

(c) If the permittee has determined that the facility discharges stormwater to an impaired waterbody, the permittee must identify if there is a U.S. EPA-approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).

(d) Discharges to an impaired water without an EPA-approved TMDL:
(1) The permittee is required to conduct annual monitoring for pollutants of concern for which the waterbody is impaired and are associated with the industrial site activity.
(2) If the impairment is expressed in the form of an indicator or surrogate pollutant, the permittee must determine the pollutants that the facility is contributing to the stormwater system and monitor for that indicator or surrogate pollutant.
(3) If the pollutant of concern is not detected and not expected to be present in the facility's discharge, the permittee may request to discontinue impaired waters monitoring for that pollutant.

(e) Discharges to impaired waters with an EPA approved TMDL:
(1) The permittee must determine if there is an applicable wasteload allocation (WLA) for the facility. Discharge from the facility must meet the requirements of the WLA.

(2) If there is a discharge to an impaired water with a U.S. EPA-approved TMDL, IDEM will inform the responsible individual whether any additional measures are necessary for the discharge to be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the applicable TMDL and its WLA, or if coverage under an individual permit is required.
(3) If a WLA has not been established and the permittee discharges a pollutant of concern, IDEM may, upon review, require the permittee to conduct annual monitoring for the pollutant to determine that the facility's discharge is not causing or contributing to the impairment.

7.4 Additional Monitoring Requirements

IDEM may require the permittee to sample for additional parameters. When this becomes the case, the permittee will be notified in writing.

8.0 INSPECTIONS

Permittees must monitor operations by administering an inspection program to achieve compliance with this permit. In addition to the inspection requirements, the sectors listed in Appendix A may have additional performance requirements which must be implemented at a facility.

8.1 Facility Inspections

All permittees are required to conduct facility inspections.

(a) Facility inspections must be conducted:
  (1) Quarterly to assess the stormwater measures and for all areas of the facility where industrial materials and activities are exposed to stormwater.
  (2) At least once each year, during a period when a stormwater discharge occurs.
  (3) By qualified personnel and a designated on-site contact must be notified of the results of facility inspections.
(b) Facility inspections must include an assessment of operations and management at the facility including, but not limited to:
  (1) Industrial materials, residue, or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater.
  (2) Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks, and other containers.
  (3) Off-site tracking of industrial or waste materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site.
  (4) Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas.
  (5) Stormwater infrastructure, including but not limited to, inlets, conveyances, stormwater management measures, and outfalls.
  (6) Control measures that require maintenance or repair or those that require replacement with an alternative measure.

(c) Facility inspections must be documented. Documentation must include:
  (1) The inspection date and time.
  (2) The name(s) and title(s) of personnel performing the inspection, printed legibly, including a signature(s).
  (3) Weather information and a description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection.
  (4) Observations of previously unidentified discharges from the site.
  (5) Evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.
  (6) Evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants discharging to receiving waters at all facility outfall(s), and the condition of and around the outfall, if applicable.
  (7) Stormwater measures, outfalls and/or conveyances requiring maintenance or repair.
  (8) Recommendations of additional or alternative stormwater measures required to comply with this permit.
  (9) Recommendations for revisions to the SWP3 and corrective actions.

(d) Maintain inspection documentation in accordance with Section 12.7 and have readily available during an on-site facility inspection by IDEM and/or submit the facility inspections to IDEM within 48 hours of request.

8.2 Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges

Permittees are required to conduct visual assessments of stormwater discharges if the facility has an outfall identified in Section 6.1 (a). This assessment is in addition to the inspections conducted in 8.1 above.

(e) Visual assessments of stormwater discharges must be conducted:
  (1) Quarterly to assess the stormwater discharge from each outfall, regardless if they are substantially similar, for potential stormwater pollution.
  (2) By qualified personnel and designated on-site contact must be notified of the results of the visual assessment.

(f) Visual assessments of stormwater discharge must include:
  (1) A stormwater sample from each outfall. The sample(s) must be collected:
    (A) In a clean, clear glass, or plastic container.
    (B) Within the first thirty (30) minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample(s) within the first thirty (30) minutes of discharge, the sample(s) must be collected as soon as practicable after the first thirty (30) minutes of discharge. One sample(s) can be collected as a result of snowmelt during a period with a discharge.
    (C) From a storm event discharge that occurs at least 72 hours (3 days) from the previous discharge.

(2) An evaluation performed in a well-lit area and within thirty (30) minutes of sample collection for the following water quality characteristics:

(A) Color	(B) Odor	(C) Clarity (diminished)
(D) Floating solids	(E) Foam	(F) Suspended solids
(G) Settled solids	(H) Oil sheen	(I) Other indicators of pollution

Samples are not required to be collected consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 procedures but should be representative of the stormwater discharge.

(g) Visual assessments of stormwater discharge must be documented. Documentation must include:
(1) Sample location(s).
(2) Sample collection date and time, and visual assessment time for each sample.
(3) The name(s) and title(s) of personnel performing the visual assessment printed legibly, including a signature(s).
(4) Nature of the discharge (i.e., run-off or snowmelt).
(5) Observations of the stormwater discharge.
(6) Probable sources and causes of any observed stormwater contamination.
(7) Explanation, when applicable, why it was not possible to take samples within the first thirty (30) minutes of a discharge or if a discharge did not occur at a specific outfall.
(8) Recommendations for revisions to the SWP3 and corrective actions.

(h) Exceptions to conducting visual assessments include:
(1) Adverse weather conditions that prevent the collection of a sample during a quarter. However, a sample must be taken during the next qualifying storm event and /or quarter, in addition to the samples required to be taken during that current quarter. Failure to perform a visual assessment and collect a sample during a specific quarter requires documentation of the rationale for not completing this requirement.
(2) Inactive or unstaffed facilities are not required to perform the visual inspections provided there are no industrial activities at the facility exposed to stormwater.

(i) Maintain visual assessments on-site in accordance with section 12.7 with the facility SWP3 and make them available during an on-site facility inspection by the department and/or submit visual assessments to the department within 48 hours of request.

9.0 CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

9.1 Conditions Requiring SWP3 Review and Revisions to Eliminate a Condition or Modify Operations

When any of the following conditions occur, the permittee must review and revise, as necessary, the facility SWP3 to determine if modifications to stormwater measures are necessary. Modifications to operational procedures and/or the selection, design, installation, and implementation of stormwater measures are necessary if it is found that:

(a) An unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this or another NPDES permit) occurs at the facility.
(b) Measure(s) are not sufficient for the discharge to meet applicable benchmark concentrations (Appendix A), effluent limitation guidelines (Appendix A), or water quality standards as determined by monitoring completed per Section 7.0 or as determined by IDEM.
(c) A required measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or is not being properly operated and maintained.
(d) Facility inspections or visual assessments of stormwater discharge identify evidence of actual or potential stormwater pollution (e.g., color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam).
(e) Construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at the facility significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in stormwater from the facility or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged.
(f) The average of four (4) quarterly sampling results exceeds an applicable benchmark. If less than four (4) benchmark samples have been taken, but the results are such that an exceedance of the four (4) quarter average is mathematically certain (i.e., if the sum of quarterly sample results is more than four (4) times the benchmark level) this is considered a benchmark exceedance.

9.2 Corrective Action Deadlines and Report Content

(a) If any condition in Section 9.1 occurs, the permittee must take all reasonable steps as soon as practicable to prevent or minimize the discharge of pollutants, including cleaning up of any contaminated surfaces so that the pollutants or sources of pollutants will not discharge in subsequent storm events.
(b) If the permittee determines that additional actions are necessary beyond those initially implemented, the permittee is required to take corrective action as follows:
    (1) Initiate corrective action within 14 calendar days from the time of discovery. If it is infeasible to initiate the corrective action within 14 calendar days, the permittee must provide an explanation in the corrective action report required by Section 9.2 (c).
    (2) The permittee must identify the schedule for completing the work. Corrective action must be completed as soon as practicable but no longer than 45 days after discovery.

(3) Where the corrective actions result in changes to any of the control measures or operating procedures, the permittee must modify the SWP3 within 90 days of completing the corrective action.

(c) The permittee must begin developing a corrective action report within 24 hours of becoming aware of such a condition. The content of the corrective action report must include:
   (1) The condition triggering the need for corrective action review as specified in Section 9.1. For any spills or leaks, include the following information: a description of the incident including material, date/time, amount, location, and reason for spill, and any leaks, spills or other releases that result in discharges of pollutants to waters of the State, through stormwater or otherwise.
   (2) The date the condition was discovered.
   (3) Immediate actions taken. For any spills or leaks, include response actions, the date/time clean-up was completed, notifications made, and staff involved. Also include any measures taken to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases.
   (4) The schedule of when each corrective action was initiated and completed (or is expected to be completed). If applicable, document why it is infeasible to complete the necessary installations or repairs as identified in Section 9.2 (b).
   (5) Description of modifications to the stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWP3) if required as a result of this discovery or corrective action.

(d) Documentation of corrective actions must be maintained on-site with the facility SWP3 and made available during an on-site facility inspection by IDEM and/or submit corrective action reports to IDEM within 48 hours of request.

9.3 Substantially Similar Outfalls

If the condition triggering corrective action is associated with an outfall that had been identified as a substantially similar outfall in Section 6.2 (b), the review must assess the need for corrective action for all related substantially similar outfalls. Any corrective actions must be conducted and documented within the timeframes outlined in Section 9.2 (b).

Section 10.0 ANNUAL REPORT

Annual reports must be completed no later than three hundred sixty-five (365) days from the effective permit coverage start date assigned by the department and each successive 365 days from that date in years two (2) through five (5).

10.1 Annual Report Content

(a) A permittee must complete an annual report that includes information obtained during the previous year of permit coverage. The report must include:
  (1) A summary of facility inspection dates and findings.
  (2) A summary of visual assessments of stormwater discharge dates and findings.
  (3) A confirmation that the SWP3 is up to date and accurately reflects facility conditions.
  (4) A confirmation that IDEM's current 303(d) list of impaired waters and U.S. EPA-approved TMDLs have been reviewed to determine if the facility discharges into any listed impaired waters.
  (5) Any changes to the facility, the facility's operations, or industrial activities that occur at the facility that impact stormwater.
  (6) A summary of corrective actions taken and control measures implemented as a result of any conditions identified in Section 9.1.
  (7) A comparison of all monitoring data collected for the previous year(s) within the current permit coverage.

10.2 Annual Report Availability

(a) The Annual Report must be retained at the facility and available for review:
  (1) During an on-site facility inspection by IDEM.
  (2) Upon request by IDEM and provided within 48 hours.
  (3) Upon request by the operator of a regulated municipal separate storm system (MS4) when the facility discharges stormwater exposed to industrial activity through the MS4 storm sewer system.

11.0 NOTICE OF TERMINATION (NOT)

11.1 NOT Format

A permittee may request termination of coverage under this general permit when industrial operations have ceased or one of the conditions in Section 11.2 are met. The permittee must complete and submit a notice of termination (NOT) online through the Regulatory Services Portal or paper copy if the Regulatory Services Portal is not available.

The permittee will continue to be responsible for submitting all reports required by this permit and for remitting annual fees until IDEM approves the NOT.

11.2 NOT or Exclusion Options

To terminate permit coverage or claim an exclusion from permit coverage, one of the following conditions must apply:

(a) **Closure of facility:** A permittee must submit a NOT request within thirty (30) days of the date of closure. The new owner or responsible individual must submit a new NOI within sixty (60) days of the date of closure provided the operations of the new owner require permit coverage under this permit.

(b) **Coverage under an individual NPDES permit:** A permittee submits an NPDES application or modification to IDEM to include stormwater discharges in an individual NPDES permit. The general permit coverage will remain in effect until the effective date of coverage under an individual NPDES permit.

(c) **No exposure exclusion:** To claim no exposure, a complete no exposure exclusion certification application must be submitted in accordance with Section 13.0.

(d) **Discharge to a combined sewer system:** To claim termination based on all stormwater run-off discharging to a combined sewer system, all stormwater associated with industrial activity must be directed into the combined sewer system and no stormwater may be discharged via sheet flow or otherwise. The termination request must include:

  (1) A certification letter from the responsible party of the combined sewer system on responsible party letterhead.

  (2) A site map that shows the property boundaries, areas of industrial activity, stormwater flow direction (represented by arrows), location and description of existing stormwater measures, local waterbodies (including the distance of the facility from rivers, streams, ponds, ditches, etc.).

(e) **Stormwater does not have the potential to impact a surface water of the State:** To claim termination or exclusion based on no impact to a surface water of the State, no stormwater may be discharged from the facility via a point source. The request must include:

  (1) A site map that shows the property boundaries, areas of industrial activity, stormwater flow direction (represented by arrows), location and description

of existing stormwater measures, local waterbodies (including the distance of the facility from rivers, streams, ponds, ditches, etc.).

(2) Identification of adjacent properties (farmland, residential, etc.), location of any facility drinking water wells or the location of any private drinking water wells that are located within one-quarter (¼) mile of the property boundary of the facility (only applies to claims of no discharge based on infiltration).

11.3 Change of Ownership

Coverage under this permit must be terminated in the event that the facility is sold or transferred to a new owner or operator. The following must occur:

(a) The current permittee notifies IDEM at least thirty (30) days in advance of the proposed transfer date.

(b) A written agreement containing a specific date of transfer of site ownership/responsibility and coverage between the current permittee and the new applicant (including acknowledgment that the existing permittee is liable for violations up to that date, and the new applicant is liable for violations from that date on) is submitted to IDEM.

(c) The new owner or operator must submit a new NOI in accordance with Section 2.0.

12.0 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

12.1 Standard Conditions for General Permits

The following standard permit conditions are incorporated by reference, as applicable to general permits.

Standard Conditions	Federal Regulatory Cite
(a) Duty to comply	40 CFR 122.41(a)
(b) Duty to reapply	40 CFR 122.41(b)
(c) Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense	40 CFR 122.41(c)
(d) Duty to mitigate	40 CFR 122.41(d)
(e) Proper operation and maintenance	40 CFR 122.41(e)
(f) Permit actions	40 CFR 122.41(f)
(g) Property rights	40 CFR 122.41(g)
(h) Duty to provide information	40 CFR 122.41(h)
(i) Inspection and entry	40 CFR 122.41(i)
(j) Monitoring and records	40 CFR 122.41(j)
(k) Signatory requirements	40 CFR 122.41(k)
(l) Reporting requirements	40 CFR 122.41(l)
(m) Bypass reporting	40 CFR 122.41(m)
(n) Upset reporting	40 CFR 122.41(n)
(o) Additional reporting requirement for existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers	40 CFR 122.42(a)

12.2 Planned Changes in Project or Discharge

The permittee must give notice to IDEM no later than thirty (30) days prior to the initiation of any physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility that will or may:

(a) Result in a discharge from a point previously not identified in the NOI (changes resulting in the addition or removal of a discharge point will necessitate the submission of a NOI requesting an amendment).

(b) Result in the facility meeting one of the criteria for a new source as defined in 40 CFR 122.29(b).

(c) Change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject either to effluent limitations in the general permit, or to notification requirements under 40 CFR 122.42(a)(1).

12.3 Other Information

When the permittee becomes aware of a failure to submit any relevant facts or the submission of incorrect information in a NOI or in any report, the permittee must promptly submit such facts or corrected information to IDEM.

The permittee must promptly provide to IDEM notice of any changes to items listed on the NOI. These would include any:

(a) Changes to contacts or responsible party.
(b) Changes to addresses, including mailing address or email address for any contact or responsible party.
(c) Changes to telephone numbers for any contact person or responsible party.
(d) Changes involving the person or position with delegated signature authority for any forms or reports required by this general permit as set forth in 40 CFR 122.22.

12.4 Effect of Noncompliance

All discharges must be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of applicable state and federal laws, the Clean Water Act and IC 13 and is grounds for enforcement action, termination of coverage under the permit, requiring an individual NPDES permit, and/or denial of permit coverage renewal.

When IDEM or the U.S. EPA determines that the technology-based performance criteria in Section 4.0 of this permit are not being met consistently, or that the discharge is causing or contributing to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard, the permittee may be notified by IDEM in writing that an individual NPDES permit application is necessary.

12.5 Reporting Spills and Noncompliance

The permittee must monitor for, identify, and report to IDEM any adverse incidents (including spills and leaks) to any surface water of the State. When the permittee observes or is otherwise made aware of any permit noncompliance or any adverse incident that may have resulted from a discharge from the permitted facility, the permittee must notify IDEM by telephone at **(888) 233-7745**:

(a) Immediately for bypasses, adverse incidents or noncompliance which pose a significant danger to human health or the environment, and
(b) As soon as possible but within two (2) hours of discovery for any bypasses, adverse incidents, or noncompliance resulting in death or acute injury or illness to animals or humans (refer to “Spill Response and Reporting Requirements” in 327 IAC 2-6.1).

The permittee must report any noncompliance and other information that is subject to the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 122.41(l)-(m) and 40 CFR 122.42(a) of this general permit within 24 hours of the person becoming aware of the permit noncompliance if it does not meet either of the conditions listed above. The permittee

shall make oral reports to IDEM by calling (317) 232-8670 during regular business hours or by calling (317) 233-7745 (888) 233-7745 toll free in Indiana) during non-business hours. Written reports must be submitted to IDEM within five (5) days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances and may be submitted by U.S. Mail, by hand delivery, or via email.

The written submission must contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and, if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce and eliminate the noncompliance and prevent its recurrence. The mailing address for the written report is:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Water Quality, Stormwater Program
100 North Senate Avenue, IGCN Room 1255
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

Any written reports which are sent to IDEM via email shall be sent to stormwat@idem.IN.gov.

Any other permit noncompliance that is not subject to the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 122.41(l)-(m), 40 CFR 122.42(a), or 327 IAC 2-6.1 must be reported at the time of submittal of the annual report as referenced in Section 10.0 of this general permit.

12.6 Individual or Alternative General NPDES Permit

(a) IDEM may require a discharger to obtain an individual NPDES permit or an alternative general permit in accordance with the provisions of 327 IAC 15-2-9 or 40 CFR 122.28(b)(3).
(b) Any discharger authorized for coverage under this general permit may apply for coverage under an individual NPDES permit by submitting an individual NPDES permit application or modification to IDEM.
(c) Any interested person may also petition IDEM to require an individual permit in accordance with 40 CFR 122.28(b)(3)(i).

12.7 Records Retention

All records and information related to the stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWP3), annual reports, and monitoring activities required by this permit, including all records of analyses performed and calibration and maintenance of instrumentation and recording from continuous monitoring instrumentation, must be retained for a minimum of three (3) years after termination of permit coverage. All records must be kept at the permitted facility or in such a manner that the reports will be readily available for IDEM review. The three-year retention requirement shall be extended:

(a) Automatically, during the course of any litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the permittee or regarding promulgated effluent guidelines applicable to the permittee; or
(b) As requested by IDEM or the Regional Administrator of U.S. EPA.

12.8 Reopening Clause

This permit may be modified, or alternately, revoked and reissued, after public notice and opportunity for hearing to include any applicable effluent limitation or standard issued or approved under 301(b)(2)(C), (D) and (E), 304 (b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act, when the effluent limitation or standard so issued or approved:

(a) Contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or
(b) Controls any pollutant not limited in the permit.
(c) When this permit is modified or revoked and reissued, all persons regulated under it will be notified by IDEM. Those persons notified under this Section shall, within one hundred twenty (120) days of the receipt of notification:

(1) Submit a complete NOI containing the information required under the modified or reissued permit; or
(2) Apply for an individual NPDES permit; or
(3) Submit a notice of termination (NOT) of discharge.

12.9 State and Local Laws

Coverage under this permit does not preempt any duty to obtain any other state, or local assent required by law for the discharge or for the construction or operation of the facility from which a discharge is made. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation or the Clean Water Act, as amended.

13.0 NO EXPOSURE EXCLUSION

A facility meeting the no exposure exclusion requirements to obtain permit coverage under this general permit or which becomes eligible for the no exposure exclusion after obtaining a permit, must submit a no exposure certification. The no exposure exclusion is effective for five years and must be renewed. Upon issuance of this general permit, no exposure certifications are not required to be renewed until the established expiration date. Expiration of the no exposure exclusion is based on the expiration date established and/or identified.

13.1 No Exposure Exclusion – Eligibility

(a) To qualify for the no exposure exclusion, the conditions at the facility must:
  (1) Meet the requirements for the conditional no exposure exclusion on a facility-wide basis and not for individual outfalls. Stormwater run-off from office buildings and their associated parking lots do not need to be considered when determining no exposure at an industrial facility.
  (2) Eliminate and/or prevent the exposure of all industrial materials and activities to rain, snow, snowmelt, and run-off as protected by a storm-resistant shelter. A storm-resistant shelter is not required for the following industrial materials and activities:
    (A) Drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers that are tightly sealed, provided these containers are not deteriorated and do not leak.
    (B) Adequately maintained vehicles used in material handling.
    (C) Pallets that are clean, usable, and pollutant-free.
    (D) Final products, except those products that would be mobilized in stormwater discharges (for example, rock salt), products that may, when exposed to stormwater, oxidize, deteriorate, leak, or otherwise be a potential source of contaminants, or final products that are, in actuality, intermediate products.
  (3) Eliminate particulate matter or visible deposits of residuals from roof stacks and vents not otherwise regulated or evident in stormwater discharges and windblown raw materials. Particulate matter emissions from roof stacks and vents that are regulated by, and in compliance with, other environmental protection programs and do not cause stormwater contamination are considered not exposed.
  (4) Eliminate visible tracking of pollutants related to the industrial activities carried on the tires of vehicles.
  (5) Manage general and industrial refuse and trash containers by completely covering and ensuring materials and the containers are not-leaking and/or liquids will not be lost in loading onto a truck. General and industrial refuse and trash that are left uncovered are considered exposed.

(6) Utilize temporary covers to shelter materials and activities until permanent enclosures are installed. The temporary sheltering of industrial materials and activities is only allowed during facility renovation or construction.
(7) Identify areas where the storage, transfer, or use of solid or liquid materials occurs, where spills and leaks may potentially contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges. Make spill kits immediately available within identified areas. Replace and resupply spill kits as needed.
(8) Locate and manage aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) to ensure:
    (A) The tank is physically separated from, and not associated with, vehicle maintenance operations.
    (B) There is no pipe, pump, or other equipment leaking contaminants that could contact stormwater.
    (C) The tank meets the secondary containment requirements of 327 IAC 2-10 to prevent run-off in the event of a structural failure or leaking transfer valve.

13.2 No Exposure Exclusion – Certification Submittal

The no exposure exclusion must be submitted online through the Regulatory Services Portal or paper copy if the Regulatory Services Portal is not available.

If the representative of a facility does not have the ability to submit the application electronically, the applicant/permittee may request an exemption from this requirement which must include justification of the inability to utilize an electronic filing system. Authorization will not be issued until a complete no exposure exclusion and payment is received.

Submit original hard copies (only when exempt from online submittal) to this address:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Water Quality, Stormwater Program
100 North Senate Avenue, IGCN 12th Floor
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The no exposure exclusion request must include:

(a) The facility name and address.
(b) County in which the facility is located.
(c) The location of the facility expressed by latitude and longitude at a public entrance.
(d) Contact information, including name, address, telephone number, and email address for the:
    (1) Responsible individual
    (2) On-site facility contacts
(e) The ownership status of the facility (e.g. federal, state, county, municipal, private, or others).

(f) Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code(s), which best represents the principal products and activities at the facility.
(g) The total acreage or square footage of the facility.
(h) Total impervious surface area in square feet.
(i) Status of activity, including acreage that resulted in paving or roofing over a formerly exposed pervious area within the last five (5) years.
(j) NPDES permits issued for the facility.
(k) A reduced plat or facility site map that is legible. The map, at a minimum, must include:
    (1) A legend.
    (2) The boundaries of the facility.
(l) Certification by the responsible individual that none of the following materials or activities are, or will be in the foreseeable future, exposed to precipitation:
    (1) Using, storing, or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment, and areas where residuals from using, storing, or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment remain.
    (2) Materials or residuals on the ground or in stormwater inlets from spills or leaks.
    (3) Materials or products from past industrial activity.
    (4) Material handling equipment (except adequately maintained vehicles).
    (5) Materials or products during loading and unloading or transporting activities.
    (6) Materials or products stored outdoors (except final products intended for outside use, for example, new cars, where exposure to stormwater does not result in the discharge of pollutants).
    (7) Materials contained in open, deteriorated, or leaking storage drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers.
    (8) Materials or products handled or stored on roads or railways owned or maintained by the facility.
    (9) Waste material (except waste in covered, non-leaking containers, for example, dumpsters).
    (10) Application or disposal of process wastewater (unless otherwise permitted).
    (11) Particulate matter or visible deposits of residuals from roof stacks or vents not otherwise regulated, that is, under an air quality control permit, or evident in stormwater discharges.
(m) A certification statement signed by a person who has the appropriate signatory authority as required by 40 CFR 122.22.

13.3 No Exposure Exclusion – Requirements to Continue Status

A responsible individual that has submitted the required forms certifying a condition of no exposure exists at a facility must:

(a) Establish procedures to ensure eligibility for the no exposure exclusion is maintained.

(b) Reestablish a condition of no exposure if unforeseen events, such as spills, equipment malfunctions, or acts of nature, cause industrial activities or materials to become exposed to stormwater. Corrective action must be taken within 24 hours of discovery or prior to the next stormwater discharge event. The no exposure exclusion may still apply provided notification is given to IDEM within twenty-four (24) hours of facility personnel becoming aware of the exposure.

(c) Obtain coverage under this general permit if changes at the facility result in industrial activities or materials becoming exposed to stormwater. If the no exposure status ceases to exist, submit a NOI in accordance with Section 2.0 at least two (2) days before the planned changes occur that cause the condition of exposure.

(d) Obtain permit coverage within thirty (30) days of the notification by IDEM that the facility has a reasonable potential to cause a violation or nonattainment of a water quality standard or does not meet the conditions for the no exposure exclusion.

(e) Submit a no exposure exclusion certification 90 days prior to expiration of the certification provided the facility continues to be eligible.

13.4 No Exposure Exclusion – Additional Information and Requirements

(a) A no exposure exclusion is not transferable. If ownership of the facility changes, the new owner must determine eligibility for the exclusion and either complete and submit a no exposure exclusion certification immediately or obtain permit coverage under this general permit.

(b) Upon request, submit a copy of the no exposure exclusion certification to the MS4 operator, as well as allowing inspection for suspected illicit discharges, by the MS4 operator for facilities that discharge through a MS4 conveyance.

(c) If a facility closes or relocates, the permittee must submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) request within thirty (30) days of the date of closure or relocation. The new owner or responsible individual must submit a new Notice of Intent (NOI) or no exposure exclusion certification within sixty (60) days of the date of closure provided the operations of the new owner require permit coverage under this permit.

Appendix A

Sector Specific Requirements

Sector A: Timber Products

Table A-1
The requirements in Sector A apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from timber products facilities as identified by the SIC codes specified below. In addition, the authorization to discharge also applies to non-stormwater from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray-down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
A1	General Sawmills/Planning Mills	2421	Sawmills and Planning Mills, General
A2	Wood Preserving	2491	Wood Preserving
A3	Log Storage and Handling	2411	Logging
A4	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills	2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills
		2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified
		2431	Millwork
		2435	Hardwood Veneer and Plywood
		2436	Softwood Veneer and Plywood
		2439	Structural Wood Members, Not Elsewhere Classified
		2448	Wood Pallets and Skids
		2449	Wood Containers, Not Elsewhere Classified
		2451	Mobile Homes
		2452	Prefabricated Wood Buildings and Components
		2493	Reconstituted Wood Products
		2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
		2441	Nailed and Lock Corner Wood Boxes and Shook

Additional Permit Coverage Specifications

(a) Coverage under this permit is not authorized for:
   (1) Stormwater discharges from areas where there may be contact with the chemical formulations sprayed to provide surface protection. These discharges must be covered under an alternative NPDES permit.
   (2) Discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage yards where chemical additives are used in the spray-down waters and chemicals are applied to the wood during storage.

Additional Technology Based Performance Criteria

In areas where storage, loading and unloading, and material handling occur, perform good housekeeping to limit the discharge of wood debris, minimize the leachate generated from decaying wood materials, and minimize the generation of dust.

Additional Inspection Requirements

If operations at the facility include wood surface protection and preservation activities, inspect processing areas, transport areas, and treated wood storage areas monthly to assess the usefulness of practices to minimize the deposit of treatment chemicals on unprotected soils and in areas that will come in contact with stormwater discharges.

Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table A-2

Identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector A. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity, and any co-located industrial activities.

Subsector (A facility may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector A1 General Sawmills/Planning Mills	Total Recoverable Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Chemical Oxygen Demand	120.0 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids	100.0 mg/L
Subsector A2 Wood Preserving	Total Recoverable Arsenic	0.15 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper[1]	0.00519 mg/L
Subsector A3 Log Storage and Handling	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100.0 mg/L
Subsector A4 Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills; Special Products Sawmills, not elsewhere classified; Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood; Wood Pallets and Skids; Wood Containers, not elsewhere classified; Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes; Reconstituted Wood Products; and Wood Products Facilities, not elsewhere classified	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100.0 mg/L

[1] The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks are in the table below:

Water Hardness Range	**Zinc** (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.037
25-49.99 mg/L	0.052
50-74.99 mg/L	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.107
100-124.99 mg/L	0.132
125-149.99 mg/L	0.157
150-174.99 mg/L	0.181
175-199.99 mg/L	0.204
200-224.99 mg/L	0.227
225-249.99 mg/L	0.249
250+ mg/L	0.26

Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Table A-4

Identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limit**[1]
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u
	Debris (woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood, or sapwood)	No discharge of debris that will not pass through a 2.54-cm(1-in.) diameter round opening

[1] Monitor annually

Sector B: Paper and Allied Products

Table B-1
The requirements in Sector B apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from paper and allied products manufacturing facilities as identified by the SIC codes specified below.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
B1	Pulp, Paper, Cardboard, Converted Paper and Paperboard Products	2611	Pulp Mills
		2621	Paper Mills
		2631	Paperboard Mills
		2652	Setup Paperboard Boxes
		2653	Corrugated and Solid Fiber Boxes
		2655	Fiber Cans, Tubes, Drums, and Similar Products
		2656	Sanitary Food Containers, Except Folding
		2657	Folding Paperboard Boxes, Including Sanitary
		2671	Packaging Paper and Plastics Film, Coated and Laminated
		2672	Coated and Laminated Paper, Not Elsewhere Classified
		2673	Plastics, Foil, and Coated Paper Bags
		2674	Uncoated Paper and Multiwall Bags
		2675	Die-Cut Paper and Paperboard and Cardboard
		2676	Sanitary Paper Products
		2677	Envelopes
		2678	Stationery, Tablets, and Related Products
		2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Not Elsewhere Classified

Sector Specific Benchmarks

Table B-2
Identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector B. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity, and any co-located industrial activities.

Subsector (A facility may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector B1 Paperboard Mills	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0 mg/L

Sector C: Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining

Table C-1

The requirements in Sector C apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from chemical and allied products manufacturing and refining facilities as identified by the SIC codes specified below.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
C1	Agricultural Chemicals	2873	Nitrogenous Fertilizers
		2874	Phosphatic Fertilizers
		2875	Fertilizers, Mixing Only
		2879	Pesticides and Agricultural Chemicals, Not Elsewhere Classified
C2	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals	2812	Alkalies and Chlorine
		2813	Industrial Gases
		2816	Inorganic Pigments
		2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals, Not Elsewhere Classified
C3	Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, Perfumes	2841	Soap and Other Detergents, Except Specialty Cleaners
		2842	Specialty Cleaning, Polishing, and Sanitation Preparations
		2843	Surface Active Agents, Finishing Agents, Sulfonated Oils, and Assistants
		2844	Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations
C4	Plastics, Synthetics, Resins	2821	Plastics Materials, Synthetic Resins, and Nonvulcanizable Elastomers
		2822	Synthetic Rubber (Vulcanizable Elastomers)
		2823	Cellulosic Manmade Fibers
		2824	Manmade Organic Fibers, Except Cellulosic
		3952	Lead Pencils, Crayons, and Artists' Materials
C5	Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products	2833	Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products
		2834	Pharmaceutical Preparations
		2835	In Vitro and In Vivo Diagnostic Substances
		2836	Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances
		2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products

		2861	Gum and Wood Chemicals
		2865	Cyclic Organic Crudes and Intermediates, and Organic Dyes and Pigments
		2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals, Not Elsewhere Classified
		2891	Adhesives and Sealants
		2892	Explosives
		2893	Printing Ink
		2895	Carbon Black
		2899	Chemicals and Chemical Properties, Not Elsewhere Classified

Additional Permit Coverage Specifications

(a) Coverage under this permit is not authorized for:
  (1) Non-stormwater discharges containing inks, paints, or substances (hazardous, nonhazardous, etc.) resulting from an on-site spill, including materials collected in drip pans; wash water from material handling and processing areas; and wash water from drum, tank, or container rinsing and cleaning.

(b) Distribution facilities limited to the portions of the facility that are involved in the material handling of agricultural chemicals (chemical fertilizers and pesticides) or are otherwise identified under this clause must comply with the requirements of this rule if the following conditions are met:
  (1) The facility has been notified by the department of a determination that the facility is subject to this rule because review of available information shows that:
    (A) The facility had a discharge of a pollutant; or
    (B) There is a likelihood of a discharge of a pollutant to waters of the state. A facility that has been notified by the department according to this item that the facility is subject to this rule may exercise its right granted under IC 4-21.5.
  (2) The facility is involved in the processing, transfer, or storage of agricultural chemicals (chemical fertilizers and pesticides), which meet any of the following storage capacity criteria:
    (A) Fluid bulk fertilizer in undivided quantities in excess of either two thousand five hundred (2,500) gallons for one (1) vessel or seven thousand five hundred (7,500) gallons total for multiple vessels (3 × 2,500-gallon vessels) at a facility.
    (B) Dry bulk fertilizer in undivided quantities exceeding twelve (12) tons.
    (C) Liquid pesticide in undivided quantities in excess of four hundred (400) gallons.
    (D) Dry pesticide in undivided quantities in excess of one hundred (100) pounds and that is in solid form prior to any application or mixing for application and includes formulations, such as dusts, wettable powders, dry flowable powders, and granules.

Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table C-2

Identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector C. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity, and any co-located industrial activities.

Subsector (A facility may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector C1 Agricultural Chemicals	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Phosphorus	2.0 mg/L
Subsector C2 Industrial Inorganic Chemicals	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1.10 mg/ L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
Subsector C3 Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, and Perfumes	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent
Subsector C4 Plastics, Synthetics, and Resins	Total Recoverable Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent

[1] The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks are in the table below:

Water Hardness Range	**Lead** (mg/L)	**Zinc** (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.014	0.037
25-49.99 mg/L	0.024	0.052
50-74.99 mg/L	0.045	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.069	0.107
100-124.99 mg/L	0.095	0.132
125-149.99 mg/L	0.123	0.157
150-174.99 mg/L	0.152	0.181
175-199.99 mg/L	0.182	0.204
200-224.99 mg/L	0.213	0.227
225-249.99 mg/L	0.246	0.249
250+ mg/L	0.262	0.26

Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Table C-4

Identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limit[1]
Run-off from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished products, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Total Phosphorus (as P)	105.0 mg/L, daily maximum
	Fluoride	75.0 mg/L, daily maximum

[1] Monitor annually

Sector D: Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing

Table D-1
The requirements in Sector D apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from asphalt paving and roofing materials and lubricant manufacturing facilities as identified by the SIC codes specified below.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
D1	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials	2951	Asphalt Paving Mixtures and Blocks
		2952	Asphalt Felt and Coatings
D2	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal	2992	Lubricating Oils and Greases
		2999	Products of Petroleum and Coal, Not Elsewhere Classified

Additional Permit Coverage Specifications

(a) Coverage under this permit is not authorized for:
  (1) Discharges from petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products, that are subject to nationally established effluent limitation guidelines found in 40 CFR Part 419 (Petroleum Refining).
  (2) Discharges from oil recycling facilities, which are covered under Sector N.
  (3) Discharges associated with fats and oils rendering, which are covered under Sector U.

Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table D-2
Identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector D. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity, and any co-located industrial activities.

Subsector (A facility may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector D1 Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100.0 mg/L

Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Table D-3
Identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limit[1]
Discharges from asphalt emulsion facilities.	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	23.0 mg/L, daily maximum
	Ph	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.
	Oil and Grease	15.0 mg/L, daily maximum

[1] Monitor annually

Sector E: Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products

Table E-1
The requirements in Sector E apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from glass, clay, cement, concrete, and gypsum products facilities as identified by the SIC codes specified below.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
E1	Clay Product Manufacturers	3251	Brick and Structural Clay Tile
		3253	Ceramic Wall and Floor Tile
		3255	Clay Refractories
		3259	Structural Clay Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3261	Vitreous China Plumbing Fixtures and China and Earthenware Fittings and Bathroom Accessories
		3262	Vitreous China Table and Kitchen Articles
		3263	Fine Earthenware (Whiteware) Table and Kitchen Articles
		3264	Porcelain Electrical Supplies
		3269	Pottery Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
E2	Concrete and Gypsum Product Manufacturers	3271	Concrete Block and Brick
		3272	Concrete Products, Except Block and Brick
		3273	Ready-Mixed Concrete
		3274	Lime
		3275	Gypsum Products
E3	Glass, Stone, Abrasive, and Asbestos Manufacturing	3211	Flat Glass
		3221	Glass Containers
		3229	Pressed and Blown Glass and Glassware, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3231	Glass Product Manufacturing Made of Purchased Glass
		3241	Hydraulic Cement
		3281	Softwood Veneer and Plywood
		3291	Structural Wood Members, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3292	Asbestos Products
		3295	Minerals and Earths, Ground or Otherwise Treated
		3296	Mineral Wool
		3297	Nonclay Refractories
		3299	Nonmetallic Mineral Products, Not Elsewhere Classified

Additional Technology Based Performance Criteria

(a) Prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled cement, aggregate (including sand or gravel), kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust, or other significant material in stormwater from paved portions of the site that are exposed to stormwater.
(b) Sweep or vacuum paved surfaces of the site that are exposed to stormwater at regular intervals or use other equivalent measures to minimize the potential discharge of these materials in stormwater.
(c) For facilities producing ready-mix concrete, concrete block, brick, or similar products, include in the non-stormwater discharge certification a description of measures that ensure that process waste waters resulting from washing trucks, mixers, transport buckets, forms, or other equipment are discharged in accordance with NPDES wastewater permit requirements or are recycled.

Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table E-2

Identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector E. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity, and any co-located industrial activities, which describe your site activities.

Subsector (A facility may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector E1 Clay Product Manufacturers	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1.1 mg/L
Subsector E2 Concrete and Gypsum Product Manufacturers	Total Suspended Solid (TSS)	100.0 mg/L

Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Table E-3

Identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limit**[1]
Discharges from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities (SIC 3241)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)[1]	50 mg/L, daily maximum
	pH[1]	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.[2]

[1] Monitor annually
[2] Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed and operated to treat the volume of stormwater from materials storage piles which is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the pH and TSS limitations (40 CFR 411.32(b)).

Sector F: Primary Metals

Table F-1

The requirements in Sector E apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from primary metals facilities as identified by the SIC codes specified below.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
F1	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills	3312	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces (Including Coke Ovens), and Rolling Mills
		3313	Electrometallurgical Products, Except Steel
		3315	Steel Wiredrawing and Steel Nails and Spikes
		3316	Cold-Rolled Steel Sheet, Strip, and Bars
		3317	Steel Pipe and Tubes
F2	Iron and Steel Foundries	3321	Gray and Ductile Iron Foundries
		3322	Malleable Iron Foundries
		3324	Steel Investment Foundries
		3325	Steel Foundries, Not Elsewhere Classified
F3	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals	3351	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Copper
		3353	Aluminum Sheet, Plate, and Foil
		3354	Aluminum Extruded Products
		3355	Aluminum Rolling and Drawing, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3356	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals, Except Copper and Aluminum
		3357	Drawing and Insulating of Nonferrous Wire
F4	Nonferrous Foundries	3363	Aluminum Die-Castings
		3364	Nonferrous Die-Castings, Except Aluminum
		3365	Aluminum Foundries
		3366	Copper Foundries
		3369	Nonferrous Foundries, Except Aluminum and Copper
F5	Primary & Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals and Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products	3331	Primary Smelting and Refining of Copper
		3334	Primary Production of Aluminum
		3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals, Except Copper and Aluminum
		3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
		3398	Metal Heat Treating
		3399	Primary Metal Products, Not Elsewhere Classified

Additional Technology Based Performance Criteria

(a) Implement a cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate, especially areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling, and processing occur

(b) Stabilize unpaved areas using vegetation or paving where there is vehicle traffic or where material loading and unloading, storage, handling and processing occurs, unless infeasible.

(c) For unstabilized areas where sweeping is not practicable, consider using stormwater management measures such as sediment traps, vegetative buffers, sediment filtering boom, or other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment.

Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table F-2

Identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector F. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity, and any co-located industrial activities, which describe your site activities.

Subsector (A facility may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector F1 Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1.1 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent
Subsector F2 Iron and Steel Foundries	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1.1 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper	0.00519 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent
Subsector F3 Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals (SIC 3351-3357)	Total Recoverable Copper	0.00519 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent
Subsector F4. Nonferrous Foundries (SIC 3363-3369)	Total Recoverable Copper	0.00519 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent

[1] The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks are in the table below:

Water Hardness Range	**Zinc** (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.26

Sector G: Metal Mining

Table G-1

The requirements in Sector G are not currently applicable to stormwater discharges in Indiana.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity
G1	Active Copper Ore Mining, Dressing Facilities	(RESERVED)
G2	Active Metal Mining Facilities	(RESERVED)

Sector H: Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities

Table H-1

The requirements in Sector H apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from coal mines and coal mining-related facilities as identified by the SIC codes specified below. Facilities operating under the SIC codes below will obtain permit coverage under 327 IAC 15-7 and once issued under the master general permit ING040000.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
H1	Coal Mines and Related Areas	1221	Bituminous Coal and Lignite Surface Mining
		1222	Bituminous Coal Underground Mining
		1231	Anthracite Mining
		1241	Coal Mining Services

Sector I: Oil and Gas Extraction

Table I-1

The requirements in Sector I apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from oil and gas extraction facilities as identified by the SIC codes specified below.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
I1	Oil and Gas Extraction	1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
		1321	Natural Gas Liquids
		1381	Drilling Oil and Gas Wells
		1382	Oil and Gas Field Exploration Services
		1389	Oil and Gas Field Services, Not Elsewhere Classified
I2	Oil Refining	2911	Petroleum Refining

Additional Permit Coverage Specifications

(a) Coverage under this permit is not authorized for:
  (1) Stormwater discharges from petroleum drilling operations that are subject to nationally established effluent limitation guidelines are found at 40 CFR pt. 435.
  (2) Non-stormwater discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water , including tank cleaning operations, unless the discharge is to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.

(b) Excluded from permit coverage are discharges of stormwater run-off from field activities or operations associated with oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations or transmission facilities unless, in accordance with 40 CFR 122.26(c)(1)(iii), the facility has had:
  (1) A discharge of stormwater of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 117.21 or 40 CFR 302.6 at any time since November 16, 1987.
  (2) A discharge of stormwater of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 110.6 at any time since November 16, 1987.
  (3) Contributes to a violation of a water quality standard.

(c) Any stormwater discharges that require permit coverage as a result of meeting one of the conditions of 122.26(c)(1)(iii) may be covered under this permit unless otherwise required to obtain coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit or an individual NPDES permit.

Additional Technology Based Performance Criteria

(a) Where applicable, preserve existing vegetation and stabilize disturbed areas in accordance with the requirements of the Construction Stormwater General Permit.

(b) All erosion and sediment control measures must be inspected in accordance with the requirements of the Construction Stormwater General Permit.

Sector J: Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing

Table J-1

The requirements in Sector J apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from active and inactive non-metallic mineral mining and dressing facilities as identified by the SIC codes specified below.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
J1	Sand and Gravel Mining	1442	Construction Sand and Gravel
		1446	Industrial Sand
J2	Dimension, Crushed Stone, Nonmetallic Minerals	1411	Dimension Stone
		1422	Crushed and Broken Limestone
		1423	Crushed and Broken Granite
		1429	Crushed and Broken Stone, Not Elsewhere Classified
		1481	Nonmetallic Minerals Services, Except Fuels
		1499	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels
J3	Clay, Ceramic, Refractory Materials, Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining	1455	Kaolin and Ball Clay
		1459	Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Minerals, Not Elsewhere Classified
		1474	Potash, Soda, and Borate Minerals
		1475	Phosphate Rock
		1479	Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining, Not Elsewhere Classified

Additional Permit Coverage Specifications

(a) This permit also authorizes mine dewatering discharges composed entirely of stormwater or uncontaminated ground water seepage from construction sand and gravel, industrial sand, and crushed stone mining facilities

(b) Coverage under this permit is not authorized for:
  (1) Stormwater discharges subject to an existing effluent limitation guideline as identified in 40 CFR Part 436.

(c) Excluded from coverage under this permit are facilities classified under SIC code 14 when all stormwater discharges are addressed through the Sand, Gravel, Dimension Stone and Crushed Stone General Permit.

(d) A site or a portion of a site that was released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit. If the site or portion of a site reclaimed after December 17, 1990, was not subject to reclamation requirements, the site or portion of the site is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit.

(e) A site or portion of a site was released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements before December 17, 1990, or that was otherwise reclaimed before December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit. A site is considered to be reclaimed if:
   (1) Stormwater run-off that comes into contact with raw materials, intermediate byproducts, finished products, and waste products does not have the potential to cause or contribute to violations of state water quality standards.
   (2) Soil disturbing activities related to mining at the site or portion of the site have been completed.
   (3) The site or portion of the site has been stabilized to minimize soil erosion.
   (4) The site, depending on location, size, and the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, the site or portion of the site has been revegetated, will be amenable to natural revegetation, or will be left in a condition consistent with the post-mining land use.

Additional Technology Based Performance Criteria

(a) Select, design, install, and implement control measures that meet applicable effluent limits.
(b) Litter, debris, and chemicals must be prevented from becoming a pollutant source in stormwater discharges.
(c) Utilize appropriate sediment control measures based on the activity at the site.
(d) Inspections must be conducted in accordance with the current Construction Stormwater General Permit.
(e) Inspections and maintenance of control measures, including any control measures, associated with clearing, grading, and/or excavation activities being conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase of a mining operation, must continue until final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the disturbed area or until the commencement of the active mining phase for those areas that have been temporarily stabilized as a precursor to mining.
(f) Stabilization, temporary and final, should be initiated in accordance with the Construction Stormwater General Permit.
(g) Utilize appropriate stormwater management measures to address non-stormwater mining related pollutants.
(h) Test or evaluate all outfalls associated with this permit for the presence of specific mining-related non-stormwater discharges, such as discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (e.g., 40 CFR Part 436). Maintain a record of the evaluation.

Additional Inspection Requirements

(a) Except for areas of the site subject to clearing, grading, and/or excavation activities, inspect sites at least quarterly. Sites which discharge to waters designated as outstanding waters or waters which are impaired for sediment or nitrogen must be inspected monthly.

Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table J-2

Identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector J. These benchmarks apply to both the primary industrial activity, and any co-located industrial activities, which describe the site activities.

Subsector (A facility may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector J1 Sand and Gravel Mining	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector J2 Dimension and Crushed Stone and Nonmetallic Minerals (except fuels)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Table J-4

Identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation[1]
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mining facilities (SIC 1422 - 1429)	pH	6.0 – 9.0
Mine dewatering discharges at construction sand and gravel mining facilities (SIC 1442)	pH	6.0 - 9.0
Mine dewatering discharges at industrial sand mining facilities (SIC 1446)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	45 mg/L, daily maximum
	pH	6.0 – 9.0
Monitor Annually		

Sector K: Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities

Table K-1
The requirements in Sector K apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities (TSDFs) as identified by the SIC codes specified below. This permit authorizes stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
K1	Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities	4953/HZ	HZ is the Activity Code. Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA.

Additional Permit Coverage Specifications

(a) Coverage under this permit is not authorized for the discharge of leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory-derived wastewater, and contact wash water from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

(b) Excluded from permit coverage are disposal facilities that have been properly closed and capped, and have no significant materials exposed to stormwater.

Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table K-2
Identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector K. These benchmarks apply to both the primary industrial activity, and any co-located industrial activities, which describe the site activities.

Subsector (A facility may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector K1 ALL - Industrial Activity Code "HZ" Benchmarks only applicable to discharges not subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A (see below).	Ammonia	2.14 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Arsenic	0.34 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Cadmium[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Cyanide	0.022 mg/ L
	Total Recoverable Lead[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Mercury	0.0014 mg/ L
	Total Recoverable Selenium	0.0015 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Silver [1]	Hardness Dependent

[1] The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks in the table below:

Water Hardness Range	**Cadmium** (mg/L)	**Lead** (mg/L)	**Silver**(mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0005	0.014	0.00037
25-49.99 mg/L	0.00073	0.023	0.0008
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0012	0.045	0.0019
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0017	0.069	0.0033
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0021	0.095	0.005
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0026	0.122	0.0071
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0031	0.151	0.0094
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0035	0.182	0.012
200-224.99 mg/L	0.004	0.213	0.015
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0044	0.246	0.018
250+ mg/L	0.0047	0.262	0.02

Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Table K-4

Identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limit**[1]
Discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A (see footnote).	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	220 mg/L, daily maximum
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L, daily maximum
	Ammonia	10 mg/L, daily maximum
	Alpha Terpineol	0.042 mg/L, daily maximum
	Aniline	0.024 mg/L, daily maximum
	Benzoic Acid	0.119 mg/L, daily maximum
	Naphthalene	0.059 mg/L, daily maximum
	p-Cresol	0.024 mg/L, daily maximum
	Phenol	0.048 mg/L, daily maximum
	Pyridine	0.072 mg/L, daily maximum
	Total Arsenic	1.1 mg/L, daily maximum
	Total Chromium	1.1 mg/L, daily maximum
	Total Zinc	0.535 mg/L, daily maximum
	pH	Within the range of 6-9 standard pH units (s.u.)

[1] Monitor annually

Additional Permit Coverage Specifications

(a) As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A, these numeric limitations apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to the provisions of RCRA Subtitle C at 40 CFR Parts 264 (Subpart N) and 265 (Subpart N) except for any of the following facilities:

(1) Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill.

(2) Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes, provided that the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation or that the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation.

(3) Landfills operated in conjunction with Centralized Waste Treatment (CWT) facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437, so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills.

(4) Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities, so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

Sector L: Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps

Table L-1
The requirements in Sector L apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from waste disposal at landfills, land application sites, open dumps, and transfer stations that receive, or have received, industrial process wastes, as defined in 329 IAC 10-2-95. Facilities associated with waste disposal at landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive, or have received industrial waste including sites subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA and as identified by the SIC codes specified below.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
L1	All Landfill, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps	4953/LF	Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA.
L2	All Landfill, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps, except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258	4953/LF	

Additional Permit Coverage Specifications

(a) Excluded from coverage under this permit are landfills that have completed closure approved by the department or is regulated under an individual municipal solid waste landfill permit issued according to 329 IAC 10 and includes requirements for addressing the quality of stormwater run-off.

(b) Coverage under this permit is not authorized for the discharge of leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory wastewater, and contact wash water from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

Additional Technology Based Performance Criteria

(a) Maintain leachate collection and treatment systems, to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater and the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary) to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion.

(b) Provide temporary stabilization for material stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final cover; inactive areas of the landfill or open dump; landfills or open dump areas that have final cover, but where vegetation has yet to establish itself; and land application sites where waste application has been completed but final vegetation has not yet been established.

(c) Document the evaluation process for non-stormwater discharges, including the presence of leachate and vehicle wash water (Section 2.3).

Additional Inspection Requirements

(a) Inspect operating landfills, open dumps, and land application sites at least once every seven (7) days. Emphasis should be placed on areas of landfill that have not yet been finally stabilized; active land application areas, areas used for storage of material and wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization, and structural control measures; leachate collection and treatment systems; and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site.

(b) Inspect inactive landfills, open dumps, and land application sites at least quarterly.

Additional Post-Authorization Documentation Requirements

(a) Keep records of the types of wastes disposed of in each cell or trench of the landfill or open dump. For land application sites, track the types and quantities of wastes applied in specific areas.

Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table L-2
Identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector L. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity, and any co-located industrial activities, which describe your site activities.

Subsector (A facility may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector L1 All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps (Industrial Activity Code "LF")	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Table L-3
Identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limit**[1]
Discharges from non-hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B.	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	140 mg/L, daily maximum
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L, daily maximum
	Ammonia	10 mg/L, daily maximum
	Alpha Terpineol	0.033 mg/L, daily maximum
	Benzoic Acid	0.12 mg/L, daily maximum
	p-Cresol	0.025 mg/L, daily maximum
	Phenol	0.026 mg/L, daily maximum
	Total Zinc	0.20 mg/L, daily maximum
	pH	Within the range of 6-9 standard pH units (s.u.)

[1] Monitor annually

Additional Permit Coverage Specifications

As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B, these numeric limitations apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from MSWLFs that have not been closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60, and to contaminated stormwater discharges from those landfills that are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 257 except for discharges from any of the following facilities:

(a) Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives only waste generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill.

(b) Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes, provided that the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation, or that the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;

(c) Landfills operated in conjunction with CWT facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437, so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or

(d) Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives waste from public service activities, so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

Sector M: Automobile Salvage Yards

Table M-1
The requirements in Sector M apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from automobile salvage yards as identified by the SIC code specified below.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
M1	Automobile Salvage Yards	5015	Motor Vehicle Parts, Used

Additional Technology Based Performance Criteria

(a) Drain vehicles intended to be dismantled of all fluids upon arrival at the site (or as soon thereafter as feasible) or employ an alternative equivalent means to prevent spills and leaks.

(b) Implement control measures to minimize the discharges of pollutants in stormwater run-off such as berms or drainage ditches on the property line (to help prevent run-on from neighboring properties); berms for uncovered outdoor storage areas of oily parts, engine blocks, and aboveground liquid storage; installation of detention ponds; and installation of filtering devices and oil and water separators.

Additional Inspection Requirements

(a) Immediately (or as soon thereafter as feasible) inspect vehicles arriving at the site for leaks.

(b) Inspect all equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, any other types of fluids, or mercury switches at least quarterly for signs of leakage.

Inspect all vessels and areas where hazardous materials and general automotive fluids are stored including, but not limited to, mercury switches, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water, and antifreeze at least quarterly for signs of leakage.

Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table M-2
Identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector M. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity, and any co-located industrial activities, which describe your site activities.

Subsector (A facility may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector M1 Automobile Salvage Yards	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1.1 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead1	Hardness Dependent
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

[1] The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks in the table below:

Water Hardness Range	**Lead** (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.014
25-49.99 mg/L	0.023
50-74.99 mg/L	0.045
75-99.99 mg/L	0.069
100-124.99 mg/L	0.095
125-149.99 mg/L	0.122
150-174.99 mg/L	0.151
175-199.99 mg/L	0.182
200-224.99 mg/L	0.213
225-249.99 mg/L	0.246
250+ mg/L	0.262

Sector N: Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities

Table N-1

The requirements in Sector N apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities as identified by the SIC code specified below.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
N1	Scrap Recycling Facilities	5093	Scrap and Waste Materials (merchant wholesalers except Source-Separated Recycling)
N2	Scrap Recycling Facilities	5093	Scrap and Waste Materials (Source-Separated Recycling)

Additional Permit Coverage Specifications

(a) Excluded from coverage under this permit are recycling facilities that only receive source-separated recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources (i.e., common consumer products including paper, newspaper, glass, cardboard, plastic containers, and aluminum and tin cans). This includes recycling facilities commonly referred to as material recovery facilities (MRF).

(b) Coverage under this permit is not authorized for non-stormwater discharges from turnings containment areas. Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate NPDES permit.

Additional Technology Based Performance Criteria

(a) Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (Non-Source Separated, Nonliquid Recyclable Materials) include facilities that receive, process, and do wholesale distribution of nonliquid recyclable waste (e.g., ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard, and paper). These facilities may receive both non-recyclable and recyclable materials. This section is not intended for those facilities that accept recyclables only from primarily non-industrial and residential sources. Operations at the facility must:

(1) Minimize the chance of accepting materials that could be significant sources of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound recyclables and waste materials.

(2) Minimize contact of stormwater run-off with stockpiled materials, processed materials, and nonrecyclable waste.

(3) Minimize contact of surface run-off with residual cutting fluids by storing all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover or establishing dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids. Any containment areas shall be constructed of concrete, asphalt, or other equivalent types of impermeable material and include a barrier to prevent contact with stormwater run-on. Stormwater from these areas may be discharged provided that any run-off is first collected and treated by an oil and water separator or its equivalent. All systems must be maintained and materials collected must be properly disposed of or recycled.

(4) Minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover with surface run-off.
(5) Minimize surface run-off from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. Pay attention to operations that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding) to minimize the contact of accumulated particulate matter and residual fluids with run-off.
(6) Properly handle, store, and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries.
(7) Install alarms and/or pump shutoff systems on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in the event of a line break. Alternatively, a secondary containment system capable of holding the entire contents of the reservoir plus room for precipitation can be used. Use a mercury spill kit for any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas.

(b) Waste Recycling Facilities (Liquid Recyclable Materials) include facilities that receive and process liquid recyclable materials. The operations at the facility must:
(1) Minimize or eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and from surface run-off.
(2) Minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or run-off.
(3) Minimize pollutants in discharges from truck and rail car loading and unloading areas. Include measures to clean up minor spills and leaks resulting from the transfer of liquid waste.

(c) Recycling Facilities (Source-Separated Materials) include facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources. The operations at the facility must:
(1) Minimize the chance of accepting non-recyclables (e.g., hazardous materials) that could be a significant source of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound materials.
(2) Minimize exposure of recyclables to precipitation and run-off. Prevent accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas.
(3) Minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas. Manage and install appropriate measures for areas where vehicles and equipment are maintained and/or serviced outdoors.

Additional Inspection Requirements

(a) Inspections must be performed quarterly and include, at a minimum, all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated, or disposed of and that are exposed to either precipitation or stormwater run-off.

Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table N-2

Identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector N. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity, and any co-located industrial activities, which describe your site activities.

Subsector (A facility may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector N1 Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except Source-Separated Recycling	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1.1 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100.0 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper	0.00519 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent

[1] The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks are in the table below:

Water Hardness Range	**Lead** (mg/L)	**Zinc** (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.014	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.023	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.045	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.069	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.095	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.122	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.151	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.182	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.213	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.246	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.262	0.26

Sector O: Steam Electric Generating Facilities

Table O-1

The requirements in Sector O apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from stream electric power generating facilities as identified by the narrative activity specified below.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
O1	Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities	SE	SE is the Activity Code. • Steam Electric Power Generation Using Coal, Including Coal Handling Areas • Steam Electric Power Generation Using Natural Gas • Steam Electric Power Generation Using Oil • Steam Electric Power Generation Using Nuclear Energy • Steam Electric Power Generation Using Any Other Fuel to Produce a Steam Source • Run-off from Coal Storage Piles at Steam Electric Generating Facilities • Dual Fuel Co-Generation

Additional Permit Coverage Specifications

(a) Coverage under this permit is not authorized for:
  (1) Non-stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines.
  (2) Stormwater discharges associated with:
    (A) Ancillary facilities (e.g., fleet centers and substations) that are not contiguous to a steam electric power generating facility.
    (B) Gas turbine facilities (providing the facility is not a dual-fuel facility that includes a steam boiler) and combined-cycle facilities where no supplemental fuel oil is burned (and the facility is not a dual-fuel facility that includes a steam boiler).
    (C) Cogeneration (combined heat and power) facilities utilizing a gas turbine.

Additional Technology Based Performance Criteria

(a) Minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas.
(b) Minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site.
(c) Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from fuel oil unloading areas.
(d) Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from chemical loading and unloading areas.
(e) Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from loading and unloading areas.

(f) Minimize contamination of surface run-off from aboveground liquid storage tanks. Comply with requirements for secondary containment of aboveground storage tanks, storage areas, and transfer areas as specified in 327 IAC 2-10.
(g) Minimize contamination of surface run-off from large bulk fuel storage tanks. Comply with applicable State and Federal laws, including Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan requirements.
(h) Minimize the potential for an oil or chemical spill, or reference the appropriate part of your SPCC plan. Visually inspect the structural integrity of all aboveground tanks, pipelines, pumps, and related equipment that may be exposed to stormwater, and make any necessary repairs immediately.
(i) Minimize contamination of surface run-off from oil-bearing equipment in switchyards.
(j) Inspect all residue-hauling vehicles for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing, and overall integrity of the container body. Repair vehicles without load covering or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds.
(k) Reduce or control the tracking of ash and residue from ash loading areas. Clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris, and excess water before departure of each loaded vehicle.
(l) Minimize contamination of surface run-off from areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills. Reduce ash residue that may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue handling vehicles, and reduce ash residue on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling areas.
(m) Minimize the potential for contamination of run-off from landfills, scrap yards, surface impoundments, open dumps, and general refuse sites.

Additional Inspection Requirements

(a) Inspect coal handling areas, loading or unloading areas, switchyards, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, areas adjacent to disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and long-term and short-term material storage areas as part of quarterly inspections.

Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Table O-2

Identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limit[1]
Discharges from coal storage piles at Steam Electric Generating Facilities	Total Suspended Solids TSS	50 mg/l [2]
	pH	6.0 min - 9.0 max

[1] Monitor annually

[2] If your facility is designed, constructed, and operated to treat the volume of coal pile run-off that is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event, any untreated overflow of coal pile run-off from the treatment unit is not subject to the 50 mg/L limitation for total suspended solids.

Sector P: Land Transportation and Warehousing

Table P-1

The requirements in Sector P apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from land transportation and warehousing facilities as identified by the SIC codes specified below.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
P1	Vehicle Maintenance or Equipment Cleaning areas at Motor Freight Transportation Facilities, Passenger Transportation Facilities, Petroleum Bulk Oil Stations and Terminal, the United States Postal Service, or Rail Transportation Facilities	4011	Railroads, Line-Haul Operations
		4013	Railroad Switching and Terminal Establishments
		4111	Local and Suburban Transit
		4119	Local Passenger Transportation, Not Elsewhere Classified
		4121	Taxicabs
		4131	Intercity and Rural Bus Transportation
		4141	Local Bus Charter Service
		4142	Bus Charter Service, Except Local
		4151	School Buses
		4173	Terminal and Service Facilities for Motor Vehicle Passenger Transportation
		4212	Local Trucking Without Storage
		4213	Trucking, Except Local
		4214	Local Trucking With Storage
		4215	Courier Services, Except by Air
		4221	Farm Product Warehousing and Storage
		4222	Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage
		4225	General Warehousing and Storage
		4226	Special Warehousing and Storage, Not Elsewhere Classified
		4231	Terminal and Joint Terminal Maintenance Facilities for Motor Freight Transportation
		4311	United States Postal Service
		5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals

Additional Permit Coverage Specifications

(a) This permit is applicable to those discharges from portions of railroad transportation, local and interurban passenger transit, trucking and warehousing, and United States Postal Service facilities that are involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication) or equipment cleaning operations.

(b) Excluded from coverage are transportation facilities identified by SIC code 5171 (petroleum bulk stations and terminals) if the facility operations and conditions are applicable to the Petroleum Product Terminal General Permit.
(c) Coverage under this permit is not authorized for the discharge of vehicle/equipment/surface wash water, including tank cleaning operations. These discharges must be authorized under a separate NPDES permit or discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements or recycled on-site.

Additional Technology Based Performance Criteria

(a) Minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles or equipment awaiting maintenance.
(b) Minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from fueling areas.
(c) Maintain all material storage vessels (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) to prevent contamination of stormwater and plainly label them (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents,” etc.).
(d) Minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from all areas used for vehicle or equipment cleaning.
(e) Minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from all areas used for vehicle or equipment maintenance.
(f) Minimize stormwater run-on and run-off or utilize appropriate sediment control measures to minimize the off-site transport of sanding material associated with locomotive sanding areas.

Additional Inspection Requirements

(a) Inspect all areas/activities associated with storage areas for vehicles or equipment awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, indoor and outdoor vehicle and equipment maintenance areas, material storage areas, vehicle and equipment cleaning areas and loading/unloading areas.

Sector Q: Water Transportation

Table Q-1
The requirements in Sector Q apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from water transportation facilities as identified by the SIC codes specified below.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
Q1	Vehicle Maintenance Areas and Equipment Cleaning Areas of Water Transportation Facilities	4412	Deep Sea Foreign Transportation of Freight
		4424	Deep Sea Domestic Transportation of Freight
		4432	Freight Transportation on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway
		4449	Water Transportation of Freight, Not Elsewhere Classified
		4481	Deep Sea Transportation of Passengers, Except by Ferry
		4482	Ferries
		4489	Water Transportation of Passengers, Not Elsewhere Classified
		4491	Marine Cargo Handling
		4492	Towing and Tugboat Services
		4493	Marinas
		4499	Water Transportation Services, Not Elsewhere Classified

Additional Permit Coverage Specifications

(a) Excluded from coverage are facilities classified as a yacht club and which operates under SIC code 7977. However, a facility may be assigned more than one SIC code; therefore, a yacht club that provides services for maintenance is best classified as 4493 and therefore must obtain permit coverage.

(b) Excluded from coverage are marinas that only dispense fuel and do not perform any other maintenance activities at the facility.

(c) Coverage under this permit is not authorized for:
   (1) Bilge and ballast water, sanitary waste, pressure washwater, and cooling water originating from vessels.
   (2) Pressure washing to remove marine growth from vessels. These discharges must be permitted by a separate NPDES permit.

Additional Technology Based Performance Criteria

(a) Collect or contain the discharges from the pressure washing areas so that they are not co-mingled with stormwater discharges authorized by this permit.

(b) Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to be discharged into receiving waters or the storm sewer systems. Contain all blasting and painting activities or use other measures to prevent the discharge of contaminants.

(c) Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from the storage areas. Specify which materials are stored indoors and consider containment or enclosure for those stored outdoors. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility.

(d) Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair.

(e) Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels).

(f) Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize pollutants in stormwater run-off. Clean accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, and fuel spills occurring on the drydock.

(g) Perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system. Inspect and test facility equipment and systems to identify potential breakdowns or failures.

Additional Inspection Requirements

(a) Include pressure washing areas, blasting, sanding, painting areas, material storage areas, engine maintenance and repair areas, material handling areas drydock areas, and general yard areas in all facility inspections.

Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table Q-2

Identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector Q. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity, and any co-located industrial activities, which describe your site activities.

Subsector (A facility may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector Q1 Water Transportation Facilities	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1.1 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent

[1] The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks in the table below:

Water Hardness Range	**Lead** (mg/L)	**Zinc** mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.014	0.037
25-49.99 mg/L	0.023	0.052
50-74.99 mg/L	0.045	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.069	0.107
100-124.99 mg/L	0.095	0.132
125-149.99 mg/L	0.122	0.157
150-174.99 mg/L	0.151	0.181
175-199.99 mg/L	0.182	0.204
200-224.99 mg/L	0.213	0.227
225-249.99 mg/L	0.246	0.249
250+ mg/L	0.262	0.26

Sector R: Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards

Table R-1
The requirements in Sector R apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from ship and boat building and repair yards as identified by the SIC codes specified below.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
R1	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards	3731	Ship Building and Repairing
		3732	Boat Building and Repairing

Additional Permit Coverage Specifications

(a) Coverage under this permit is not authorized for:
  (1) Bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels.
  (2) Pressure washing to remove marine growth from vessels. These discharges must be permitted by a separate NPDES permit.

Additional Technology Based Performance Criteria

(a) Collect or contain the discharges from the pressure washing areas so that they are not co-mingled with stormwater discharges authorized by this permit.

(b) Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to be discharged into receiving waters or the storm sewer systems. Contain all blasting and painting activities or use other measures to prevent the discharge of contaminants.

(c) Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from the storage areas. Specify which materials are stored indoors and consider containment or enclosure for those stored outdoors. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility.

(d) Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair.

(e) Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface run-off from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels).

(f) Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize pollutants in stormwater run-off. Clean accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, and fuel spills occurring on the drydock.

(g) Perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system. Inspect and test facility equipment and systems to identify potential breakdowns or failures.

Additional Inspection Requirements

(a) Include pressure washing areas, blasting, sanding, painting areas, material storage areas, engine maintenance and repair areas, material handling areas drydock areas, and general yard areas in all facility inspections.

Sector S: Air Transportation

Table S-1

The requirements in Sector S apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from air transportation facilities as identified by the SIC codes specified below.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
S1	Vehicle Maintenance Areas, Equipment Cleaning Areas or From Airport Deicing Operations located at Air Transportation Facilities	4512	Air Transportation, Scheduled
		4513	Air Courier Services
		4522	Air Transportation, Nonscheduled
		4581	Airports, Flying Fields, and Airport Terminal Services

Additional Permit Coverage Specifications

(a) This permit is applicable to those discharges from portions of the air transportation facility that are involved in vehicle or aircraft maintenance (including vehicle or aircraft rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or deicing operations.

(b) Deicing will generally be used to imply both deicing (removing frost, snow or ice) and anti-icing (preventing accumulation of frost, snow or ice) activities, unless specific mention is made regarding anti-icing and/or deicing activities.

(c) Coverage under this permit is not authorized for the discharge of aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment washwaters or the dry weather discharge of deicing chemicals. These discharges must be covered by a separate NPDES permit. A discharge resulting from snowmelt is not a dry weather discharge.

(d) Excluded from coverage are air transportation facilities that do not conduct vehicle or aircraft maintenance or industrial equipment cleaning on-site.

Additional Technology Based Performance Criteria

(a) Minimize the contamination of stormwater run-off from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle, and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangers).

(b) Clearly demarcate aircraft, ground vehicle, and equipment cleaning areas using signage or other appropriate means. Minimize the contamination of stormwater run-off from cleaning areas.

(c) Store all aircraft, ground vehicles, and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only and minimize the contamination of stormwater run-off from these storage areas.

(d) Maintain the vessels of stored materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) in good condition to prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater. Also plainly label the vessels.

(e) Minimize the discharge of fuel to the storm sewer/surface waters resulting from fuel servicing activities or other operations conducted in support of the airport fuel system.
(f) Minimize, and where feasible eliminate, the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals in order to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used and/or lessen the environmental impact. Chemical options to replace ethylene glycol, propylene glycol and urea include: potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; and anhydrous sodium acetate.
(g) Minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from runways and aircraft as a result of deicing operations. Evaluate whether over-application of deicing chemicals occurs by analyzing application rates and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety.
(h) Implement a program to control or manage contaminated run-off to minimize the amount of pollutants being discharged from the site where deicing operations occur.
(i) Identify the season (e.g., December- February, October - March, etc.) during which deicing activities typically occur and implement control measures and conduct inspections/monitoring placing an emphasis throughout the deicing season and the immediate following season. If the facility meets the deicing chemical usage thresholds of 100,000 gallons glycol and/or 100 tons of urea, the deicing season and the immediate following season identified is the timeframe during which the four (4) required benchmark monitoring event results must be obtained.

Additional SWP3 Requirements

(a) An airport authority and tenants of the airport are encouraged to work in partnership in the development of the SWP3. If an airport tenant obtains authorization under this permit and develops a SWP3 for discharges from his own areas of the airport, prior to authorization, that SWP3 must be coordinated and integrated with the SWP3 for the entire airport. Tenants of the airport facility include air passenger or cargo companies, fixed based operators and other parties who have contracts with the airport authority to conduct business operations on airport property and whose operations result in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity.

Additional Inspection Requirements

(a) At a minimum, conduct routine facility inspections at least monthly during the deicing season. If deicing should occur before or after the typical timeframe for deicing, expand the monthly inspections to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used.

Sector Specific Benchmarks

Table S-2

Identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector S. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity, and any co-located industrial activities, which describe your site activities.

Subsector (A facility may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
For airports where a single permittee, or a combination of permitted facilities use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing chemicals and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis, monitor the parameters in only those outfalls that collect run-off from areas where deicing activities occur (SIC 4512-4581)	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5) [1]	30 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Ammonia[1]	2.14 mg/L
	pH[1]	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.

[1] These are deicing-related parameters. Collect the four benchmark samples, and any required follow-up benchmark samples, during the timeframe when deicing activities are occurring.

Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Table S-3

Identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limit**[1]
Run-off containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	Ammonia as Nitrogen	14.7 mg/L, daily maximum

[1] Monitor annually

Sector T: Treatment Works

Table T-1
The requirements in Sector T apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from treatment works as identified by the SIC code and narrative activity specified below.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
T1	Wastewater Treatment Works	4952/TW	TW is the Activity Code. • Treatment works with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or more treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge • Wastewater treatment devices or system used by the treatment works for the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage • Land located within the confines of the treatment works that is dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge

Additional Permit Coverage Specifications

(a) This permit is applicable to facilities treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that is located within the confines of the facility with a design flow of one million (1,000,000) gallons per day or more or are required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403.

(b) Excluded from permit coverage are farmland, domestic gardens, or land used for sludge management provided the sludge is beneficially reused, the land is not physically located within the confines of a municipal treatment works facility, and the land is not physically located within an area that is in compliance with Section 405 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1345).

(c) Excluded from permit coverage are municipal treatment works if the treatment works treat domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater and:
  (1) Have a design flow equal to or greater than one million (1,000,000) gallons per day.
  (2) Are part of a municipality with permit coverage under the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System General Permit and stormwater discharges are adequately addressed through implementation of the Good Housekeeping Minimum Control Measure.

(d) Coverage under this permit is not authorized for:
  (1) Sanitary and industrial wastewater.
  (2) Equipment and vehicle wash water.

Additional Inspection Requirements

(a) Inspections must include access roads and rail lines; grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station.

Sector U: Food and Kindred Products

Table U-1

The requirements in Sector U apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from food and kindred product facilities as identified by the SIC codes specified below.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
U1	Grain Mill Products	2041	Flour and Other Grain Mill Products
		2043	Cereal Breakfast Foods
		2044	Rice Milling
		2045	Prepared Flour Mixes and Doughs
		2046	Wet Corn Milling
		2047	Dog and Cat Food
		2048	Prepared Feed and Feed Ingredients for Animals and Fowls, Except Dogs and Cats
U2	Fats and Oils Products	2074	Cottonseed Oil Mills
		2075	Soybean Oil Mills
		2076	Vegetable Oil Mills, Except Corn, Cottonseed, and Soybean
		2077	Animal and Marine Fats and Oils
		2079	Shortening, Table Oils, Margarine, and Other Edible Fats and Oils, Not Elsewhere Classified
U3	Food and Tobacco Products, Food Preparation Facilities	2011	Meat Packing Plants
		2013	Sausages and Other Prepared Meat Products
		2015	Poultry Slaughtering and Processing
		2021	Creamery Butter
		2022	Natural, Processed, and Imitation Cheese
		2023	Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Dairy Products
		2024	Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts
		2026	Fluid Milk
		2032	Canned Specialties
		2033	Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Preserves, Jams, and Jellies
		2034	Dried and Dehydrated Fruits, Vegetables, and Soup Mixes
		2035	Pickled Fruits and Vegetables, Vegetable Sauces and Seasonings, and Salad Dressings

		2037	Frozen Fruits, Fruit Juices, and Vegetables
		2038	Frozen Specialties, Not Elsewhere Classified
		2051	Bread and Other Bakery Products, Except Cookies and Crackers
		2052	Cookies and Crackers
		2053	Frozen Bakery Products, Except Bread
		2061	Cane Sugar, Except Refining
		2062	Cane Sugar Refining
		2063	Beet Sugar
		2064	Candy and Other Confectionery Products
		2066	Chocolate and Cocoa Products
		2067	Chewing Gum
		2068	Salted and Roasted Nuts and Seeds
		2082	Malt Beverages
		2083	Malt
		2084	Wines, Brandy, and Brandy Spirits
		2085	Distilled and Blended Liquors
		2086	Bottled and Canned Soft Drinks and Carbonated Waters
		2087	Flavoring Extracts and Flavoring Syrups, Not Elsewhere Classified
		2091	Canned and Cured Fish and Seafoods
		2092	Prepared Fresh or Frozen Fish and Seafoods
		2095	Roasted Coffee
		2096	Potato Chips, Corn Chips, and Similar Snacks
		2097	Manufactured Ice
		2098	Macaroni, Spaghetti, Vermicelli, and Noodles
		2099	Food Preparations, Not Elsewhere Classified
		2111	Cigarettes
		2121	Cigars
		2131	Chewing and Smoking Tobacco and Snuff
		2141	Tobacco Stemming and Redrying

Additional Permit Coverage Specifications

(a) Coverage under this permit is not authorized for discharges containing boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging, and vehicle washing and clean-out operations.

Additional Technology Based Performance Criteria

(a) The employee training program must address pest control.

Additional Inspection Requirements

(a) At a minimum, quarterly inspections must be conducted for areas of the facility with the potential for exposure to stormwater including, but not limited to, loading and unloading areas for all significant materials; storage areas, including associated containment areas; waste management units; vents and stacks emanating from industrial activities; spoiled product and broken product container holding areas; animal holding pens; staging areas; and air pollution control equipment.

Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table U-2

Identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector U. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity, and any co-located industrial activities, which describe your site activities.

Subsector (A facility may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector U1 Grain Mill Products	Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L
Subsector U2 Fats and Oils Products	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	30 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L

Sector V: Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Products

Table V-1
The requirements in Sector B apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from paper and allied products manufacturing facilities as identified by the SIC codes specified below.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
V1	Textile, Fabric, & Apparel Manufacturing, Leather & Leather Products	2211	Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton
		2221	Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade Fiber and Silk
		2231	Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Wool (Including Dyeing and Finishing)
		2241	Narrow Fabric and Other Smallware Mills: Cotton, Wool, Silk, and Manmade Fiber
		2251	Women's Full-Length and Knee-Length Hosiery, Except Socks
		2252	Hosiery, Not Elsewhere Classified
		2253	Knit Outwear Mills
		2254	Knit Underwear and Nightwear Mills
		2257	Weft Knit Fabric Mills
		2258	Lace and Warp Knit Fabric Mills
		2259	Knitting Mills, Not Elsewhere Classified
		2261	Finishers of Broadwoven Fabrics of Cotton
		2262	Finishers of Broadwoven Fabrics of Manmade Fiber and Silk
		2269	Finishers of Textiles, Not Elsewhere Classified
		2273	Carpets and Rugs
		2281	Yarn Spinning Mills
		2282	Yarn Texturizing, Throwing, Twisting, and Winding Mills
		2284	Thread Mills
		2295	Coated Fabrics, Not Rubberized
		2296	Tire Cord and Fabrics
		2297	Nonwoven Fabrics
		2298	Cordage and Twine
		2299	Textile Goods, Not Elsewhere Classified
		2311	Men's and Boy's Suits, Coats, and Overcoats
		2321	Men's and Boys' Shirts, Except Work Shirts

		2322	Men's and Boys' Underwear and Nightwear
		2323	Men's and Boys' Neckwear
		2325	Men's and Boys' Separate Trousers and Slacks
		2326	Men's and Boys' Work Clothing
		2329	Men's and Boys' Clothing, Not Elsewhere Classified
		2331	Women's, Misses', and Juniors' Blouses and Shirts
		2335	Women's, Misses', and Juniors' Dresses
		2337	Women's, Misses', and Juniors' Suits, Skirts, and Coats
		2339	Women's, Misses', and Juniors' Outerwear, Not Elsewhere Classified
		2341	Women's, Misses', Children's, and Infants' Underwear and Nightwear
		2342	Brassieres, Girdles, and Allied Garments
		2353	Hats, Caps, and Millinery
		2361	Girls', Children's, and Infants' Dresses, Blouses, and Shirts
		2369	Girls', Children's, and Infants' Outerwear, Not Elsewhere Classified
		2371	Fur Goods
		2381	Dress and Work Gloves, Except Knit and All-Leather
		2384	Robes and Dressing Gowns
		2385	Waterproof Outerwear
		2386	Leather and Sheep-Lined Clothing
		2387	Apparel Belts
		2389	Apparel and Accessories, Not Elsewhere Classified
		2391	Curtains and Draperies
		2392	House Furnishings, Except Curtains and Draperies
		2393	Textile Bags
		2394	Canvas and Related Products
		2395	Pleating, Decorative and Novelty Stitching, and Tucking for the Trade
		2396	Automotive Trimmings, Apparel Findings, and Related Products
		2397	Schiffli Machine Embroideries
		2399	Fabricated Textile Products, Not Elsewhere Classified

		3131	Boot and Shoe Cut Stock and Findings
		3142	House Slippers
		3143	Met's Footwear, Except Athletic
		3144	Women's Footwear, Except Athletic
		3149	Footwear, Except Rubber, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3151	Leather Gloves and Mittens
		3161	Luggage
		3171	Women's Handbags and Purses
		3172	Personal Leather Goods, Except Women's Handbags and Purses
		3199	Leather Goods, Not Elsewhere Classified

Additional Permit Coverage Specifications

(a) Coverage under this permit is not authorized for discharges of wastewater (e.g., wastewater resulting from wet processing or from any processes relating to the production process), reused or recycled water, and water used in cooling towers. These discharges must obtain coverage under a separate NPDES permit.

Additional Technology Based Performance Criteria

(a) Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, petroleum products, solvents, and dyes) in a protected area, away from drains and minimize contamination of the stormwater run-off from the storage areas. Ensure that empty chemical drums or containers are clean (consider triple-rinsing) and that there is no contact of residuals with precipitation or run-off. Collect and dispose of washwater from these cleanings properly.

(b) Minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from material handling operations and areas. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater.

(c) Minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from fueling areas.

(d) Minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from aboveground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves.

Additional Inspection Requirements

(a) Inspect, at least monthly, transfer and transmission lines, spill prevention, good housekeeping practices, management of process waste products, and all structural and nonstructural management practices.

Sector W: Furniture and Fixtures

Table W-1

The requirements in Sector W apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from furniture and fixture facilities as identified by the SIC codes specified below.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
W1	Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities	2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
		2511	Wood Household Furniture, Except Upholstered
		2512	Wood Household Furniture, Upholstered
		2514	Metal Household Furniture
		2515	Mattresses, Foundations, and Convertible Beds
		2517	Wood Television, Radio, Phonograph, and Sewing Machine Cabinets
		2519	Household Furniture, Not Elsewhere Classified
		2521	Wood Office Furniture
		2522	Office Furniture, Except Wood
		2531	Public Building and Related Furniture
		2541	Wood Office and Store Fixtures, Partitions, Shelving, and Lockers
		2542	Office and Store Fixtures, Partitions, Shelving, and Lockers, Except Wood
		2591	Drapery Hardware and Window Blinds and Shades
		2599	Furniture and Fixtures, Not Elsewhere Classified

Sector X: Printing and Publishing

Table X-1
The requirements in Sector X apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from printing and publishing facilities as identified by the SIC codes specified below.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
X1	Printing and Publishing Facilities	2711	Newspapers: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing
		2721	Periodicals: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing
		2731	Books: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing
		2732	Book Printing
		2741	Miscellaneous Publishing
		2752	Commercial Printing, Lithographic
		2754	Commercial Printing, Gravure
		2759	Commercial Printing, Not Elsewhere Classified
		2761	Manifold Business Forms
		2771	Greeting Cards
		2782	Blankbooks, Looseleaf Binders and Devices
		2789	Bookbinding and Related Work
		2791	Typesetting
		2796	Platemaking and Related Services

Additional Technology Based Performance Criteria

(a) Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, hazardous waste, empty drums, portable and mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, and fuel oil) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the stormwater run-off from storage areas.

(b) Minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from material handling operations and areas (e.g., blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading and unloading materials).

(c) Minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from fueling areas.

(d) Minimize contamination of the stormwater run-off from aboveground storage tank areas and the associated piping and valves.

Sector Y: Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Table Y-1
The requirements in Sector Y apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from rubber, miscellaneous plastic products, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries facilities as identified by the SIC codes specified below.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
Y1	Rubber Products Manufacturing	3011	Tires and Inner Tubes
		3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear
		3052	Rubber and Plastics Hose and Belting
		3053	Gaskets, Packing, and Sealing Devices
		3061	Molded, Extruded, and Lathe-Cut Mechanical Rubber Goods
		3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
Y2	Plastic Products and Miscellaneous Manufacturing	3081	Unsupported Plastics Film and Sheet
		3082	Unsupported Plastics Profile Shapes
		3083	Laminated Plastics Plate, Sheet, and Profile Shapes
		3084	Plastics Pipe
		3085	Plastics Bottles
		3086	Plastics Foam Products
		3087	Custom Compounding of Purchased Plastics Resins
		3088	Plastics Plumbing Fixtures
		3089	Plastics Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3931	Musical Instruments
		3942	Dolls and Stuffed Toys
		3944	Games, Toys, and Children's Vehicles, Except Dolls and Bicycles
		3949	Sporting and Athletic Goods, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3951	Pens, Mechanical Pencils, and Parts
		3953	Marking Devices
		3955	Carbon Paper and Inked Ribbons
		3961	Costume Jewelry and Costume Novelties, Except Precious Metal
		3965	Fasteners, Buttons, Needles, and Pins
		3991	Brooms and Brushes
		3993	Signs and Advertising Specialties
		3995	Burial Caskets

		3996	Linoleum, Asphalted-Felt-Base, and Other Hard Surface Floor Coverings, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3999	Manufacturing Industries, Not Elsewhere Classified

Additional Technology Based Performance Criteria

(a) Minimize the discharge of zinc in stormwater discharges. Potential sources and control measures to minimize discharges include, but are not limited to:
  (1) Ensure proper handling and storage of zinc bags.
  (2) Minimize discharges of zinc from dumpsters.
  (3) Minimize contributions of zinc to stormwater from dust collectors and baghouses. Replace or repair, as appropriate, improperly operating dust collectors and baghouses. Repair or replace, as appropriate, improperly operating dust collectors and baghouses.
  (4) Minimize contamination of stormwater as a result of dust generation from rubber grinding operations.
  (5) Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from drips and spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain.

(b) General control measure options to consider include, but are not limited to:
  (1) Using chemicals purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags.
  (2) Storing in-use materials in sealable containers.
  (3) Ensuring an airspace between the container and the cover to minimize “puffing” losses when the container is opened.
  (4) Using automatic dispensing and weighing equipment.

(c) Minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in stormwater discharges.

Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table Y-3

Identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector Y. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity, and any co-located industrial activities, which describe your site activities.

Subsector (A facility may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector Y1 Rubber Products Manufacturing	Total Recoverable Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent

[1] The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks in the table below:

Water Hardness Range	**Zinc (**mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.26

Sector Z: Leather Tanning and Finishing

Table Z-1

The requirements in Sector Z apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from leather tanning and finishing facilities as identified by the SIC codes specified below.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
Z1	Leather Tanning and Finishing	3111	Leather Tanning and Finishing

Additional Technology Based Performance Criteria

(a) Minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from pallets and bales of raw, semi processed, or finished tannery by-products (e.g., splits, trimmings, shavings). Store indoors or protect with polyethylene wrapping, tarpaulins, roofed storage, etc. Place materials on an impermeable surface and enclose or put berms (or equivalent measures) around the area to prevent stormwater run-on and run-off.

(b) Label storage containers of all materials and minimize contact of such materials with stormwater.

(c) Minimize contamination of stormwater run-off with leather dust from buffing and shaving areas.

(d) Minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. If these areas are exposed, implement control measures such as covering all hides and chemical supplies, diverting drainage to the process sewer, or grade berming or curbing the area to prevent stormwater run-off.

(e) Minimize contact of stormwater with contaminated equipment.

(f) Minimize contamination of stormwater run-off from waste storage areas through implementation of control measures.

Sector AA: Fabricated Metal Products

Table AA-1

The requirements in Sector AA apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from fabricated metal product facilities as identified by the SIC codes specified below.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
AA1	Fabricated Metal Products	3411	Metal Cans
		3412	Metal Shipping Barrels, Drums, Kegs, and Pails
		3421	Cutlery
		3423	Hand and Edge Tools, Except Machine Tools and Handsaws
		3425	Saw Blades and Handsaws
		3429	Hardware, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3431	Enameled Iron and Metal Sanitary Ware
		3432	Plumbing Fixture Fittings and Trim
		3433	Heating Equipment, Except Electric and Warm Air Furnaces
		3441	Fabricated Structural Metal
		3442	Metal Doors, Sash, Frames, Molding, and Trim
		3443	Fabricated Plate Work (Boiler Shops)
		3444	Sheet Metal Work
		3446	Architectural and Ornamental Metal Work
		3448	Prefabricated Metal Buildings and Components
		3449	Miscellaneous Structural Metal Work
		3451	Screw Machine Products
		3452	Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, and Washers
		3462	Iron and Steel Forgings
		3463	Nonferrous Forgings
		3465	Automotive Stampings
		3466	Crowns and Closures
		3469	Metal Stampings, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3471	Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing, and Coloring
		3482	Small Arms Ammunition
		3483	Ammunition, Except for Small Arms

		3484	Small Arms
		3489	Ordnance and Accessories, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3491	Industrial Valves
		3492	Fluid Power Valves and Hose Fittings
		3493	Steel Springs, Except Wire
		3494	Valves and Pipe Fittings, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3495	Wire Springs
		3496	Miscellaneous Fabricated Wire Products
		3497	Metal Foil and Leaf
		3498	Fabricated Pipe and Pipe Fittings
		3499	Fabricated Metal Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3911	Jewelry, Precious Metal
		3914	Silverware, Plated Ware, and Stainless Steel Ware
		3915	Jewelers' Findings and Materials, and Lapidary Work
AA2	Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving	3479	Coating, Engraving, and Allied Services, Not Elsewhere Classified

Additional Technology Based Performance Criteria

(a) Minimize the generation of and/or recover and properly manage scrap metals, fines, and iron dust. Include measures for containing materials within storage handling areas.

(b) Minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment to stormwater.

(d) Ensure equipment is available to implement a cleanup as part of the facility spill prevention and response procedures.

(e) The spill prevention and response procedures must place an emphasis on chromium, toluene, pickle liquor, sulfuric acid, zinc and other water priority chemicals, and hazardous chemicals and wastes.

Additional Inspection Requirements

(a) Inspections must include raw metal storage areas, finished product storage areas, material and chemical storage areas, recycling areas, loading and unloading areas, equipment storage areas, paint areas, and vehicle fueling and maintenance areas. Potential pollutants include chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel, and related materials.

Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table AA-2

Identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector AA. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity, and any co-located industrial activities, which describe your site activities.

Subsector (A facility may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector AA1 Fabricated Metal Products, except Coating (SIC 3411-3499 and 3911-3915)	Total Aluminum	1.1 mg/L
	Total Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
Subsector AA2. Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving (SIC 3479)	Total Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L

[1] The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks in the table below:

Water Hardness Range	**Zinc** (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.23
225- 249.99 mg/L	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.26

Sector AB: Transportation Equipment and Industrial or Commercial Machinery Facilities

Table AB-1

The requirements in Sector AB apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from transportation equipment and industrial or commercial machinery facilities as identified by the SIC codes specified below.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
AB1	Transportation Equipment, Industrial, or Commercial Machinery	3511	Steam, Gas, and Hydraulic Turbines, and Turbine Generator Set Units
		3519	Internal Combustion Engines, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3523	Farm Machinery and Equipment
		3524	Lawn and Garden Tractors and Home Lawn and Garden Equipment
		3531	Construction Machinery and Equipment
		3532	Mining Machinery and Equipment, Except Oil and Gas Field Machinery and Equipment
		3533	Oil and Gas Field Machinery and Equipment
		3534	Elevators and Moving Stairways
		3535	Conveyors and Conveying Equipment
		3536	Overhead Traveling Cranes, Hoists, and Monorail Systems
		3537	Industrial Trucks, Tractors, Trailers, and Stackers
		3541	Machine Tools, Metal Cutting Types
		3542	Machine Tools, Metal Forming Types
		3543	Industrial Patterns
		3544	Special Dies and Tools, Die Sets, Jigs and Fixtures, and Industrial Molds
		3545	Cutting Tools, Machine Tool Accessories, and Machinists' Precision Measuring Devices
		3546	Power-Driven Hand Tools
		3547	Rolling Mill Machinery and Equipment
		3548	Electric and Gas Welding and Soldering Equipment
		3549	Metalworking Machinery, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3552	Textile Machinery
		3553	Woodworking Machinery
		3554	Paper Industries Machinery

		3555	Printing Trades Machinery and Equipment
		3556	Food Products Machinery
		3559	Special Industry Machinery, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3561	Pumps and Pumping Equipment
		3562	Ball and Roller Bearings
		3563	Air and Gas Compressors
		3564	Industrial and Commercial Fans and Blowers and Air Purification Equipment
		3565	Packaging Machinery
		3566	Speed Changers, Industrial High-Speed Drives, and Gears
		3567	Industrial Process Furnaces and Ovens
		3568	Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3569	General Industrial Machinery and Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3581	Automatic Vending Machines
		3582	Commercial Laundry, Drycleaning, and Pressing Machines
		3585	Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration Equipment
		3586	Measuring and Dispensing Pumps
		3589	Service Industry Machinery, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3592	Carburetors, Pistons, Piston Rings, and Valves
		3593	Fluid Power Cylinders and Actuators
		3594	Fluid Power Pumps and Motors
		3596	Scales and Balances, Except Laboratory
		3599	Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3711	Motor Vehicles and Passenger Car Bodies
		3713	Truck and Bus Bodies
		3714	Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories
		3715	Truck Trailers
		3716	Motor Homes
		3721	Aircraft
		3724	Aircraft Engines and Engine Parts

		3728	Aircraft Parts and Auxiliary Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3743	Railroad Equipment
		3751	Motorcycles, Bicycles, and Parts
		3761	Guided Missiles and Space Vehicles
		3764	Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Propulsion Units and Propulsion Unit Parts
		3769	Guided Missile Space Vehicle Parts and Auxiliary Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3792	Travel Trailers and Campers
		3795	Tanks and Tank Components
		3799	Transportation Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified

Sector AC: Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods

Table AC-1

The requirements in Sector AC apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that manufacture electronic and electrical equipment and components, photographic, and optical goods as identified by the SIC codes specified below.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
AC1	Electronic, Electrical Photographic, and Optical Goods	3571	Electronic Computers
		3572	Computer Storage Devices
		3575	Computer Terminals
		3577	Computer Peripheral Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3578	Calculating and Accounting Machines, Except Electronic Computers
		3579	Office Machines, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3612	Power, Distribution, and Specialty Transformers
		3613	Switchgear and Switchboard Apparatus
		3621	Motors and Generators
		3624	Carbon and Graphite Products
		3625	Relays and Industrial Controls
		3629	Electrical Industrial Apparatus, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3631	Household Cooking Equipment
		3632	Household Refrigerators and Home and Farm Freezers
		3633	Household Laundry Equipment
		3634	Electric Housewares and Fans
		3635	Household Vacuum Cleaners
		3639	Household Appliances, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3641	Electric Lamp Bulbs and Tubes
		3643	Current-Carrying Wiring Devices
		3644	Noncurrent-Carrying Wiring Devices
		3645	Residential Electric Lighting Fixtures
		3646	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Electric Lighting Fixtures
		3647	Vehicular Lighting Equipment
		3648	Lighting Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified

		3651	Household Audio and Video Equipment
		3652	Phonograph Records and Prerecorded Audio Tapes and Disks
		3661	Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus
		3663	Radio and Television Broadcasting and Communications
		3669	Communications Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3671	Electron Tubes
		3672	Printed Circuit Boards
		3674	Semiconductors and Related Devices
		3675	Electronic Capacitors
		3676	Electronic Resistors
		3677	Electronic Coils, Transformers, and Other Inductors
		3678	Electronic Connectors
		3679	Electronic Components, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3691	Storage Batteries
		3692	Primary Batteries, Dry and Wet
		3694	Electrical Equipment for Internal Combustion Engines
		3695	Magnetic and Optical Recording Media
		3699	Electrical Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3812	Search, Detection, Navigation, Guidance, Aeronautical, and Nautical Systems and Instruments
		3821	Laboratory Apparatus and Furniture
		3822	Automatic Controls for Regulating Residential and Commercial Environments and Appliances
		3823	Industrial Instruments for Measurement, Display, and Control of Process Variables; and Related Products
		3824	Totalizing Fluid Meters and Counting Devices
		3825	Instruments for Measuring and Testing of Electricity and Electrical Signals
		3826	Laboratory Analytical Instruments
		3827	Optical Instruments and Lenses
		3829	Measuring and Controlling Devices, Not Elsewhere Classified
		3841	Surgical and Medical Instruments and Apparatus

		3842	Orthopedic, Prosthetic, and Surgical Appliances and Supplies
		3843	Dental Equipment and Supplies
		3844	X-Ray Apparatus and Tubes and Related Irradiation Apparatus
		3845	Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus
		3851	Ophthalmic Goods
		3861	Photographic Equipment and Supplies
		3873	Watches, Clocks, Clockwork Operated Devices, and Parts

Sector AD: Stormwater Discharges Designated by the Commissioner as Requiring Permit Coverage

Table AD-1

Sector AD is used to provide permit coverage for facilities designated by the Commissioner as needing a stormwater permit, and any discharges of stormwater associated with an industrial activity that do not meet the description of an industrial activity covered by Sectors A through AC.

Subsector	Subsector Description	SIC Code/ Narrative Activity	SIC Code/Narrative Activity Description
AD1	Facilities not Covered Under Sectors A Through AC, Non-Classified Facilities	N/A	Other stormwater discharges designated by the Commissioner as needing a permit (see 40CFR 122.26(a)(9)(i)(C)&(D)) or any facility discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity not described by any of Sectors A-AC. NOTE: Facilities may not elect to be covered under Sector AD. Only the Commissioner may assign a facility to Sector AD.

Appendix B
Definitions:

The following definitions are specific to this permit.

(1) "Adequately maintained vehicle" means a vehicle (truck, automobile, forklift, trailer, or other general-purpose vehicle) found on facility property that is not industrial and not leaking or otherwise a potential source of contaminants.

(2) "Benchmark" means numerical action levels for pollutants that may be present in industrial stormwater. Benchmarks are different from effluent limits because a stormwater discharge concentration that exceeds a benchmark concentration in the permit is not a violation of a stormwater permit. A permittee who fails to conduct the required investigations to determine the source of the exceedance or who fails to take the required actions to correct the exceedance is in violation of his/her stormwater permit.

(3) "Co-located industrial activities" means any industrial activities located on-site that are defined by the stormwater regulations at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi), other than the primary SIC code or narrative activity.

(4) "Commissioner" refers to the commissioner of the department.

(5) "Control measure" refers to any stormwater control or other method (including narrative effluent limitations) used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State.

(6) "Deicing operations" means the use of urea, glycol, or other deicing substances to remove ice from aircraft or runways.

(7) "Department" refers to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management.

(8) "Designated on-site contact" means a selected individual whose primary location of employment is at the permitted facility and who is required to be aware and knowledgeable of the status of the facility permit, the facility SWP3, and the outcome of inspections and monitoring required per this permit.

(9) "Discharge" when used without qualification, means the "discharge of a pollutant." See 40 CFR 122.2.

(10) "Discharge of a pollutant" means any addition of any pollutant, or combination of pollutants, into any waters of the state from a point source in Indiana. The term includes, without limitation, additions of pollutants into waters of the state from surface run-off collected or channeled by man or discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances that do not lead to treatment works.

(11) "Drainage" means the flow patterns of stormwater run-off.

(12) "Drainage area" means the surface area draining stormwater run-off.

(13) "Effluent limitation" means any restriction established by the commissioner on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollutants that are discharged, or will be discharged, from point sources into waters of the state.

(14) “Effluent limitations guideline” means a regulation adopted by the administrator of the EPA, under Section 304(b) of the Clean Water Act, for use in establishing effluent limitations for specific point sources within a particular industrial class or category.

(15) “Facility” means a parcel of land or site, together with all buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items that are:
   (A) located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites; and
   (B) owned or operated by the same person or any person that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the same person.

(16) “Final product” means a product that is not used in producing other products and is built and intended for use outdoors, provided the final product has not deteriorated or has otherwise become a potential source of contaminants.

(17) “Good housekeeping” means maintaining a clean work environment to reduce or eliminate the potential mobilization of pollutants by stormwater.

(18) “Ground water” is water located below the ground surface in interconnected voids and pore spaces in the zone of saturation.

(19) “Illicit discharge” means any discharge that is not composed entirely of stormwater, except naturally introduced floatables, such as leaves or tree limbs. Sources of illicit discharges include but are not limited to sanitary wastewater, septic tank effluent, commercial car wash wastewater, oil spills or disposal, radiator flushing disposal, laundry wastewater, roadway accident spillage, pollutant run-off, and household hazardous wastes.

(20) “Impaired water” means any waterbody included on IDEM’s current 303(d) list.

(21) “Impervious surface” means any land surface with low or no capacity for soil infiltration, including, but not limited to, pavement (sidewalks, streets, parking areas, and driveways), packed gravel or soil, and rooftops.

(22) “Individual NPDES permit” means a NPDES permit issued by the commissioner under 327 IAC 5 to a single facility that contains requirements specific to that individual facility.

(23) “Industrial materials and activities” means material handling equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, or waste products.

(24) “Industrial activity” means the eleven categories of industrial activity which are directly related to manufacturing, processing, or raw materials storage areas at an industrial facility, as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi). Not every industrial activity in this definition is eligible for authorization under this permit (e.g. construction activity).

(25) “Injection well” means any hole that is deeper than it is wide and through which fluids can enter the ground water. Injection wells are regulated under 40 CFR 145 and 40 CFR 144.

(26) “Intermediate product” means a product that is used in the composition of yet another product.

(27) “Material handling activity” means the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product. The term does not include activities conducted on facility property separate from the facility’s industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots, as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with stormwater drained from the included areas.

(28) “Municipal separate storm sewer system” or “MS4” means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains) that is:

(A) Owned or operated by a federal entity or state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over stormwater, including special districts under state law, such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1288)* that discharges into waters of the state;

(B) Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;

(C) Not a combined sewer; and

(D) Not part of a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) as defined in 40 CFR 122.2.

(29) “Natural background pollutants” means those pollutants that occur naturally as a result of native soils, and vegetation, wildlife, or ground water. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on your site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources that are not naturally occurring.

(30) “No exposure” means a condition of a facility that exists when all industrial materials and activities are protected by a storm-resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, or run-off.

(31) “Non-stormwater discharges” means any discharge not comprised entirely of stormwater.

(32) “Outfall” means the point of discharge from a point source.

(33) “Person” means an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State or Federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof. See 40 CFR 122.2.

(34) “Permittee” means a person or persons, firm, or governmental agency or other institution that signs the permit application submitted to the department and is responsible for compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

(35) “Point source” means 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, landfill leachate collection system, vessel, or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater run-off. See 40 CFR 122.2.

(36) “Pollutant” means, but is not limited to, dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and other industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste. See 40 CFR 122.2.

(37) “Pollutant of concern” means a pollutant which causes or contributes to a violation of a water quality standard, including a pollutant which is identified as causing an impairment in a state's 303(d) list.

(38) “Qualified professional” means an individual who is trained and experienced in stormwater treatment techniques and related fields as may be demonstrated by state registration, professional certification, experience, or completion of coursework that enable the individual to make sound, professional judgments regarding stormwater control or treatment and monitoring, pollutant fate and transport, and drainage planning.

(39) “Qualified personnel” means an individual who possess training, experience and the knowledge and skills in the principles of stormwater management and is able to assess conditions and activities that could impact stormwater quality at the facility and who can also evaluate the effectiveness of control measures. Qualifications can be demonstrated by completion of coursework, state registration, professional certification, or annual training that enable the individual to make judgments regarding stormwater management, treatment, and monitoring.

(40) “Run-off” means water that originates during a precipitation event and flows over the land as surface water rather than infiltrating into the ground or evaporating.

(41) “Run-on” means run-off that flows or is directed to a specific area on the project site that may result in run-off becoming comingled with pollutants.

(42) “Sealed container” means a container that has been banded or otherwise secured, without operational taps or valves, provided the container is not deteriorated and does not leak.

(43) “Secondary containment structure” means a structure or a part of a structure that prevents or impedes a hazardous material that is released accidentally from entering surface water or ground water.

(44) “SIC code” means the four (4) digit standard industrial classification code applicable to a particular industrial activity in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification Manual published by the Office of Management and Budget of the Executive Office of the President of the United States.

(45) “Spill” means the unexpected, unintended, abnormal, or unapproved dumping, leakage, drainage, seepage, discharge, or other loss of petroleum, hazardous substances, extremely hazardous substances, or objectionable substances. The term does not include releases to impervious surfaces when the substance does not migrate off the surface or penetrates the surface and enters the soil.

(46) “Storm Event” means a precipitation event which results in an actual discharge.

(47) “Stormwater” means stormwater run-off, snow melt run-off, and surface run-off and drainage. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(13).

(48) “Stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity” means the discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and that is directly related to manufacturing and processing activities or raw materials or intermediate products storage areas at an industrial facility. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program under 40 CFR 122. For the categories of industries identified in this permit, the term includes, but is not limited to, stormwater discharges from:

- (A) Industrial plant yards.
- (B) Immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or byproducts used or created by the facility.
- (C) Material handling sites.
- (D) Refuse sites.
- (E) Sites used for the application or disposal of process wastewaters (as defined in 40 CFR 401).
- (F) Sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment.
- (G) Sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal.
- (H) Shipping and receiving areas.
- (I) Manufacturing buildings.
- (J) Storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials and intermediate and finished products.
- (K) Areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater.
- (L) For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities are defined above. Industrial facilities include those that are federally, State, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). The term also includes those facilities designated under the provisions of 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v). See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14).

(49) “Stormwater pollution prevention plan” or “SWP3” means a written document that addresses stormwater run-off pollution prevention for a specific industrial facility.

(50) “Stormwater pollution prevention team” is the group or individuals responsible for oversight of the development and modifications of the SWP3, and oversight of compliance with the permit requirements. The individuals on the stormwater pollution prevention plan team must be identified in the SWP3.

(51) “Storm-resistant shelter” means a completely roofed and walled building or structure, as well as a structure with only a top cover but no side coverings, provided material under the structure is not otherwise subject to any run-on and subsequent run-off of stormwater.

(52) “Structural stormwater management measures” means measures designed with the purpose of stormwater quality, stormwater management, and flood control.

(53) “Substantially similar outfall’ means an outfall that discharges run-off from a drainage area that has similar industrial operations, activities, and pollutants as other outfalls at the facility.

(54) “Surface waters of the state” has the meaning set forth in IC 13-11-2-265, except that term does not include underground water with the exception of the following:
   (A) The underground portion of the Lost River and its underground tributaries.
   (B) Any other underground stream that supports fish or other higher aquatic life forms and its underground tributaries.

(55) “Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)” is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL includes wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point source discharges; load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources and/or natural background and must include a margin of safety (MOS) and account for seasonal variations. (See section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR 130.2 and 130.7).

(56) "Tracking” means a situation where a vehicle in most cases travels into soft soil or other materials and tracks the soil or material off the facility property.

(57) “Water Quality Standards” define the water quality goals of a water body, or portion thereof, by designating the use or uses to be made of the water and by setting criteria necessary to protect the uses. States and EPA adopt water quality standards to protect public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of the Clean Water Act (See CWA sections 101(a)2 and 303(c)). Water quality standards also include an antidegradation policy. See P.U.D. o. 1 of Jefferson County et al v. Wash Dept of Ecology et al, 511 US 701, 705 (1994).

(58) “Wellhead protection area” is the surface and subsurface area, delineated by fixed radius, hydrogeological mapping, analytical, semi analytical, or numerical flow/solute transport methods, which contributes water to a community public water supply system production well or wellfield and through which contaminants are likely to move through and reach the well within a specified period.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
GENERAL PERMIT FACT SHEET for
Industrial Stormwater
NPDES Permit No. INRM00000, INRX00000
December 30, 2025

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Water Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

(317) 232-8603
Toll Free (800) 451-6027

Existing Permit Information:	Permit Number: Existing facilities permitted under 327 IAC 15-6 have general permit tracking numbers using the following format: INRM0000 and INRX0000. This format will be retained for new permitted facilities and existing permitted facilities that are required to renew permit coverage. Expiration Date: Under 327 IAC 15-6, each permitted facility has a unique expiration date based upon five (5) years from when coverage commences. Under this general permit, all permitted facilities will have the same expiration date.
Source Location:	Statewide
Receiving Streams:	All waters of the state of Indiana.
Proposed Action:	New administrative NPDES general permit to replace existing NPDES general permit-by-rule (327 IAC 15-6)
Source Category	NPDES - Stormwater
Permit Writer:	Name: Randy Braun Contact Information: rbraun@idem.in.gov Telephone: (317) 234-3980 Assisted By: Eric Roberts Contact Information: ERoberts@idem.IN.gov Program Emai: Stormwat@idem.IN.gov

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (also referred to as The Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. 1251 etseq.), which was enacted in 1972, provides that the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the United States from any point source is unlawful, unless the discharge is in compliance with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. This permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater and allowable non-stormwater, as defined in Section 1.2 of this permit, from facilities where specific industrial activities occur. Facilities with an industrial activity classified by a sector in Section 1.3 of this permit are required to seek coverage under this permit. Dischargers who meet the eligibility requirements may seek coverage under this NPDES general permit instead of applying for an individual NPDES permit unless otherwise determined by the commissioner.

Development of a Fact Sheet for NPDES permits is required by Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 124.8 and 124.56. This document fulfills the requirements established in those regulations by providing the information necessary to inform the public of actions proposed by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) as outlined in 40 CFR 122.28 and 327 IAC 5-3-8.

A. Description of General Permit Category:

The purpose of this general permit is to regulate stormwater discharges from sectors of industrial activities listed in Section 1.3 of this permit to protect public health and water quality. Stormwater run-off may contain sediment, nutrients, heavy metals, pathogens, toxins, and oxygen-demanding substances. The general permit is a performance-based regulation developed to reduce pollutants in stormwater run-off that are associated with the specified industrial activities.

NPDES general permits are developed and issued to cover multiple facilities engaged in the same process category instead of issuing a specific permit to an individual facility within the State of Indiana. IDEM first developed a general NPDES permit-by-rule (327 IAC 15-6) for stormwater discharges related to industrial stormwater in 1992. As a result of statutory changes to Indiana law in 2011, IDEM is now changing its method of administering NPDES general permits by changing from a permit-by-rule format to an administrative format which utilizes a “master general permit” (EPA terminology) which will be renewed and reevaluated on a five-year interval. Persons who seek coverage under the master general permit will be assigned a unique permit tracking number. For all new applicants, coverage under the general permit will be limited to the permit term established in the master general permit once it is issued.

The dischargers covered under this general permit are generally required to administer the same principles and performance standards to manage stormwater. Each discharger is required to develop a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWP3) specific to the facility and conduct quarterly inspections. In addition, dischargers subject to sampling requirements are required to conduct monitoring of outfalls and visual assessments of stormwater discharges. As of December 2025, there are approximately 1680 facilities which are currently regulated under 327 IAC 15-6. Since the permit requirements for discharges from these facilities are similar and the total number of active permits is substantial, it is the opinion of IDEM that this category of sources is controlled more appropriately under a NPDES general permit rather than under individual permits. These discharges are similar in that they are comprised primarily of stormwater from facilities where specific industrial activities are likely exposed to stormwater.

B. Geographic Area Covered:

This general permit is intended to cover facilities with an industrial activity classified by a sector in Section 1.3 of this permit within the boundaries of the state of Indiana, except as denoted herein.

C. Receiving Waters:

This general permit will authorize discharges to all waters of the State of Indiana.

D. Eligibility:

Discharges covered under this general permit will be primarily comprised of stormwater run-off from facilities with an industrial activity classified by a sector in Section 1.3 of this general permit. The regulated sectors of industrial activities include:

(a) Timber Products Facilities, Sector A (SIC Code beginning with 24).
(b) Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities, Sector B (SIC Code beginning with 26).
(c) Chemical and Allied Products Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing Facilities, Sector C (SIC Code beginning with 28).
(d) Asphalt Paving, Roofing Materials, and Lubricant Manufacturing Facilities, Sector D (SIC Code beginning with 29).
(e) Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing Facilities, Sector E (SIC Code beginning with 32).
(f) Primary Metals Facilities, Sector F (SIC Code beginning with 33).
(g) Metal Mines (Ore Mining and Dressing), Sector G (Not Applicable to Indiana)
(h) Mining, Related Facilities, Sector H (SIC Code beginning with 12).
(i) Oil or Gas Extraction Facilities, Sector I (SIC Code beginning with 13 and 2911).
(j) Construction Sand and Gravel Mining and Processing and Dimension Stone. Mining and Quarrying Facilities, Sector J (SIC Code beginning with 14).
(k) Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage or Disposal Facilities, Sector K (SIC Code beginning with 4953)
(l) Landfills and Land Application Sites, Sector L (SIC Code of 4953)
(m) Automobile Salvage Yards, Sector M (SIC Code of 5015)
(n) Scrap Recycling and Waste and Recycling Facilities, Sector N (SIC Code of 5093)
(o) Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities, Sector O (SIC Code of 4911)
(p) Vehicle Maintenance or Equipment Cleaning areas at Motor Freight Transportation Facilities, Passenger Transportation Facilities, Petroleum Bulk Oil Stations and Terminal, the United States Postal Service, or Rail Transportation Facilities, Sector P (SIC Code beginning with 40, 41, 42, 43, and 5171)
(q) Vehicle Maintenance Areas and Equipment Cleaning Areas of Water Transportation Facilities, Sector Q (SIC Code beginning with 44)
(r) Ship or Boat Building and Repair Yards, Sector R (SIC Code beginning with 37)
(s) Vehicle Maintenance Areas, Equipment Cleaning Areas or From Airport Deicing Operations located at Air Transportation Facilities, Sector S (SIC Code beginning with 45)
(t) Wastewater Treatment Works, Sector T (SIC Code beginning with 4952)
(u) Food and Kindred Products Facilities, Sector U (SIC Code beginning with 20 and 21)
(v) Textile Mills, Apparel and other Fabric Product Manufacturing Facilities, Sector V (SIC Code beginning with 22, 23, and 31)

(w) Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities, Sector W (SIC Code beginning with 24 and 25)
(x) Print and Platemaking Facilities, Sector X (SIC Code beginning with 27)
(y) Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Product Manufacturing Facilities, Sector Y (SIC Code beginning with 30 and 39)
(z) Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities, Sector Z (SIC Code beginning with 31)
(aa) Facilities that Manufacture Metal Products including Jewelry, Silverware and Plated Ware, Sector AA (SIC Code beginning with 34 and 39)
(bb) Facilities that Manufacture Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery, Sector AB (SIC Code beginning with 35 and 37)
(cc) Facilities that Manufacture Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods, Sector AC (SIC Code beginning with 35, 36, and 38)
(dd) Facilities not Covered Under Sectors A Thru AC, Non-Classified Facilities, Sector AD (Refer to 40CFR 122.26(a)(9)(i)(C) and (D))

This general permit contains specific exclusions from coverage which are identified in Section 1.5 of this permit. In such instances, the discharger will be required to apply for an individual NPDES permit or eliminate the discharge.

The following discharges are not authorized by this permit:

1) Stormwater and discharges associated with industrial activities that are not identified in Sections 1.2 and 1.3 of this permit.
2) Stormwater discharges that are regulated under an individual NPDES permit or alternate general NPDES permit.
3) Stormwater discharges that are mixed with sources of non-stormwater, other than non-stormwater discharges that are identified in Section 1.2 of this permit.
4) Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity as specified in the Construction Stormwater General Permit (CSGP).
5) Discharges subject to stormwater effluent limitation guidelines. Only discharges subject to stormwater effluent limitation guidelines under 40 CFR, Subchapter N, only those stormwater discharges identified in Section 7.2 (a), Table 1 are eligible for coverage under this permit.
6) Stormwater discharges that IDEM determines will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to, violations of water quality standards. Where such a determination has been made, the discharger will be notified by IDEM in writing that an individual NPDES permit application is necessary. IDEM may authorize coverage under this permit after appropriate controls and implementation procedures have been designed to bring the discharge into compliance with water quality standards.
7) Discharges from a stormwater outfall to a receiving stream when the discharge results in an increase in the ambient concentration of a pollutant which contributes to the impairment of the receiving stream for that pollutant as identified on IDEM’s current 303(d) list of impaired waters.

8) Direct discharges into waters that are designated as an Outstanding National Resource Water (ONRW) defined at IC 13-11-2-149.5 or an Outstanding State Resource Water (OSRW) defined at IC 13-11-2-149.6 and listed at 327 IAC 2-1.3-3(d) when IDEM determines the discharge will significantly lower the water quality as defined under 327 IAC 2-1.3-2(50) of such a water downstream of that discharge.
9) Sector specific discharges as identified in Appendix A.

E. Application for Coverage:

This general permit proposes providing coverage for facilities with industrial activities classified under a sector in Section 1.3 of this permit and agrees to be regulated under the terms of the general permit.

Each facility seeking coverage under this general permit must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI). Federal regulations found in 40 CFR 122.21(a) exclude persons covered by general permits from requirements to submit an application for an individual permit. NOI requirements are intended to establish a mechanism that can be used to establish a clear accounting of the number of permittees covered by the general permit, the identities, locations, mailing addresses, and the nature of the discharges covered by the general permit. Applicants applying to obtain permit coverage under this general permit will be required to submit the application electronically utilizing the IDEM Regulatory Services Portal.

F. Antidegradation Evaluation:

327 IAC 2-1.3 outlines the state's Antidegradation Standards and Implementation Procedures. The Tier 1 antidegradation standard found in 327 IAC 2-1.3-3(a) applies to all surface waters of the state regardless of their existing water quality. Based on this standard, for all surface waters of the state, existing uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect existing uses shall be maintained and protected. IDEM implements the Tier 1 antidegradation standard by requiring NPDES permits to contain effluent limits (expressed as "Performance Standards" in the permit) and best management practices for regulated pollutants that ensure the narrative and numeric water quality criteria applicable to the designated use are achieved in the water and any designated use of the downstream water is maintained and protected.

The Tier 2 antidegradation standard found in 327 IAC 2-1.3-3(b) applies to surface waters of the state where the existing quality for a parameter is better than the water quality criterion for that parameter established in 327 IAC 2-1-6 and 327 IAC 2-1.5. These surface waters are considered high quality for the parameter, and this high quality shall be maintained and protected unless the commissioner finds that allowing a significant lowering of water quality is necessary and accommodates important social or economic development in the area in which the waters are located. IDEM implements the Tier 2 antidegradation standard for regulated pollutants with numeric water quality criteria quality adopted in or developed pursuant to 327 IAC 2-1 and 327 IAC 2-1.5 and utilizes the antidegradation implementation procedures in 327 IAC 2-1.3-5 and 2-1.3-6.

According to 327 IAC 2-1.3-1(b), the antidegradation implementation procedures in 327 IAC 2-1.3-5 and 2-1.3-6 apply to a proposed new or increased loading of a regulated pollutant to surface waters of the state from a deliberate activity subject to the Clean Water Act, including a change in process or operation that will result in a significant lowering of water quality.

The following antidegradation determination is based on 327 IAC 2-1.3 for stormwater discharges exposed to industrial activity. Implementation of the required stormwater control measures and overall facility management requirements found in Section 4.0 of the permit for stormwater discharges exposed to industrial activity and allowable non-stormwater discharges from a facility will meet applicable water quality standards and will not cause a significant lowering of water quality. Therefore, stormwater discharges are in compliance with Antidegradation Standards and Implementation Procedures found in 327 IAC 2-1.3 and an Antidegradation Demonstration is not required.

G. When to Apply:

All dischargers seeking coverage under this general permit must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) for this specific general permit which will be provided by IDEM. Dischargers are not required to file for permit coverage until IDEM makes the NOI associated with the new ISGP available. The NOI form must be signed by a person who has the appropriate signatory authority as required by 40 CFR 122.22.

The NOI shall contain the elements identified in Section 2.2 of this general permit and the NOI shall be submitted to IDEM according to the method set forth in Section 2.4 of this general permit.

H. Permit Conditions:

(1) Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3)

The person having financial responsibility or operational control of a facility must ensure a SWP3 is developed that meets the requirements of Section 3.3 of the ISGP and is specific to the industrial activities and the facility characteristics. Once developed the SWP3 must be implemented, updated, and maintained. The SWP3 must include all applicable content outlined in Section 3.3 of this permit.

(2) Performance Criteria

All permittees must manage stormwater discharges as necessary to meet the general technology-based performance criteria specified in Section 4.0 of this general permit. Stormwater control measures must be selected, installed, and maintained as necessary. In addition, performance standards include, but are not limited to, requirements for the permittee to eliminate and reduce exposure of materials where feasible, use good housekeeping practices to keep exposed areas clean, stabilize eroding areas to prevent off-site sedimentation, and train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater.

(3) Benchmark Monitoring Requirements and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations

Permittees are required to conduct monitoring if the facility has an outfall and if the outfall discharges into a surface water of the State, including through a publicly owned storm sewer system or privately owned conveyance system.

(a) **Benchmark Monitoring:**
Permittees must select four (4) quarters in the first eight (8) quarterly monitoring periods to perform benchmark monitoring. With quarters beginning, January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1. Each of the four different quarters must be represented by a benchmark sampling event at each outfall identified in section 6.2. Permittees must sample for any industry specific parameter for the permittees industry sector. The parameters and benchmark monitoring concentrations are listed in Appendix A. After the four (4) quarterly samples have been collected, the averages of the monitoring values shall be compared to the benchmark concentration to determine the effectiveness of modifications.

(b) **Effluent Limitation Monitoring:**
If a facility has industrial activities or regulated activities identified in Section 7.2, Table 1, the permittee must conduct monitoring for each required effluent limit parameter specified in Appendix A. Effluent limitation monitoring must be conducted annually and at each outfall.

(c) **Discharges to Impaired Waters Monitoring:**
The permittee must determine if the outfall directly discharges stormwater into an impaired waterbody segment that is listed on the most recent U.S. EPA-approved Section 303(d) list. If the facility discharges stormwater to an impaired waterbody and the waterbody has an EPA established Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) with an applicable wasteload allocation (WLA), discharges must meet the requirements of the WLA. If a WLA has not been established, the permittee must annually monitor for any chemical pollutants of concern. If the waterbody does not have an EPA established TMDL, the permittee must annually monitor for any chemical pollutants for which the waterbody is impaired and are associated with the industrial site activity.

(4) Inspections

Permittees are required to monitor operations by administering an inspection program to achieve compliance with this general permit.

(a) **Routine Facility Inspections**:
All permittees are required to conduct routine facility inspections. Inspections must be conducted quarterly to assess stormwater measures and all areas of the facility where industrial material or activities are exposed to stormwater.

(b) **Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges:**
Permittees are required to conduct quarterly visual assessments of stormwater discharges if the facility has an outfall that is identified in Section 6.1 of this permit. Quarterly visual assessments must be conducted quarterly to assess the water quality characteristics of the stormwater discharge from each outfall for potential stormwater pollution.

(5) Corrective Action

Permittees are required to conduct corrective action if any of the conditions listed in Section 9.1 of this general permit occur. The permittee must review and revise, as necessary, the facility SWP3 and make any necessary modifications to operational procedures and//or stormwater measures.

(6) Annual Report

Permittees are required to develop an annual report that includes information obtained during the previous year of permit coverage. Information that must be documented in the annual report includes a summary of inspection dates and findings, visual assessments of stormwater discharge dates and findings, a confirmation that the SWP3 is updated, a confirmation that the U.S. EPA-approved Section 303(d) list has been reviewed, any changes to the facility or facility operations, and a summary of corrective actions taken and control measures implemented.

I. No Exposure Exclusion:

A condition of no exposure exists at an industrial facility when all industrial materials and activities are protected by a storm-resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and run-off. If a facility qualifies for the no exposure exclusion, a facility is not required to conduct monitoring, quarterly visual assessments, or submit an annual report. Although not required, permittees are encouraged to maintain a SWP3 at the facility. Permittees must conduct routine facility inspections to ensure that the facility maintains a condition of no exposure. A facility that qualifies for the no exposure exclusion may submit a No Exposure Certification form to IDEM.

J. Reporting Spills and Noncompliance:

All persons covered by this general permit must monitor for, identify, and report adverse incidents. If a person covered by this general permit observes or is otherwise made aware of an adverse incident that may have resulted from a discharge, the person must notify IDEM by telephone at **(888) 233-7745**:

- immediately for incidents which pose a significant danger to human health or the environment,
- as soon as possible but within two (2) hours of discovery for any adverse incidents resulting in death or acute injury or illness to animals or humans (see 327 IAC 2-6.1), and
- within 24 hours of the person becoming aware of the adverse incident for any other adverse incident not listed above.

The permittee shall also submit a written report to IDEM within five (5) days of the permittee becoming aware of the incident and may be submitted by U.S. Mail, by fax, or by email (such reports must be sent to: wwreports@idem.IN.gov)

Spills from the permitted facility meeting the definition of a spill under 327 IAC 2-6.1-4(15), the applicability requirements of 327 IAC 2-6.1-1, and the Reportable Spills requirements of 327 IAC 2-6.1-5 (other than those meeting an exclusion under 327 IAC 2-6.1-3 or the criteria outlined below) are subject to the Reporting Responsibilities of 327 IAC 2-6.1-7.

It should be noted that the reporting requirements of 327 IAC 2-6.1 do not apply to those discharges or exceedances that are under the jurisdiction of an applicable permit when the substance in question is covered by the permit and death or acute injury or illness to animals or humans does not occur. In order for a discharge or exceedance to be under the jurisdiction of this NPDES permit, the substance in question must have been discharged in the normal course of operation from construction and/or land-disturbing activity.

K. Requesting Termination of Coverage:

A permittee may request termination of coverage under this general permit when discharges of stormwater from the industrial operations to waters of the State have ceased. A permittee may also request termination of coverage when the facility has closed or when the permittee has obtained coverage under an individual NPDES permit.

L. Fees:

In accordance with IC 13-18-20-12, any application for a new permit or renewal of a permit must be accompanied by an application fee, which is currently $50.00 (IC 13-18-20-12). Once approved for coverage under a general permit, the permittee is also subject to an annual operating fee of $175.00 in accordance with IC 327 IAC 5-3-17(j)

M. Re-opening Clause:

This general permit may be modified, or alternately, revoked and reissued, after public notice and opportunity for hearing to include any applicable effluent limitation or standard issued or approved under 301(b)(2)(C),(D) and (E), 304 (b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act, when the effluent limitation or standard so issued or approved:

(1) contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or
(2) controls any pollutant not limited in the permit.

N. Permit Term:

This general permit is proposed to be in effect for a five-year term.

O. Forms, References, and Guidance Documents:

The IDEM website will contain information about each of the NPDES general permits, including the issued permit(s), Notice of Intent (NOI) forms, Notice of Termination (NOT) forms, and helpful reference documents to assist the regulated community and the general public. IDEM has a current online system to submit NOIs, NOTs and no exposure exclusions. The new permit will require use of this system. In addition, IDEM will require each permittee subject to sampling to report the results through NETDMR.

Industrial Stormwater General Permit (ISGP)
Response to Public Comments

List of Commentors:

Indiana Manufacturer's Association, Inc. (IMA)
Hartford Iron & Metal, Inc. (HIMI)
ECS Audit & Compliance SVCS (ECS)
DECA Environmental & Associates, Inc. (DECA)
Eli Lilly and Company (Lilly)
Indiana Ready Mixed Concrete Association (IRMCA)
Wessler Engineering, Inc. (Wessler Engineering)
Environmental & Safety Solutions Inc. (ESSI)
Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane Division (NSWC Crane)
Keramida, Inc.
MIBA
ATLAS
Aaron Westfall
Caterpillar
Wayne Metals, LLC
BCA Environmental Consultants

1.0 GENERAL PERMIT COVERAGE

1.1 Permit Area

1.2 Discharges Authorized by this Permit

***Comment*:**
Section 1.2(b)(4) regarding Discharges Authorized by this Permit, should include stormwater infiltration. We recommend that Section 1.2(b)(4) be written as follows: "(4) Uncontaminated ground water or spring water."
This is consistent with what is currently in 327 IAC 15-6-2(a)(4)(H) and would not inadvertently make groundwater infiltration into a storm sewer an unauthorized discharge. (IMA)
Response:
Infiltration is not considered a surface discharge. Section 1.2 (b) (4) considers discharges from wetlands and springs. Dewatering of groundwater from the facility would be covered under Section 1.2 (b) (9) and/or an alternative permit.

1.3 Facilities Required to Obtain Permit Coverage

Comment:
The new requirements apply without consideration of a facility's past and current NPDES stormwater permit compliance status and associated past discharge data. (HIMI)
Response:
The ISGP establishes new requirements for stormwater discharges based on the U.S. EPA Multi Sector General Permit (MSGP). All facilities upon obtaining permit coverage are expected to comply. Although a facility may be complaint with the current regulations, the operations at the facility must continue to demonstrate compliance.

***Comment*:**
The costs and benefits of these additional permit requirements, which impact about 3200 facilities by IDEM's count, are not identified. This proposes significant additional costs and resource burdens on thousands of small, compliant Indiana businesses when compared to the costs and requirements of compliance of the streamlined existing "Rule 6" general permit. (HIMI)

Response:
IDEM is required to take into consideration and as applicable adopt the requirements established the U.S. EPA MSGP. The draft permit, as public noticed meets the minimum requirements of the U.S. EPA MSGP. The draft permit has also been reviewed by U.S. EPA and accepted to meet the minimum requirements. The ISGP, as written, focuses on specific industries (Sectors) and is designed to require sampling for specific parameters unique to that industry.

1.4 Permit Coverage

***Comment*:**
This requirement could be interpreted as now requiring a leased facility (such as those within a quarry) to get their own stormwater permit, even though the Quarry holds a stormwater permit that the lessee operates within. This would be a similar circumstance for multi-use building complexes which often have several companies leasing portions of the building while the building owner may or may not have a stormwater permit for the complex. Please clarify under which circumstances a lessee of property with multiple companies on the same land would be required to have their own stormwater permit. Or if that is not the intent – what is the requirement for the landlord to have a master stormwater permit. (ECS)

Response:
ISGP permit coverage can be issued to multiple lessees that operate at the facility. IDEM has the flexibility to issue permit coverage to the primary tenant at a facility. However, IDEM can issue multiple permits that are targeted to the industrial activities performed by a lessee. If each lessee has a distinct outfall to which they contribute, this can be addressed in the submittal of the Notice of Intent. If one or more outfalls are shared, it is acceptable to establish alternative sampling locations that are representative of the discharge for that entity.

Comment:
Section 1.4(c) states, "a facility is permitted to discharge stormwater and allowable non-stormwater to waters of the State, an MS4 conveyance, or a stormwater system owned and operated by another entity." Rule 6 limited discharges to waters of the state and MS4-owned conveyances. What constitutes "a stormwater system owned and operated by another entity"? (IRMCA)

Response:
Not all stormwater systems are owned and operated by an MS4. Therefore, it is required that a facility identify if other storm systems owned and operated by a city, town, or county are the recipient for stormwater discharges from a facility.

1.5 **Discharges Not Authorized by This Permit**

***Comment*:**

Section 1.5(b) for discharges that are not authorized by this permit, appears to unintentionally void the use of this general permit. It states:

"(b) Stormwater discharges that are regulated under an individual NPDES permit or general NPDES permit."

IMA believes that IDEM may intend for the following language to be included in the permit: "(b) Stormwater discharges that are regulated under an individual NPDES permit or those regulated under a construction stormwater general permit (CSGP)." (IMA)

Response:

The permit has been modified and now reads "stormwater discharges that are regulated under an individual NPDES permit or alternate general NPDES permit"

***Comment*:**

This section, along with section 1.2 (authorization) and 1.4 (coverage) is inconsistent with the authorizing term "stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity." Additionally, no framework is referenced or defined on how the "reasonable potential to cause or contribute to violations of water quality standards" will be determined by IDEM for discharges "not authorized." For comparison, Sections 1.5 (g) and 1.5 (h) are specific. (HIMI)

Response:

IDEM would compare sampling results to established U.S. EPA Benchmarks and/or effluent limits (as applicable) to determine if the discharge has a "reasonable potential to cause or contribute to violations of water quality standards."

***Comment*:**

Section 1.5(i) for discharges that are not authorized by this permit states: "
(i) Sector specific discharges as identified in Appendix A."

IMA believes that discharges in Appendix A are intended to be covered by this permit. IMA recommends that IDEM delete Section 1.5(i). (IMA)

Response:

Various Sectors in Appendix A have sector-specific non allowable discharge (i.e. Sector R). Upon review, IDEM will keep the language as currently written.

1.6 Fees

No Comments

2.0 NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)

2.1 NOI Format

2.2 NOI Content

***Comment*:**
Proof of publication – what other options are available if the city/town does not have a local newspaper? Just go to the nearest city/town that does? (Wessler Engineering)
***Comment*:**
The requirement to advertise in the newspaper is antiquated. In many instances, newspapers either do not exist in communities, or are digital only, and taking ads is quite costly. The agency puts notices about permits for other programs on their website for the regulated public to have information about new permitting and it appears the most effective means of doing so for stormwater permitting. This is a golden opportunity to modernize the public notice approach. (ECS)

Response:
If the city or town does not have a local newspaper, the proof of publication can be published in the nearest newspaper or digital newspaper.

***Comment*:**
Requiring existing, permitted facilities to again submit a Notice of Intent ("NOI") during the current permit term opens businesses to community involvement efforts again for their ongoing and compliant discharges. Compliant facilities with permits could be exempted from proof of publication and public involvement for already authorized discharges during the current permit term. This will avoid potential confusion and unnecessary costs for continuing compliance. (Section 2.2(a)(15)). (HIMI)
Response:
Facilities renewing permit coverage will not be required to submit new proof of publication. Rule 6 will be repealed, and submittal of a NOI will be required under the ISGP. With issuance of a new permit, all facilities must submit a Notice of Intent to ensure the applicant/permittee understands and agrees to comply with the new requirements of the ISGP. IDEM has discussed options with U.S. EPA in the past and submittal of an NOI is required.

***Comment*:**
Section 2.2(a)(16) states that the Notice of Intent (NOI) must include "certification that the SWP3 has been developed in accordance with Section 3.0." For a new facility, the Notice of Intent (NOI) must be submitted prior to the opening of the facility. While the facility may have a tentative SWP3, it will be very difficult to develop, finalize, and certify a plan without having an operational facility. The IRMCA recommend amending this part of the permit to allow new facilities more time to develop a full SWP3. Furthermore, for facilities currently permitted under 327 IAC 15-6 (Rule 6), the IRMCA believe that 180 days may not be enough time to develop and certify a full SWP3. (IRMCA)

Comment:
The requirement of providing an updated, certified SWP3 with the NOI submission, especially an updated SWP3 with the additional requirements proposed, is a significant economic and resources burden on small businesses already incurring costs of preparing the NOI. The current rule provides 365 days after the NOI to accomplish SWP3 certification which allows business to spread out the significant costs of compiling and documenting SWP3 details during the development of best management practices. As with the current rule, compliant businesses should be allocated reasonable time for updating and certifying the SWP3 after the NOI submission. (Section 2.2(a)(16)). (HIMI)

Response:
Facilities currently permitted under Rule 6 are required to have a SWP3 that is certified by the facility that it meets the requirements of Rule 6. IDEM understands that in some situations the SWP3 may not be fully developed for new facilities. The SWP3 is a living document that is meant to be updated over the course of the permit and the certification of the SWP3 is intended to establish that the facility has met the intent of the ISGP. IDEM had proposed several alternatives related to this issue and upon submittal of these options U.S. EPA required IDEM to modify the permit language in the draft ISGP to require the SWP3 to be developed at the time of the NOI submittal.

2.3 Deadlines for NOI Submittal

***Comment*:**
In section 2.3 (b), The timing of submitting a new NOI for existing facilities is unclear at 180 days "following the date that IDEM makes the NOI available to the permittee." There is no indication of how IDEM will determine who must sign up first. If some are required to comply with this much more costly General Permit before others in the same industry sector, those businesses continuing under the current permit will have an economic advantage. (HIMI)

Response:
All facilities are expected to submit an NOI for permit coverage within the first 180 days of making the NOI available. IDEM will notify facilities based on current information for each permittee. The notification will be made that the NOI is available and that the facility will need to submit the NOI within 180 days to obtain permit coverage. At this time, IDEM does not anticipate phasing the notification by Sector type. IDEM does understand that the transition may be difficult for facilities, but with the volume of facilities some will be issued permit coverage before others.

2.4 Submitting the NOI

***Comment*:**
Section 2.4 for submittal of the NOI states:

> "The NOI and all supporting documents must be submitted online through the Regulatory Services Portal. Applicants are required to pay the fee online to expedite processing. If the representative of a facility does not have the ability to submit the application electronically, the applicant/permittee may request an exemption from this requirement which must include justification of the inability to utilize an electronic filing system. Permit coverage will not be issued until a complete NOI and payment is received."

The language in the permit only allows an exception for submission of the NOI application, not the payment associated with the NOI. In some cases, some company payment systems may not be compatible with the IDEM portal. For example, the IDEM portal system does not allow the use of American Express. IMA recommends that the permit language also address fee payments that cannot be made via the IDEM portal. (IMA)
Response:
The portal has limited options for credit cards. However, the system will accept e-checks for payment. If the facility has difficulty in meeting this requirement, an alternative option for submittal of the NOI may be acceptable.

3.0 STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWP3)

3.1 Objectives of the SWP3

3.2 Development of the SWP3

***Comment*:**
Doesn't allow for a consultant to develop the SWPPP. Additionally, an onsite EHS person will likely not have experience in "stormwater control or treatment and monitoring, pollutant fate and transport, and drainage planning." Change to "A member of the stormwater pollution prevention team that is knowledgeable in stormwater management (qualified professional *or qualified personnel*) and familiar with the facility operations and site characteristics must develop, *or oversee the development of*, the SWP3." (Wessler Engineering)

Comment:
Section 3.2(a) for development of the SWP3 states:

"(a) A member of the stormwater pollution prevention team that is knowledgeable in stormwater management (qualified professional) and familiar with the facility operations and site characteristics must develop the SWP3."

IMA believes this language could be interpreted to prohibit a consultant from developing the SWP3. Many companies utilize consultants for SWP3 development. As a result, IMA requests that this section be revised as follows:

"(a) A member of the stormwater pollution prevention team that is knowledgeable in stormwater management (qualified professional) and familiar with the facility operations and site characteristics must oversee the development of the SWP3.**"** (IMA)

Response:
Consultants may be considered part of the SWP3 team. The SWP3 team may consist of any individual(s). They may be associated with a third-party company or the facility.

***Comment*:**
For the hardness range, is there any source available that has hardness values, or is a sample of the receiving stream required? Does it matter where the sample for hardness of the receiving stream is pulled from (upstream or downstream of outfall)? (Wessler Engineering)

Response:
A sample would need to be taken from the receiving stream. Multiple facilities may use the same hardness value if they are within a mile from the location the hardness value was taken. IDEM has developed guidance "calculating hardness in receiving waters for hardness dependent metals" and will post the information to the website.

***Comment*:**
Why does the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team need to develop the SWPPP? In most instances, they are not program writers and often have little to no experience with regulatory requirements. In another section of the permit there is a requirement for INPUT from the PPT and from a qualified environmental professional. This approach should be standardized throughout the permit and having INPUT is absolutely essential to ensure the SWPPP operates properly. (ECS)
Response:
Consultants may be considered part of the SWP3 team. It may be any individual; they do not need to be an employee of the company. The team is an encompassing term to include the group of individuals who will be developing and administering the SWP3. This does include consultants, facility staff, engineers etc.

***Comment*:**
Currently plans are revised and checklists are provided within 365 days of the NOI. Requiring the plan prior to the NOI submittal is unrealistic, does not serve the State or the Permittee and will be difficult to enforce. Also, if the permittee has numerous NOI's being submitted at the same time, compliance with this requirement becomes both a burden to State staffing and the Permittee. For example if you have 20 NOI's to submit in January how do you realistically provide 20 plans prior to the NOI? In many cases, a plan requirement prior to the NOI would be premature and may require revisions by the time the NOI is approved by the State. ESSI recommends continuing to provide a 365 day window for the plan. The existing plan at sites that already have a permit will be adequate for the permit coverage until the plan is updated. (ESSI)
Response:
Existing facilities with permit coverage under Rule6 should have a current SWP3 that meets the requirements of Rule 6. The changes requested to the SWP3 for the ISGP are not significant and modifications to an existing SWP3 should be achievable. IDEM understands the complexity of developing the SWP3 in advice of submitting the NOI. IDEM had proposed

several alternatives related to this issue and upon submittal of these options U.S. EPA required IDEM to modify the permit language in the draft ISGP to require the SWP3 to be developed at the time of the NOI submittal.

***Comment*:**
Section 3.2(b) for development of the SWP3 states:

"(b) For new facilities the SWP3 must be developed in accordance with Section 3.3 prior to submittal of the NOI."

Currently 327 IAC 15-6-8.5 identifies that the SWP3 must be developed within the first year of permit coverage (along with submittal of the SWP3 certification checklist). By requiring that the SWP3 be prepared prior to submittal of the NOI, facilities do not have the opportunity to fully develop best management practices and establish a pollution prevention program. Such items are essential for developing an effective SWP3. IMA believes that the general conditions under 327 IAC 15 Rules 1, 2, and 4 adequately establish the responsibility and requirements for compliance with NPDES and CWA regulation and suggests that the initial SWP3 be prepared within the first year of operation. An alternative 180-day timeline for updates to SWP3s could also be considered and is consistent with the Clean Water Act pollution prevention plan requirements (see 40 CFR 112.3(b) and 112.4(e)). (IMA)

Response:
40 CFR 112.3(b) and 112.4(e) do not apply (SPCC).
Existing facilities with permit coverage under Rule6 should have a current SWP3 that meets the requirements of Rule 6. The changes requested to the SWP3 for the ISGP are not significant and modifications to an existing SWP3 should be achieved within the 180 days. IDEM had proposed several alternatives related to this issue and upon submittal of these options U.S. EPA required IDEM to modify the permit language in the draft ISGP to require the SWP3 to be developed at the time of the NOI submittal.

3.3 SWP3 Content

Comment:
All the SWP3 elements identified are modified by the open ended qualifier that the listed content is "at a minimum." Instructional information is requested as to what other content IDEM will require beyond the "at a minimum" expansion of SWP3 elements listed in Section 3.3(a) through (g), which also includes a comprehensive and costly risk identification analysis in 3.3(d)(5). (HIMI)

Response:
IDEM has removed the phrase "at a minimum"

Comment:
Section 3.3 (d)(11) requires "data from the previous permit term" to be summarized in the SWP3 if available, indicating the obvious utility of these data. These prior permit term data sets, covering years of compliance in some of the 3200 facilities, could also be used to waive the burden and costs of "benchmark" monitoring. Facilities should have the reasonable option of applying for a quarterly benchmark monitoring waiver at the same time as NOI submission instead of having to start over with new baseline compliance monitoring. (HIMI)
Response:
Benchmark monitoring is a method to verify continued compliance under the U.S. EPA MSGP. The quarterly benchmark monitoring is designed to replace the annual sampling identified in Rule 6.

Comment:
Many companies have dock drains that may have been originally designed to flow to a stormwater basin but no longer do. In order to verify this flow, it would be necessary to conduct dye studies which is cost prohibitive to many organizations. Please consider eliminating this requirement. (ECS)
Response:
It is the responsibility of the facility to verify their drainage system and to manage their stormwater and facility operations.

***Comment*:**
Noting the drainage area for each outfall is somewhat subjective and while it may have been clear-cut when the property was designed, it often changes based on paving and other side changes. This appears to obligate each permittee to conduct dye studies or pay for expensive site modeling to determine the drainage area for each outfall. Currently, we provide an overall estimated flow pattern for the site based upon observations during rain events. Is this methodology still viable under this new permit? (ECS)
Response:
A facility with existing permit coverage should already maintain information about drainage area. Identifying the drainage area will also help determine what pollutants are associated with each outfall. Estimated flow arrows are intended to compliment drainage area visualizations.

***Comment*:**
Section 3.3(a)(2) for General Information within the SWP3 states:
"(2) All individuals responsible for developing and administering the SWP3 and assisting in the implementation, maintenance, and revision, and their contact information, title, and, if not associated with the facility, company name)."

The requirement of Section 3.3.(a)(2) to require all individuals responsible for developing and administering the SWP3 and assisting in the implementation, maintenance, and revision, and their contact information and title be included in the SWP3 is an excessive request. Additionally, a large portion of this information is transitional and may require frequent updates to the SWP3. IMA requests that the scope of who needs to be listed in the SWP3 be limited to team members and/or contractors (by name or title). Reference to where to locate individual names and contact information can be documented in the SWP3. This is consistent with Part 6.2.1 of the 2021 MSGP. IMA requests the following revision:

"(2) Identification of individuals (by name or title) responsible for developing and administering the SWP3 with site contact information. If contract personnel are used for SWP3 preparation, the name of the contract company name must be included." (IMA)
Response: *Changes have been made to the permit to reflect this comment.*

***Comment*:**
Section 3.3(c)(9) for Facility Maps within the SWP3 states:

"(9) Locations of all stormwater control measures and spill kits."
This requirement to provide the location of "all" spill kits is burdensome for large sites and supply locations may change frequently, triggering a requirement for SWP3 update. IMA requests that the requirement include wording for spill kits to be in the vicinity or readily available for spills that could contaminate stormwater. IMA also believes that only the location structural controls is needed. IMA recommends the following language be utilized in the draft general permit:
"(9) Locations of all structural stormwater control measures and the approximate vicinity of spill kits." (IMA)
Response:
Identification of the location of the spill kits and having them labeled is a safety precaution. The intent of this requirement is to identify spill kits for established locations at the facility.

***Comment*:**
Section 3.3(c)(12) for Facility Maps within the SWP3 states:

"(12) Locations of all stormwater sewer inlets, including loading dock drains that connect to stormwater."

Providing a map with all stormwater sewer inlets including loading dock drains that connect to stormwater as stated in Section 3.3(c)(12) could be difficult for large sites with multiple buildings. IMA believes that alternative resources, such as online maps with zoom features, are better suited to identify individual inlets. As such, IMA recommends that the SWP3 must document where to find the information required in Section 3.3(a)(12) and that it must be readily available upon request. IMA believes that a figure which includes storm sewer pipes and pathways, and/or topographic lines adequately satisfies the purpose for SWP3. IMA recommends the following revision:

"(12) Locations of all stormwater sewer inlets, including loading dock drains that connect to stormwater, or have inlet information readily available via alternative resources." (IMA)
Response:
The SWP3 can reference material kept in other locations or formats as long as the information is readily available. The intent of the SWP3 is for facility personnel to utilize the plan for day-to-day operations.

***Comment*:**
Section 3.3(d)(3) for Facility Characteristics within the SWP3 states:
"(3) Inventory of pollutants, potential pollutants, or pollutant constituents that are likely to be generated from industrial activities that are likely to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges."

IMA requests that Section 3.3(d)(3) be revised by eliminating the phrase "potential pollutants" as follows:
"(3) Inventory of pollutants, and pollutant constituents, which are likely to be generated from industrial activities with potential impact to stormwater quality."

This proposed language is consistent with the EPA MSGP and eliminates compliance issues associated with arbitrary interpretations. (IMA)
Response:
The 2021 EPA MSGP requires a summary of all potential pollutants that are present at the facility. Requiring this would also allow the facility to make modifications if there was a change in operations.

***Comment*:**
Section 3.3(d)(5) for risk identification analysis within the SWP3 states:

(5) Information obtained from a risk identification analysis that analyzes the potential for exposure of materials and chemicals to stormwater discharges. The risk identification analysis must include the following:

(A) Toxicity data of chemicals or materials listed in (d)(3).
(B) The frequency and typical quantity of materials or chemicals listed in (d)(3).
(C) Potential pathways for exposure to stormwater discharges of materials or chemicals listed in (d)(3) in the areas listed in (d)(1).
(D) The likelihood of the chemicals and materials listed in (d)(3) to come into contact with stormwater both with and without stormwater control measures in the areas listed in (d)(1)."

The EPA MSGP does not require IDEM's proposed level of detailed analysis regarding risk identification analysis. This type of analysis could be very burdensome for large complex manufacturing sites and could require hundreds of hours of staff time to conduct and maintain these analyses. IMA believes that Sections 3.5(d)(1)-(4) provide sufficient information and is consistent with the EPA MSGP. Therefore, IMA requests that Section 3.5(d)(5) be removed from the permit. If required, the SWP3 requirements should be limited to only chemicals and materials that are staged or stored outside and are exposed to stormwater. Additionally, inclusion of the risk identification analysis within the SWP3 is excessive for large facilities. IMA believes that this information is better suited through alternative recordkeeping. As such, IMA recommends that the SWP3 must document where to find the information required in Section 3.3(d)(5) and that it must be readily available upon request. IMA recommends that the requirement be revised as follows:

"(5) Information obtained from a risk identification analysis that analyzes the potential for exposure of materials and chemicals to stormwater discharges. The risk identification analysis must include the following:

(A) Safety data sheets for the chemicals or materials listed in (d)(3).

(B) An annual estimate of quantity of materials or chemicals listed in (d)(3).
(C) Potential outfall(s) for released materials or chemicals listed in (d)(3) in the areas listed in (d)(1).
(D) The likelihood (low, medium or high) of the chemicals and materials listed in (d)(3) to come into contact with stormwater both with and without stormwater control measures in the areas listed in (d)(1).” (IMA)

Response:
Changes have been made to reflect the requirements of the 2021 EPA MSGP.

Comment: Section 3.3(d)(11) for discharge sampling data within the SWP3 states:
“(11) A summary of stormwater discharge sampling data collected at the facility, and, if available, data from the previous permit term. Summarize the data by pollutant and indicate whether the pollutant parameter exceeded any applicable benchmark or effluent limit. Where pollutants exceeded the benchmark or effluent limit, identify why the pollutant existed in elevated concentrations, what potential source(s) were associated with the pollutant, and the corrective action that was or will be used to reduce the pollutant.”

Submittal of all discharge sampling data from the previous permit is beyond the standard three-year recordkeeping requirement found in the current rules and permits. IMA recommends that this requirement be limited to data within the last three years of the permit. Additionally, during some investigations of elevated pollutant concentrations, the "why" a pollutant was elevated may not be "identified.” IMA recommends the following alternate wording in alignment with 327 IAC 15-6-7(c)(4) as follows:

“(11) A summary of stormwater discharge sampling data during the current permit cycle collected at the facility, and if available, data from the prior three years. Summarize the data by pollutant and indicate whether the pollutant parameter exceeded any applicable benchmark or effluent limit. Where pollutants exceeded the benchmark or effluent limit, initiate an investigation as to the source of the elevated concentrations; if possible, identify potential source(s). If identified, initiate corrective actions to reduce the pollutant source(s). A lack of reduction does not, in and of itself, constitute a violation of this permit.” (IMA)
Response:
With a permit cycle being five (5) years, this requirement is targeted to include the previous permit years of data. Section 3.3 primarily discusses the required content of the SWP3, and therefore this requirement is intended for the facility to maintain a historical record of sampling. Modifications were made to clarify situations in which no corrective action was applicable.

***Comment*:**
Section 3.7 references effluent exceedance and provides that documentation must be maintained as to "Evidence that the exceedance was due to: 1) Background pollutant levels, or 2) Run-on from neighboring properties." Another reference indicates that documentation is needed to show pollutants "were solely attributable to background sources." "Natural background pollutants" is defined but no reference data or acceptable background demonstration method is provided. Instructional information is requested to understand the demonstration and documentation expected for background concentrations and pollutants being "solely attributable" to background sources as well as demonstrating run-on from neighbors in consideration of its exclusion from the definition of "natural background pollutants." (HIMI)

Response:
Consideration of background pollutant levels should be handled on a case-by-case, site-by-site, and pollutant-by-pollutant basis, and therefore the permit does not specify certain types of documentation for this purpose. A variety of documentation may be utilized to show the impact(s) of background pollutant levels on stormwater samples from the facility

Comment:
The requirements in the following sections of the draft permit are not currently regulated in 327 IAC 15-6:
• Section 3.3(e) for facility stormwater management measures;
• Section 3.3(f) for facility schedules and procedures; and
• Section 3.3(g) for facility monitoring and inspections.

Requiring this information to be maintained within a facility SWP3 is excessive and IMA recommends that all three sections be deleted. Permittees do not want the SWP3 to be an all-encompassing manual for preventative maintenance, scheduling, inspection procedures, and similar documentation. Alternative resources that are already established are specifically designed to house this information. IMA recommends that the SWP3 requires that the repositories for these alternative resources are documented in the SWP3. (IMA)

Response:
Section 3.3 (e), (f), and (g) are requirements listed in section 6.2.4 and 6.2.5 of the 2021 U.S. EPA MSGP.

3.4 Certification and Submittal of the SWP3

Comment:
if the site does not have a SWP3 team member that meets the definition of a "qualified professional," how is the SWP3 supposed to be certified? Does this mean that two signatures are required – one for the qualified professional and one for the designated on-site contact that is on the SWP3 team? (Wessler Engineering)

Response:
One or two signatures are required, depending on whether the facility staff is "qualified." A facility representative who is qualified may sign.

3.5 SWP3 Review and Modification

Comment:
There is a reference to having a Spill Plan. Many of my clients have integrated SPCC/SWPP Plans. Is this still acceptable? (ECS)

Response:
Yes. The SPCC and SWP3 plans can be integrated as long as they are both accessible.

***Comment*:**
Changes to the SWPPP within 30 days is a very short lead time especially if the permittee is contracting the SWPPP to a consultant or even to a corporate office. It is recommended that the agency extend this time period to 90 days. Note that the SPCC program even allows for 6 months and that may be a good benchmark to consider. (ECS)
Response:
IDEM has adjusted the timeframe to 90 days.

***Comment*:**
Section 3.5(c) for SWP3 modifications within the SWP3 states:

"(c) The SWP3 must be modified whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at the facility, which may have an effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants. The SWP3 must be modified within 30 days of completion of a change at the facility that impacts the discharge of pollutants."

Currently 327 IAC 15-6-7(d)(5) does not give a timeline for compliance when a SWP3 modification is triggered. In alignment with 327 IAC 15-6-7(d)(5)(B), IMA recommends that a 180-day timeline for updates to SWP3s in Section 3.5(c) of the permit instead of the proposed 30-day timeline. This is consistent with Clean Water Act pollution prevention plan requirements (see 40 CFR 112.3(b) and 112.4(e)). (IMA)

Response:
IDEM has adjusted the timeframe to 90 days.

3.6 SWP3 Availability

Comment:
Section 3.6 states that "the SWP3 must be retained at the facility and available for review." Retaining the SWP3 at the facility is impractical for many facilities, such as those without an office or those unmanned for parts of the year. The IRMCA supports amending this section of the permit to say, the SWP3 must be retained by a responsible party and be accessible electronically or in hard copy upon request," to accommodate these situations. (IRMCA)
Response:
Language has been modified to allow for electronic storage of the SWP3.

Comment:
Regarding SWP3 Availability at Section 3.6(b), permittees should be allowed to provide information requested within 2 business days, not 48 hours. Many small businesses only

operate Monday through Friday. (IMA)
Response:
The suggested change has been reflected in the permit.

3.7 Facility Records

Comment:
Section 3.7(a) for records includes items not commonly retained within the SWP3 for facilities. It states:

"(a) The permittee must maintain complete and accurate records with the SWP3 that demonstrate compliance with the conditions of this permit including:"

The documentation outlined in Section 3.7 is excessive and IMA recommends that it is deleted from the draft permit. Of greatest concern are the items in Sections 3.7(a)(3) through (12). These records are typically maintained in online computer systems that have frequent, often daily, updates. IMA firmly believes that these records need to stay in their primary documentation repositories without duplication in the SWP3. Permittees should be able to reference these systems to demonstrate compliance with Section 3.7(a). However, IMA recommends that the SWP3 must document where to find the information required in Section 3.7(a) and that it must be readily available upon request. IMA recommends the following language to address this issue:

"(a) The permittee must maintain complete and accurate records to demonstrate compliance with the conditions of this general permit. Documents may be maintained as part of this SWP3 or in an alternate repository, which includes computer systems. If alternative recordkeeping methods are selected, access information for records must be documented in the SWP3 and they must be readily available onsite. Required documentation includes, as applicable:" (IMA)

Response:
The SWP3 can reference material kept in other locations or formats as long as the information is readily available. The 2021 U.S. EPA MSGP requires section 3.7(a) (3) through (12).

Comment:
Section 3.7(a)(5)(A) for documentation of exceedances states:

"(5) Documentation of any benchmark or effluent limitation exceedances and how they were responded to, including: (A) Corrective action taken and/or"

IMA recommends Section 3.7(a)(5)(A) be revised to improve documentation of root cause investigations and corrective actions, as follows:

"(5) Documentation of any benchmark or effluent limitation exceedances and how they were responded to, including: (A) Proof that an investigation occurred to determine root cause and whether proof of identified corrective actions were taken and/or;" (IMA)
Response:
While the investigation of the root cause is important and that information may be kept on

site, IDEM is primarily interested to verify if corrective action(s) were taken. Section 3.7 (a)(5)(B) covers record-keeping for instances where no action was initiated.

Comment:
Section 3.7(a)(9) for description of any deviations from the schedule for visual assessments states:
"(9) Description of any deviations from the schedule for visual assessments and/or monitoring, and the reason for the deviations (e.g., adverse weather or it was not practical to collect samples within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event)"

There are conflicting descriptions of visual assessment/sampling protocol. Sample collection to take place within first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event in 3.7 (a) (9). Visual assessment must include within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event in 8.2 (b) (1)(B). When storm water discharge offsite is controlled by a valve in the outfall pipe, then the visual assessment would be required within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge not within first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event. (IMA)
Response:
The suggested change has been reflected in the permit.

4.0 TECHNOLOGY BASED PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

4.1 Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations

4.2 Performance Standards

***Comment*:**
The performance standards in 4.2(a) are broad and ambiguous for "exposure elimination or reduction" "to the extent feasible." The current rule does not include anything from Section 4.0. Such requirements are already covered through best management practices or other specific compliance requirements. Further, it may not be possible to "replace, maintain, or repair" or even "implement an alternative measure" within only "seven (7) calendar days of the malfunction" under Section 4.2(d). Section 4.2(h) uses the phrase "where practical and as necessary, run-off shall be directed to a stormwater quality measure." The phrase could be edited to: "where practical and if necessary" otherwise an interpretation suggests that a measure could be impractical, yet deemed necessary. There are no factors included as to what IDEM considers "practical." (HIMI)
Response:
The performance standards are general guidelines that are intended to apply to a variety of facilities covered under the ISGP.

Section 4.2 (d) states, "If corrective action cannot be completed within the seven (7) days, implement an alternative measure to temporarily address the issue. Document the justification for an extended replacement, maintenance, or repair schedule."

Regarding Section 4.2 (h), the intent of the requirement is for a measure to be deemed practical and necessary. If a measure is deemed necessary but impractical, alternative measures or practices must be evaluated. The language is in accordance with the 2021 U.S. EPA MSGP.

***Comment*:**
If the airline and not the airport is the one that determines the deicing chemicals, how is the airport supposed to "minimize, and where feasible eliminate, the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals?" (Wessler Engineering)

Response:
There should be measures in place to contain contaminated stormwater run-off as well as the option of directing the fluid to a sanitary sewer system. The airport should have something in place to handle the overall run-off from the airline. The airport may also choose the option to have the airline contain deicing materials and not allow the discharge into their drainage system.

***Comment*:**
Correction of erosion issues within 7 days is not practical for many reasons including weather, drought, snow, requirements to obtain funds, schedule earth moving equipment, rock deliveries, etc. Seven days is simply not enough time to resolve even simple erosion issues. Recommend that the agency consider 90-120 days. (ECS)

Response:
Stabilization requirements are consistent with Section 3.4(a) of the CSGP. Section 4.2 (d) states, "If corrective action cannot be completed within the seven (7) days, implement an alternative measure to temporarily address the issue. Document the justification for an extended replacement, maintenance, or repair schedule."

***Comment*:**
Seven days to replace, maintain, or repair an issue is completely unrealistic. An example would be the removal of silt from a retention basin to improve water quality. This process would be difficult to complete in 45 days, much less 7. (ESSI)

Response:
Section 4.2 (d) states, "If corrective action cannot be completed within the seven (7) days, implement an alternative measure to temporarily address the issue. Document the justification for an extended replacement, maintenance, or repair schedule."

***Comment*:**
Section 4.2(f) requires the permittee to identify areas that have the potential to or are eroding and implement structural and/or vegetative stabilization measures within 7 calendar days of identification or a timeframe directed by IDEM. While the requirement to implement vegetative stabilization within 7 days is reasonable, the requirement to implement structural stabilization measures within 7 calendar days is not reasonable. Request that permittees be allowed 6 months to implement structural stabilization measures to be consistent with the 6-month timeframe for other structural control measures that is outlined in Section 4.1(f)(2). (NSWC Crane)

Response:
Stabilization requirements are consistent with Section 3.4(a) of the CSGP. Section 4.2 (d) states, "If corrective action cannot be completed within the seven (7) days, implement an alternative measure to temporarily address the issue. Document the justification for an extended replacement, maintenance, or repair schedule."

***Comment*:**
The performance standard is Section 4.2(d)(1) for stormwater measures states:

"(1) Develop a schedule for preventive maintenance of all stormwater measures."

A schedule for preventive maintenance for all stormwater measures is unnecessary based on the requirements in (2) and (3). Preventive maintenance will be performed as appropriate for all stormwater measures. (IMA)
***Response**:*
A schedule of preventative maintenance is necessary. Various options for preventative maintenance are acceptable.

5.0 WATER QUALITY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

5.1 Water Quality Standards

6.0 MONITORING PROCEDURES

***Comment*:**
For facilities with a retention basin – is monitoring applicable if the basin doesn't flow to a waterway of the state under normal conditions (for instance if it only flows during a flood)? It appears beneficial to conduct the visual observations on a quarterly basis which could be sampled at the location where the water enters the basin in lieu of the outfall location. (ECS)
Response:
As long as the basin has a structure that has the potential to discharge run-off, monitoring is still required. The basin should still be monitored to determine when a discharge may occur based on predicted rain events. If a discharge does not occur during a quarter, the facility would be required to document that a discharge did not occur during that timeframe. Facilities will often sample at the inflow pipe to the basin; however, this sample would not be indicative of the discharge and not take into consideration that the basin is part of the treatment train.

Facilities Required to Conduct Monitoring

6.1 Outfall Identification

6.2 Measurable Storm Events and Documentation

***Comment*:**
This statement where the 72-hour dry weather requirement may not be applicable or may be obtainable is not clear. Under what circumstances? There is no reference to this approach in the sampling or visual observations sections so it is unclear what this is intended to address. There is no area of the state where rain occurs on a daily basis year-round. (ECS)
Response:
The intent is to capture a representative sample of the events of the facility. The run-off during the first flush of the rain event may be unrepresentative.

Comment:
Section 6.3(a) defines a storm event as a precipitation event which results in an actual discharge and that follows the preceding storm event by at least 72 hours. While defining a storm event as one that produces an actual discharge could be beneficial for sites with large pervious drainage areas that may not discharge during smaller storms, it is burdensome to implement as it requires visual inspection of the outfalls when it rains or installation of automated monitoring equipment. Defining a storm event as a precipitation event of 0.1" is easier to implement as permittees are able to determine qualifying storm events from rainfall data. Modify the storm event definition to allow the use of 0.1" of rainfall, or an actual discharge that follows the preceding event by 72 hours. (NSWC Crane)

Response:
Visual inspections are covered under Section 8.2.
IDEM believes that restricting the sample to 0.1" would make collection of a sample more difficult.

6.3 Sample Type

***Comment*:**
Often a single person is collecting the stormwater from multiple outfalls and they may not be in close proximity. A common approach is to set the target for 30 minutes after the flow to the outfall (recognizing that rain may occur for a much longer period before flow actually reaches the outfall) but also allow for up to an hour to obtain the sample without having to document the reason for the delay in sampling. (ECS)
Response:
A reason can be documented in the Discharge Monitoring Report.

6.4 Measurement Frequency

6.5 Representative Sampling

Comment:
Section 6.6 requires the permittee to collect samples representative of the volume and nature of discharges of stormwater. There is no explanation or definition of the amount of volume that determines a storm event. Recommend further explaining how a sample would be representative of the volume if volume is a determining factor of what qualifies as a storm event. Add definition of storm event to Appendix B. (NSWC Crane)
Response:
Storm event is defined in Section 6.3 of the ISGP.

Comment:
It may be difficult for some facilities to collect representative stormwater samples for each quarter of the year. The IRMCA recommends adding some flexibility regarding the quarters chosen during the first eight quarters (e.g. collect four samples from any quarter during the first eight quarters). Additionally, many facilities rarely have stormwater discharges from their outfalls. Collecting four samples over the first eight quarters of the permit term will be difficult. For these facilities, more guidance is needed regarding quarterly benchmark and/or effluent monitoring. (IRMCA)
Response:
IDEM will provide guidance for situations where this comment is applicable.

6.6 Additional Monitoring by Permittee

6.7 Testing Procedures

6.8 Recording of Results

6.9 Reporting Monitoring Results

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

6.10 Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Comment:

I have attached some revised language for Section 7.1. The public notice language seems confusing:

(a) Conduct benchmark monitoring at outfalls identified in Section 6.2 for parameters applicable to all sectors and any industry-specific parameter for the permittees' industrial sector(s). The parameters and benchmark monitoring concentrations are listed in Appendix A. Permittees' must also conduct benchmark monitoring for any pollutant attributable to a facility's industrial activity that is reasonably expected to be present in the facility's discharge.

(b) Submit a hardness value with the first DMR, which is representative of the receiving water, if a facility is subject to benchmark concentrations that are hardness-dependent.

(c) During the first eight quarterly monitoring periods of permit coverage, select four quarterly periods to perform benchmark monitoring. Quarters begin January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1. Each of the four different quarters must be represented by a benchmark sampling event at each outfall identified in Section 6.2 unless your facility is always inactive and unstaffed during a particular quarterly monitoring period.

(d) Evaluate quarterly monitoring results based on the average of the sample values.

(1) When the average of the four monitoring values for any parameter at an outfall identified in Section 6.2 does not exceed the benchmark, the monitoring requirements for that parameter have been satisfied for the permit term.

(2) When the average of the four monitoring values for any parameter exceeds the benchmark monitoring concentration, initiate the necessary modifications and document the corrective actions in accordance with Section 9.0 and complete follow up monitoring.

(e) Follow up monitoring:

(1) Perform benchmark monitoring at the outfalls where the pollutant's benchmark value was exceeded for four selected quarterly sampling periods during the next eight quarterly periods

(2) After the four quarterly samples have been collected, evaluate the average of the monitoring values and compare to the benchmark values to determine the effectiveness of the modifications.

(3) If the average of the eight monitoring events for the pollutant in question does not exceed the benchmark, the monitoring requirements for that parameter have been satisfied for the permit term.

(4) If the average of the eight monitoring events for the pollutant in question exceeds the benchmark, initiate the necessary modifications and document the corrective actions in accordance with Section 9.0 and complete follow up monitoring.

(f) When it is determined that no further pollutant reductions at the outfalls where benchmark values were exceeded are technologically available and economically practicable in light of best industry practices, a waiver should be submitted to IDEM to suspend or alter the sampling schedule. The waiver should contain documentation of your rationale as well as documentation of the corrective action(s) taken that has led to the conclusion that no further pollutant reductions are achievable. (Wessler Engineering)

Response:

Changes have been made and are reflected in the permit.

Comment:
Section 9.1(f) indicates Section 9.0 applies here 7.1(d). If not, do not revise. See comments at section 9.1(f) below. (Keramida Inc.)
Response:
Yes, benchmark exceedance should trigger corrective action.

Comment:
Section 7.1(c)(1) references the "average of the four monitoring values…" Is this the average or will it be changes to the Geometric Average or Standard Deviation? Oregan uses the Geometric mean for example. We prefer the average. (DECA)
Response:
The intent of the requirement is to be the standard average value, not the Geometric Mean/Average.

***Comment*:**
Many of our customers have been sampling stormwater outfalls for 15 years or more. All of these years of sampling, laboratory costs, reporting, etc. provide more than an adequate amount of benchmark monitoring. As stated in the Draft: "…a benchmark exceedance is not a permit violation. However, failure to implement a corrective action as a result of a benchmark exceedance is a permit violation". Benchmark monitoring creates confusion for everyone involved. Based on the above a "benchmark exceedance" is a violation. In many cases the State will be penalizing permittee's with benchmark exceedances who meet the effluent limitations. This is not fair to the permittee or the State, and will be difficult for both parties to comply with the permit requirements which include additional sampling, reporting, etc. for "benchmark monitoring". There will be permittees with higher concentrations of contaminants in compliance than permittees with lower concentrations due to "benchmark monitoring". The "benchmark monitoring" enables a double standard that will impact the program negatively. Our goal should be to improve water quality and there are several issues with "benchmark monitoring" that are unfair, complicate the process, and make it unnecessarily difficult for compliance purposes for both the State and the permittee. Also, it can be very difficult to provide adequate sampling in the 3rd quarter due to lack of rainfall when your company has multiple locations across the State. Effective compliance is achieved through simply straightforward regulation. "Benchmark monitoring" requirements cloud the draft proposal. For example, an existing compliance goal of 100 mg/L for TSS is a simply straightforward requirement. Don't penalize the permittee's meeting this goal with "benchmark monitoring". A site with a benchmark of 10 mg/L should not be subject to additional costs and requirements. These benchmark requirements should be removed from the draft. (ESSI)
Response:
Benchmark values are based on U.S. EPA water quality criteria and are not based on the individual facility. All facilities are expected to comply with benchmark standards. The benchmark values can be found in Appendix A. All facilities within the same sector are expected to comply with the same standard. A facility will not be penalized if a rain event does not occur. The example for TSS referenced above is also an example of a situation where the benchmark value is established at 100 mg/L and the facility reports a value of 10 mg/L – the facility would not be required to incur additional costs. Currently Rule 6 requires continuous improvement when evaluating sampling data.

***Comment*:**

In addition to requiring benchmark monitoring for parameters applicable to all sectors and sector-specific parameters, Section 7.1(a) requires permittees to conduct benchmark monitoring of any pollutant attributable to a facility's industrial activity that is reasonably expected to be present in the facility's discharge. The requirement to conduct benchmark monitoring of any pollutant attributable to a facility's industrial activity that is reasonably expected to be present in the facility's discharge is not consistent with EPA's multi-sector general permit requirements. EPA did extensive data analysis to develop the benchmark monitoring requirements for all industrial sectors. It would be unnecessarily burdensome to require permittees to determine if there are any other relevant parameters, particularly if the threshold is whether they would discharge pollutants that could be detected. Furthermore, Section 7.4 already gives IDEM the authority to require the permittee to sample for additional parameters. Request that the requirement for permittees to conduct benchmark monitoring of any pollutant attributable to a facility's industrial activity that is reasonably expected to be present in the facility's discharge be removed. It such a requirement is retained, request that the threshold be changed from "expected to be present" to "expected to be present above benchmark levels. If the requirement is retained in any form, request that clarification be provided regarding which pollutants the permittee must consider. Since the permittee is already required to monitor for benchmarks required for all sectors and for sector-specific benchmarks, is the intent for the permittee to also monitor for any pollutant which it may discharge that has a benchmark in any of the sectors? If that is the case, there would be no need for sector-specific benchmarks. (NSWC Crane)

Response:

The language regarding monitoring for additional pollutant parameters has been removed from Section 7.1 (a).

Comment:

The IRMCA believes Section 7.1 needs further clarification regarding benchmark monitoring and additional guidance on the process to suspend or alter the sampling schedule. The IRMCA recommends removing 7.1(c)(2) because it is redundant with 7.1(e)(1) and conflicts with 7.1(e)(2). The IRMCA believes Section 7.1 needs further clarification regarding benchmark monitoring and additional guidance on the process to suspend or alter the sampling schedule. The IRMCA recommends removing 7.1(c)(2) because it is redundant with 7.1(e)(1) and conflicts with 7.1(e)(2). (IRMCA)

Response:

IDEM will further clarify by developing guidance.
Changes have been made in response to other comments that address these concerns.

Comment:

Section 7.1 Benchmark Requirements states that the average of quarterly benchmark monitoring data will be used to determine if monitoring requirements have been met. The IRMCA supports replacing "average" with "geometric mean" because it provides a more accurate representation of typical conditions, especially when dealing with environmental data that can vary widely, such as pollutant concentrations in stormwater. The geometric mean reduces the influence of outliers and is used in many other states' industrial stormwater permits. (IRMCA)

Response:

The intent of the requirement is to be the standard average value, not the Geometric Mean/Average.

Comment:
Section 7.0 includes new sampling requirements for quarterly benchmark monitoring (four seasonal quarters over two years) regardless of facility compliance history, past pollutant reductions, best practices and facility modifications to date, and any prior discharge data of the parameters listed. There is no mechanism allowing for waiver submission prior to this benchmark sampling. The blanket benchmark requirement disregards past stormwater compliance measures and creates a "start all over" process for facilities that may be able to demonstrate they do not exceed applicable discharge levels or have already reached the limits of what is technologically available and economically practicable. Compliant facilities who have already eliminated or reduced exposure "to the extent feasible" and have prior compliant data should be afforded an opportunity to submit a benchmark monitoring waiver or reduced sampling request at the NOI submission prior to IDEM requiring the frequency in the General Permit benchmark monitoring process. (HIMI)
Response:
Benchmark monitoring is a tool to demonstrate compliance with the ISGP. IDEM is not considering monitoring waivers or reduced monitoring beyond what is in the ISGP at this time.

***Comment*:**
The proposed general permit applies extensive new "benchmark" requirements on the public, but no benchmarks on the performance of the General Permit itself or on IDEM. The approach should identify measurable, practical differences that IDEM expects to achieve within three to five years after adoption and should sunset if those measurable results are not achieved. (HIMI)
Response:
Benchmark monitoring is required by the U.S. EPA. The term benchmark is used to establish a standard value for parameters that can be discharged from industrial facilities with coverage under the ISGP.

***Comment*:**
The IRMCA believes Section 7.1 needs further clarification regarding benchmark monitoring and additional guidance on the process to suspend or alter the sampling schedule. The IRMCA recommends removing 7.1(c)(2) because it is redundant with 7.1(e)(1) and conflicts with 7.1(e)(2). Additionally, achieving the benchmark of 9.0 pH will be difficult at ready mixed concrete facilities, even when implementing the best available industry stormwater practices. Further guidance or clarification on the waiver "to suspend or alter the sampling schedule" described in 7.1(e)(2) is also requested. For example, when can a facility submit a waiver, what will be the review process, and will a state form be made available to apply for the waiver? (IRMCA)
Response:
IDEM will work with the industry and/or develop guidance for waivers.

6.11 Effluent Limitation Monitoring Requirements

***Comment*:**
Section 7.2, Table 1, lists "Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities" from Sector E as a regulated activity that has an effluent limit. The IRMCA would like to note that the industrial processes of cement manufacturing (SIC 3241) and ready-mixed concrete batch plants (SIC 3273) are not the same. The IRMCA requests that the SIC code for cement manufacturing (SIC 3241) be added to Table 1 in Section 7.2 and to Table E-3 in Appendix A. This clarification would be consistent with the 2021 EPA multi-sector general permit. (IRMCA)
Response:
Changes have been made to reflect the 2021 U.S. EPA MSGP requirements.

6.12 Discharges to Impaired Waters Monitoring Requirements

Comment:
Section 7.3(e)(3) requires the permittee to conduct annual monitoring for pollutants of concern when a TMDL has been approved and a WLA has not been developed. The requirement to conduct annual monitoring for pollutants for which an EPA approved TMDL has been developed when no WLA has been established is not reasonable as it is inconsistent with the EPA multisector general permit which does not require monitoring for pollutants when an EPA approved TMDL has been developed and a WLA has not been assigned unless EPA informs the permittee that they must monitor. Modify this section to be consistent with the EPA multisector general permit which does not require monitoring for pollutants for which an EPA approved TMDL has been developed but no WLA has been assigned unless IDEM informs the permittee that monitoring is required. (NSWC Crane)
Response:
Changes have been made to Section 7.3 (e) to reflect the 2021 U.S. EPA MSGP.

Comment:
Section 7.3(d) states that, "the permittee is required to conduct annual monitoring for pollutants of concern for which the waterbody is impaired and are associated with the industrial site activity." Please clarify "associated with the industrial site activity." The IRMCA recommends that this section specify that the parameters required for benchmark monitoring are the pollutants a facility can be required to monitor when discharging to an impaired water. Also, please clarify how a facility will determine if pollutants in the stormwater discharge are contributing to an indicator or surrogate pollutant in an impaired water. (IRMCA)
Response:
Facilities are required to identify if a receiving water is impaired for a pollutant. The facility should evaluate their industrial activities to determine if the operations include the potential for exposure of the pollutant responsible for the identified impairment. This may include the collection of an initial sample to identify the pollutant level in discharge from the facility. If there is a potential for exposure, then the facility should conduct annual monitoring as outlined in the permit.

6.13 Additional Monitoring Requirements

7.0 INSPECTIONS

7.1 Facility Inspections

***Comment*:**
It is also recommended to set the time range to collect and evaluate the visual samples in a 30-60 minute range from the start of flow from the rain event. (ECS)
Response:
The first 30 minutes of a storm event are representative of the first flush present at the facility. If visual sampling cannot be completed in this amount of time it must occur as soon as practicable.

***Comment*:**
Section 8 of the draft ISGP outlines the self-inspection requirements of the permit. Section 8.1 requires facility inspections to be conducted quarterly and at least once per year during a period when there is a stormwater discharge. Furthermore, Section 8.2 requires facilities to conduct quarterly visual assessments of stormwater discharges. This is in addition to the benchmark and/or effluent monitoring already being conducted. These additional inspections, assessments, and monitoring requirements will be burdensome. The IRMCA has concerns that many facilities will have difficulty transitioning from the current inspection and monitoring requirements under Rule 6. The IRMCA believes that the quarterly visual assessments of stormwater discharges should be reduced and/or combined with the quarterly facility inspections or the monitoring requirements. Some alternative suggestions include:

Combining the visual assessments of stormwater discharges with the quarterly facility inspections. Currently, one quarterly facility inspection each year is required to be conducted during a stormwater discharge. The IRMCA recommends reducing the visual assessment to once per year, to be conducted at the same time as the quarterly facility inspection during a stormwater discharge.

Combining the visual assessment with the quarterly stormwater monitoring. Since the facility will already be collecting a sample for the benchmark and/or effluent monitoring, it would be logical to conduct a visual assessment at that time. (IRMCA)
Response:
The visual assessment and facility inspection can be combined with sampling

7.2 Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges

Comment:
Conducting visual assessments of all outfalls seems burdensome especially when there are multiple (+10). (Wessler Engineering)
Response:
This is a U.S. EPA requirement in the 2021 MSGP. Assessments should be conducted as soon as practicable during a storm event,
Comment:
Are visual assessments required for outfalls with no industrial activities? (Wessler Engineering)
Response:

A visual assessment is not required for outfalls with no associated industrial activity.

Comment:
If there are multiple outfalls, do all the outfalls have to be assessed during the same storm event? (Wessler Engineering)
Response:
As long as all outfalls are being assessed in a quarter, multiple outfalls can be assessed in separate storm events.

Comment:
Can the visual assessments be conducted on a rotating basis for outfalls that are substantially similar as long as each is assessed during the permit term? (Wessler Engineering)
Response:
As long as all outfalls are being assessed in a quarter, multiple outfalls can be assessed in separate storm events.

8.0 CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Comment:
Section 9.0 formalizes and adds additional documentation requirements to the corrective action steps implemented at compliant facilities. These detailed documentation requirements and the timing required for creating a "corrective action report" will be more costly and time demanding for the permittee for the same practical compliance result. By requiring such corrective action implementation steps with detailed documentation, the General Permit duplicates documentation of SWP3 best practices and operational improvements into "corrective actions" requiring detailed documentation, reporting and other duplicative General Permit "compliance" efforts. (HIMI)
Response:
This is a U.S. EPA Requirement in the 2021 MSGP.

8.1 Conditions Requiring SWP3 Review and Revisions to Eliminate a Condition or Modify Operations

Comment:
Only add this wording if 9.1(f) does not apply to the first sampling round in 7.1(c)(2). (Keramida Inc.)
Response: *9.1 (f) does apply to the first sampling round.*

8.2 Corrective Action Deadlines and Report Content

Comment:
The 14 day corrective action deadline is too short, unrealistic, and will be difficult to enforce and comply. This deadline and the deadline in Section 9.2 (c) should be extended to 45 days or more. (ESSI)
Response*:*
\Corrective action is only required to be initiated within 14 days.

***Comment*:**
Section 9.2(c) requires the permittee to begin developing a corrective action report within 24

hours of becoming aware of such a condition. The requirement to begin developing a corrective action report within 24 hours is unreasonable. Recommend that the permittee be allowed 5 days to begin developing a corrective action plan action report. (NSWC Crane)
Response:
This is a U.S. EPA Requirement in the 2021 MSGP.

8.3 Substantially Identical Outfalls

***Comment*:**
Section 9.3 has an incomplete statement in the last sentence. The last sentence in this section states, "Any corrective actions must be conducted and documented within the timeframes outlined in…". Recommend completing this sentence and inserting any other information that may be missing in this section. (NSWC Crane)
Response:
" Section 9.2 (b)" has been added to the end of this sentence.

9.0 ANNUAL REPORT

9.1 Annual Report Content

9.2 Annual Report Submittal

10.0 NOTICE OF TERMINATION (NOT)

Comment:
All other IDEM permits can be transferred to new owners. This is an antiquated approach for stormwater and it causes wasted time and cost for the regulated community as well as for the agency. Consider allowing permits to be transferred to new owners and have name changes. (ECS)
Response:
All general NPDES permit coverages are non-transferrable

10.1 NOT Format

10.2 NOT or Exclusion Options

10.3 Change of Ownership/Transfer

11.0 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

11.1 Standard Conditions for General Permits

11.2 Planned Changes in Project or Discharge

***Comment*:**
IDEM is going to end up with lots of change reports as company leaders retire, are out for long illnesses, etc. As long as the company still has an individual in the role (though the person in the role may be different) – why should the change be reported? IDEM's air permits allow for title based authorizations which allow for another qualified person coming in the same role to be the contact, signatory, etc. Also it would be helpful if there was a convenient method to update IDEM on minor changes without having to submit Net DMR reports each time but currently that appears to be the only method to provide updates. (ECS)
Response:
It is important to maintain up to date contact information. When there is a permanent change in facility contact(s), an NOI Amendment must be submitted to IDEM through the Regulatory Services Portal (RSP).

11.3 Other Information

11.4 Effect of Noncompliance

11.5 Reporting Spills and Noncompliance

11.6 Individual or Alternative General NPDES Permit

11.7 Records Retention

11.8 Reopening Clause

11.9 State and Local Laws

12.0 NO EXPOSURE EXCLUSION

12.1 No Exposure Exclusion – Eligibility

Comment:
If we currently have a No Exposure Exemption, will this process continue or be replaced by this new Industrial Stormwater General Permit? (David Plott-MIBA)
Response:
Facilities that are currently operating and meeting the eligibility requirements of the no exposure exclusion will not be required to reapply for coverage. However, the no exposure exclusion must be renewed every five (5) years. Therefore, a facility operating under a no exposure exclusion must renew based on their current expiration date that is effective at the time the ISGP is issued.

12.2 No Exposure Exclusion: Certification Submittal

12.3 No Exposure Exclusion – Requirements to Continue Status

12.4 No Exposure Exclusion – Additional Information and Requirements

Appendix A – Sectors

Comment:
There appears to be an error – the R1 category lists Asphalt Paving though the Sector Title is Ship Building. (ECS)
Comment:
It appears that this table incorrectly includes "Asphalt Paving and Materials". (ESSI)
Response:
This error has been corrected.

Appendix B – Definitions

General Comments

Comment:
Lily and other companies in our industry sector will be directly impacted by this draft NPEDES permit. (Lilly)
Response:
IDEM acknowledges.

Comment:
Fact Sheet Section O: Mentions "helpful reference documents will be available on the IDEM web site". Will there be forms for Sampling, Quarterly Inspections, Corrective Action Report, Annual Report, etc? It would be helpful, especially for future inspectors. (DECA)
Response:
IDEM will develop guidance for sampling. IDEM has developed a form for sampling and Annual Reports. IDEM is taking into consideration the development of additional forms.

Comment:
Is there going to be a General Stormwater Template for the regulated sources to use?

(DECA)

Response:

The comment is unclear. IDEM will not be developing a template stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWP3) for facilities. IDEM will develop guidance for sampling. IDEM has developed a form for sampling and Annual Reports.

Comment:

If a location is applicable to two subsectors, is the overriding subsector the one to choose? (DECA)

Response:

Sample for the constituents of both subsectors.

Comment:

Risk Assessment – The requirement to provide more detailed inventory information and toxicity assessments is burdensome to the regulated public. It would make sense if these chemicals were stored outside where there was any potential for them to be spilled, or leak and get into stormwater but with indoor storage, this is a lot of work for very little actual risk mitigation. Please reconsider limiting this detailed risk assessment approach to those chemicals with outside storage, or those being transferred in bulk (again with potential exposure to stormwater). There are specific Sectors who have more historical issues with stormwater pollution than others. It is recommended that these requirements relate to where chemicals are stored (i.e., outdoors or bulk transfer) and those Sectors with historical data demonstrating this to be a benefit to the public. (ECS)

Response:

"Risk identification analysis" has been removed from the ISGP to be consistent with 2021 U.S. EPA MSGP requirements. Therefore, the definition of "Risk identification" has been removed.

Comment:

The General Permit is authorized by the Clean Water Act's regulation of "stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity." This carefully-defined term, which incorporates other defined terms and sets the boundaries for the General Permit's authority, is not currently used when defining the General Permit's applicability and scope. Section 1 of IDEM's General Permit should utilize the full and precise defined terms to explain which stormwaters are regulated, rather than using undefined and vague terminology. In addition, the General Permit discusses stormwaters and non-stormwaters in a manner inconsistent with the underlying regulations. When Section 1.2's authorization to discharge, Section 1.4's Permit coverage, and Section 1.5's list of waters not authorized for discharge are read together, the result is a General Permit with regulatory reach beyond those specific waters that qualify as "stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity." (IMA)

Response:

The change has been made.

Comment:

Is there a summary of what changed on this ISGP? (Aaron Westfall)

Response:

There has been a change from Rule to general permit. Modifications were based on the U.S. EPA MSGP, which has resulted in significant changes. A summary would not be able to

encompass all these changes.

Comment:
Is there a tentative date when the new rule will go into effect? It seems that new NOIs will then be required to be submitted within 180 days from that date; is that correct? (ATLAS)
Response:
All industrial stormwater permittees will be required to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) renewal within 180 days of the NOI being made available.

Comment:
It looks like facilities that are required to do monitoring will need to do Quarterly sampling for 4 quarters over the 1st 2 year permit term to establish their benchmarks; is that correct? When is annual sampling required? (ATLAS)
Response:
A facility will be required to complete monitoring for four (4) quarters over the 1st two (2) year period. The samples collected during the quarters should be compared to the parameter benchmarks set in Appendix A of the ISGP. Once all the parameters are below the benchmark requirements, sampling will not be required for the remainder of the permit cycle. Annual sampling is required for facilities whose Sector has an effluent limit. The effluent limit must be sampled for annually, regardless if quarterly monitoring is also required.

Comment:
It looks like the parameters are much different, only requiring TSS, COD, & pH for All Sectors, with additional specific benchmarks for some Sectors/Subsectors; is this correct? (ATLAS)
Response:
All sector-specific benchmarks are listed in Appendix A, The requirement for all facilities to monitor pH, COD, and TSS has been removed.. The sector specific benchmarks are designed to sample for pollutants that would be present based on the industrial activity that is performed at the facility.

Comment:
Not all the Sectors/Subsectors, such as Sector P for land based vehicle maintenance facilities, have additional specific benchmarks listed in the draft; is this correct? (ATLAS)
Response: The sector specific benchmarks are designed to sample for pollutants that would be present based on the industrial activity that is performed at the facility. Not all sectors have benchmark sampling requirements.

Comment:
What is the target roll-out date for the ISGP? (Caterpillar)
Response:
The target date is Quarter 1 of 2026.

Comment:
The multiple types of reporting and submittals can be confusing for permittees. Based on the permit, the Notice of Intent is required to be submitted via the Regulatory Services Portal (RSP), discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) require enrollment in netDMR, and annual reports are required to be retained at the site. Under Rule 6, all of these forms were

submitted to IDEM as paper forms. While the IRMCA acknowledges the importance of moving away from paper, these changes may introduce confusion among regulated industries. The IRMCA supports the simplification of the submittal processes and/or the development of a fact sheet to clarify the submittal processes. (IRMCA)

Response:

These changes are required in accordance with U.S. EPA's e-Reporting Rule. Sampling data must be submitted through NetDMR, and applications must be submitted via RSP.

Comment:

Nothing in Section 4 is currently in 327 IAC 15. This section tries to reiterate requirements that are already covered by BMP design, O&M, SWP3, SPCC, and CSGP requirements. IMA recommends that the entire section be deleted. If this section is not deleted, IMA has included a comment on Section 4 requirements. (IMA)

Response:

Section 4 will not be removed, in accordance with the 2021 U.S. EPA MSGP.

Comment:

The General Permit improperly cancels all existing industrial stormwater authorizations and requires every affected business to submit detailed new application documents. This is akin to cancelling every driver's license in the state because of a change in the traffic regulations. The only real difference is scale. (HIMI)

Response:

U.S. EPA is requiring IDEM to have all facilities resubmit for permit coverage under the ISGP. IDEM is asking for additional information that was not required in Rule 6 (i.e., Sectors, outfall latitude & longitude, updated sampling) to be consistent with the 2021 U.S. EPA MSGP.

Comment:

Is there a fact sheet or a summary describing the changes from 327 IAC 15-6 to the draft Industrial Stormwater General Permit? Or even a redline document. That would be helpful. (WSP)

Response:

There has been a change from Rule to general permit. Modifications were based on the U.S. EPA MSGP, which has resulted in significant changes. A summary would not be able to encompass all these changes.

Comment:

For a facility in a sector that does not have any sector-specific benchmark monitoring concentrations what is the sampling schedule? Can they continue to sample only pH, COD, and TSS on an annual schedule or do they need to follow the 4/8 quarters schedule? (BCA Environmental Consultants)

Response:

For a facility with no sector-specific benchmark sampling requirements, verify if there are any effluent limit sampling requirements. If there are no benchmark or effluent limit sampling requirements, then the facility does not have any sampling requirements for the permit cycle.

Comment:
Is there a summary of what changed on this ISGP? (Wayne Metals, LLC)
Response:
There has been a change from Rule to general permit. Modifications were based on the U.S. EPA MSGP, which has resulted in significant changes. A summary would not be able to encompass all these changes.